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## REPORT

OF

### DR. SIDNEY COUPLAND

ON THE

## OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX

IN THE

### DEWSBURY UNION

in 1891-2.



LONDON:

1 UNITED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,

10 N 13 TO THE QUEEN'S MUST EXCLLENT MAJESTY



#### [Confidential.]

Report of Dr. Sidney Coupland on the Outbreak of Small-pox in the Dewsbury Union in 1891-2.

#### CONTENTS.

#### Introduction.

- Part I.—General account of the district as regards area, population, zymotic history, sanitary administration, notification, isolation, and vaccination.
- Part II.—Small-pox in 1891-2: a general analysis of the whole outbreak.
- Part III.—Small-pox in 1891-2: history of the epidemic in the various districts of the Union and analysis of the leading facts of its incidence in Batley, Dewsbury, and the other districts of the Dewsbury Union.
- Part IV.—Vaccination in relation to small-pox in this epidemic.

#### Introduction.

During the year 1891 small-pox prevailed in certain parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, especially in the districts of the Dewsbury Union. The outbreak increased in severity at the beginning of 1892, and in compliance with instructions received from the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Vaccination I proceeded to Leeds on March 31st, 1892, to institute an inquiry into its course and extent.

I desire at the outset to express my warm thanks to Dr. Whitelegge, the Medical Officer to the West Riding County Council, for his valuable advice and assistance in initiating the inquiry, which did so much to facilitate a task somewhat foreign to my usual avocations. I also lost no time in putting myself into communication with the local authorities and the medical officers of the Dewsbury Registration District, who cordially gave me every information and assistance. I learnt that the epidemic, which had been of considerable proportions, was then apparently declining, and that the inquiry would embrace an extended personal investigation if it were to any degree to fulfil the objects aimed at. The plan entailed a personal house-to-house visitation of every dwelling of which one or more inmates had suffered from the disease, and it soon became evident that to have attempted this single-handed would have involved a very great expenditure of time. Accordingly I applied to the Chairman of the Royal Commission for permission to have the co-operation of Mr. E. A. Fardon, the resident medical officer of the Middlesex Hospital, during a part at least of the inquiry. That permission was given, and my thanks are due to the weekly board of the Middlesex Hospital for granting me the use of Mr. Fardon's services. The value of those services cannot be estimated too highly.

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Mr. Fardon arrived on April 19th, and from that date until May 7th we were daily engaged in the work of inspection. This work I continued after his departure so as to include all he cases of small-pox arising up to April 30th, the inquiry being so far completed on May 14th.

In the month of August and for a few days in September I again visited the district, and was thereby enabled to include in my returns particulars of every case that had occurred up to August 27th, 1892—the total period covered by the inquiry being 16 months or 70 weeks—the first case having occurred in the week ending May 2nd, 1891.

During this time there were known to have occurred in the Dewsbury Union a total of 1,029 cases of small-pox. This number is inclusive of six cases arising in the Dewsbury Union Workhouse, one in the Dewsbury Infirmary, and one in the Batley Small-pox Hospital. It was found that the 1,021 patients came from 645 houses, and an attempt was made to visit every infected house; but owing to removals or to the absence of the inmates at the date of the visit, it was not possible to procure particulars of every household. Altogether information was gathered from personal visitation of 544 houses, yielding a total of 3,000 inmates, of whom 887 had been attacked with small-pox. Frequent visits were also made to the various hospitals where cases were inspected and other cognate inquiries made.

Definition of terms used.

It may be well if, in this place, I were to briefly explain and define certain terms employed in the text of the report to signify the type of small-pox and the character of vaccination. In few diseases do we have so markedly exhibited gradations in severity as in small-pox. There is the widest possible difference between cases which are characterised by a profuse, confluent rash, severe secondary fever and constitutional disturbance, and those in which the eruption is limited to a few sparse papules, which may never maturate, and where the only constitutional disturbance is a slight initial fever. Yet between these two extremes (not to mention the malignant hæmorrhagic class, which strictly fall into a category of their own) there is every degree of extent of eruption, not always, be it noted, associated with a like severity of febrile disturbance commensurate with the profuseness of the rash. Since, however, the data are not always available for dividing cases of the disease strictly according to their degree of severity as marked by the secondary fever, and its duration, and since also we have in the character and extent of the skin eruption an approximate indication of the severity of attack, I have adopted the terms "mild," "discrete," "coherent," and "confluent" to denote the various types of the disease. Under the head of mild are included most, if not all those cases often termed "varioloid," a term I have hesitated to adopt, seeing that, strictly speaking, it implies something different from variola, and have also limited this class to the cases of very sparse eruption and slight general disturbance. Again, of the discrete variety the eruption varies from a moderately profuse rash, which may run a mild course to a thickly distributed eruption of papules that maturate freely and leave a certain amount of pitting. It is hardly possible to draw a line between these "severer" discrete cases, and those where the papules are so profuse and contiguous as to be really "coherent." Accordingly, whenever I have had evidence that the attack, although "discrete" has been of that severe type, I have grouped it with the "coherent" class. This latter form passes also insensibly into the "confluent" type, where, on the face especially, the pustules run together to form more or less extensive irregular areas which become covered by a common crust. I admit that these divisions are arbitrary, but great care has been taken in assigning the cases to each of them. As to the hamorrhagic class, I have for statistical purposes grouped them with the confluent cases.

I may also explain here the phraseology which has been employed with regard to vaccination. In each case of small-pox and for each inmate of an infected house, inquiry was made respecting the date, and when possible also, the character of primary vaccination. In that way five categories were established.

(1.) The vaccinated.—In these there was evidence of primary vaccination having been performed, or when ocular inspection was not possible, the statement of the parent or other near relative was accepted. In the persons inspected, notes were made of the character and quality of the vaccination marks. The fact and date of re-vaccination—a rare event—was also noted.

(2.) Vaccination uncertain or doubtful.—In this class no information was at al available.

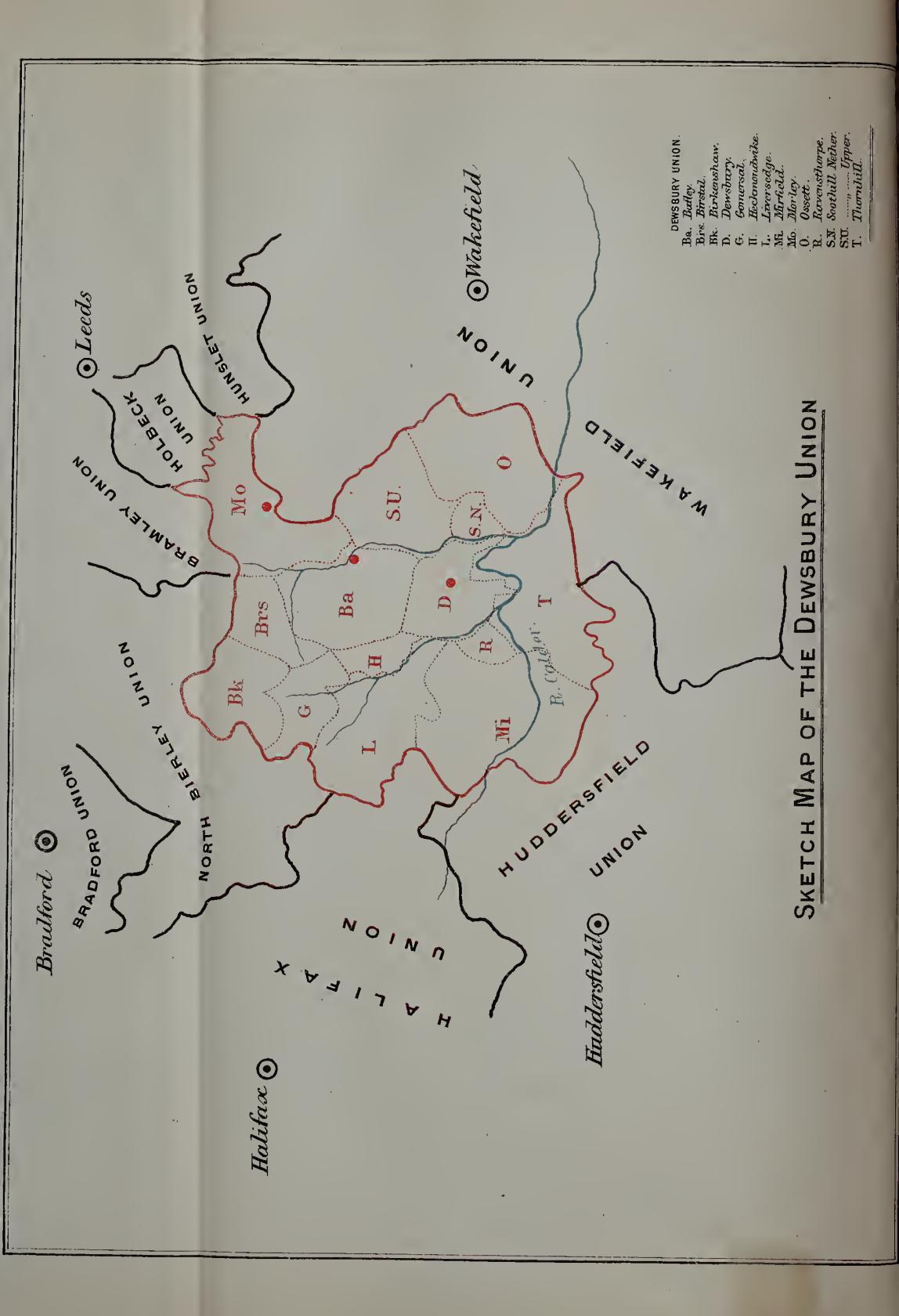
- (3.) Alleged Vaccination.—This includes those individuals who were said to have been vaccinated, but in whom, on examination, there were no visible "marks" to corroborate the statement. This class may possibly be larger than appears, since some of those included in the first class who were not inspected might have presented the same fact.
- (4.) "Under" Vaccination.—This phrase, which is here used to denote those individuals who, when suffering from small-pox, or when exposed to liability to infection, were undergoing primary vaccination, requires a few words of explanation. In every small-pox epidemic a certain number of hitherto unvaccinated persons are vaccinated on the appearance of small-pox in their dwellings. Should one of these recently-vaccinated persons contract the disease whilst thus undergoing primary vaccination his case would fall into the category here defined. He would be suffering from small-pox whilst "under vaccination," and might be regarded as presenting an instance of concurrent vaccinia and variola. Nevertheless, if the onset of his attack of small-pox is within 14 days of the vaccination the probability is that he was infected with various prior to being inoculated with vaccinia—and with barely an exception that has been so with all the cases of small-pox which are included under this head in this Report. On the other hand, an individual vaccinated for the first time on the occurrence of small-pox in his dwelling, and not himself contracting the disease, would not be considered as being "under vaccination" in the strict sense unless he were still exposed to liability to infection from the case. It is assumed that on the removal or convalescence of the patient, and disinfection of the house, such liability to infection ceases, and hence the term "under vaccination" as applied to other inmates of the house than those contracting small-pox will apply—
  - (a) to those vaccinated at any time in the period of treatment of a patient retained at home; or,
  - (b) to those only who are vaccinated before the removal of the patient to hospital, and the disinfection of the house.
- (5.) The Unvaccinated.—The source of the evidence necessary to establish a claim to be included in this class was, for the most part, similar to that obtaining in Class I. There remain a certain number in whom, of necessity, the only record of the fact is that appearing in the hospital register or on the death certificate. In many (69 out of 89) such fatal cases, however, the surviving relatives were seen, and bore out the statements gathered from those sources.

The report is drawn up in four parts. In Part I. an attempt has been made to give Division of some idea of the condition of the district concerned as regards its sanitation, and the subject. prevalence of zymotic disease. The account I have been able to prepare is imperfect in many details, partly from lack of material, partly because at the time of the inquiry attention was mainly concentrated upon the then prevalent epidemic, and the relation of vaccination to small-pox. In Part II. a general outline of the epidemic and its relation to small-pox in other parts of the West Riding are discussed; and a summary analysis given of the chief results regarding the incidence and type of the disease, and the occupations of the patients, and those exposed to infection from them. In Part III. the early history of the outbreak, so far as it could be obtained in each of the districts of the Union that were included, is given; and the facts regarding it and its character, and the vaccination relations of those attacked and those exposed to infection, are analysed in three main groups, Batley and Dewsbury being separately treated, and the remaining infected districts grouped together. In Part IV. the whole series of cases of small-pox is collected, and analysed with especial reference to vaccination.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to the following gentlemen for kindly giving me every assistance in the prosecution of this inquiry, viz., Mr. Mawdsley, Town Clerk, Mr. W. F. Watts, Medical Officer, Mr. Thackray, Sanitary Inspector, of Dewsbury; Mr. Craik, Town Clerk, Dr. Swann, Medical Officer, Dr. J. Stewart, Acting Medical Officer, and Mr. Lindley, Sanitary Inspector, of Batley;

Dr. Forsyth, Medical Officer, and Mr. Blackburn, Sanitary Inspector, of Birstal; Mr. Broughton, Medical Officer, and Mr. Gledhill, Sanitary Inspector, of Heckmondwike; Dr. Shives, Medical Officer, of Liversedge; Mr. Fairclough, Medical Officer, and Mr. Booth, Sanitary Inspector, of Mirfield; Mr. Steele, Medical Officer, and Mr. Ward, Sanitary Inspector, of Morley; Mr. J. W. Greenwood, Medical Officer, and Mr. Hirst, Sanitary Inspector, of Ossett; Dr. Richardson, Medical Officer, and Mr. Hemingway, Sanitary Inspector, of Ravensthorpe; Dr. Laird, Medical Officer, and Mr. Tuley, Sanitary Inspector, of Soothill Upper; Mr. Clay, Medical Officer, and Mr. Scott, Sanitary Inspector, of Soothill Nether; Mr. Davies, Medical Officer, of Thornhill.





#### PART I.

Topography of the District. Acreage. Population in 1871, 1881, 1891. Birth rate, death rate, zymotic death rate in 1891 and 1892. Industries, Manufactures, &c. The "heavy woollen" industry and rug trade. Sanitary state. Dr. Thorne's report in 1878. Dr. Barry's reports in 1886. Privy middens. Back-to-back houses. Provision for isolation of cases of infectious disease. The fever block at the union workhouse infirmary. Vaccination returns. Prevalence of zymotic disease. Previous outbreaks of smallnow. Dewsbury.—Sanitary administration. Statistics of Prevalence of zymotic disease. Previous outbreaks of small-pox. Dewsbury.—Sanitary administration. Statistics of zymotic disease in past years. The Corporation Hospital for infectious diseases. Crow Nest Convalescent Home. Procedure in dealing with small-pox. Ambulance. Disinfection. Vaccination returns 1891–92. Batley.—Sanitary administration. The Small-pox Hospital. Illingworth's disinfector. Vaccination returns, 1891–92. Statistics of zymotic disease. Morley.—Sanitary administration. Temporary small-pox hospital. Vaccination. Zymotic mortality statistics. Ossett.—Sanitary administration. Fever hospital. Vaccination and mortality statistics. Birstal.—Sanitary administration. Vaccination tration. Fever hospital. Vaccination and mortality statistics. BIRSTAL.—Sanitary administration. Vaccination and mortality statistics. Heckmondwike.—Sanitary administration. Vaccination statistics. Liversedge.—Sanitary administration. Vaccination and mortality statis-MIRFIELD.—Sanitary administration. statistics. RAVENSTHORPE. — Sanitary administration. Mortality statistics. Soothill Nether. Sanitary administration. Vaccination statistics. Soothill Upper.
—Sanitary administration. Vaccination and mortality statistics. Thornhill.—Sanitary administration. Vaccination and mortality statistics.

The Dewsbury Union, which is co-terminous with the Dewsbury Registration District, is situated in the southern, populous manufacturing part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, below the meridian of Leeds. It is contiguous on the north to the North Brierley, Bramley, Holbeck, and Hunslet Unions, on the east and south-east to the Wakefield Union, on the south and south-west to the Huddersfield Union, and on the west to the Huddersfield Unions, its boundaries being almost equidistant (about three miles) from Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Wakefield.\*

The area of the whole district is 25,224 agence and the

The area of the whole district is 25,284 acres, and the population (census 1891) 162,596.

The following account of the topography of the district is taken from a report by Dr. Thorne Thorne to the Local Government Board in 1878 †:—

"Speaking generally of the district, it consists of a series of steep undulations intersected by numerous valleys, at times deep and narrow. Here and there are broad, elevated plateaux, and to the south is a considerable expanse of low-lying ground, which forms part of the Calder Valley. This river flows through the district from west to east, This river flows through the district from west to east, receiving in its course numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Spen Beck and the Dewsbury Beck. Both these becks have different names in different parts of their courses. . . . By far the greater portion of the district generally divides itself into two drainage areas. The first, or the Spen Beck Drainage Area, contains Mirfield, north of the Calder, Ravensthorpe, a portion of Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, a portion of Gomersal, and Birkenshaw. On the west the boundary of this area, so far as this registration district is boundary of this area, so far as this registration district is concerned, extends from Mirfield Moor northwards to the west corner of the Liversedge urban district. The eastern boundary runs through Dewsbury northwards, passing through the extreme west of Batley, and through Great Gomersal to Birkenshaw. On the west side of this area small tributary streams divide the country into distinct and prominent ridges, on the east the ground, which rises rather abruptly in places, as, for example, at Dewsbury Moor and Little Gomersal, forms generally a wavy outline being indented with smaller valleys, all of which drain into the main one. The second, or the Dewsbury Beck Drainage Area, would include the principal portions of Dewsbury, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, and Batley, Birstal, and part of Gomersal, an area of nearly 11 square miles. The western boundary of this area is the eastern one of the Spen Beck, and the eastern one runs through Ossett Street side to the north-east of Soothill Nether through Chidswell in Soothill Upper, and across Bruntcliffe Moor to Adwalton Moor which lies beyond the northern

boundary of Birstal. In the northern part of this area a ridge of land extends from Lamp ands through Howden Clough, and divides Batley valley from the narrow valley of the Howley Beck, but these two valleys unite at Batley and have their natural outfall into the Dewsbury Beck. To the north this ridge merges into the watershed which divides the basin of the River Calder from that of the River Aire. The ground between Earlsheaton in Soothill Nether and Hanging Heaton in Soothill Upper takes the Nether and Hanging Heaton in Soothill Upper takes the form of a broad plateau with a gentle slope towards the south. From the top of the escarpment of the Thornhill Rock which forms the western boundary of this plateau, the slope of the ground towards Dewsbury Beck valley is very abrupt. On the opposite side of this valley the land rises with a steep ascent to the escarpment of the Birstal Rocks and then slopes gradually from Batley Carr to Staincliffe. In a north-westerly direction from Batley the sides of the valley rise less steeply except at Birstal, where the Birstal Rock forms a prominent feature. To the south of these two areas lies a portion of Mirfield and Thornhill. From Mirfield Moor the ground slopes southwards towards the River Calder; the district also lying to the north of a line drawn from the village of Thornhill through Fox-Royd and Lower Whitley and on to Heaton Moor, just beyond the south-western boundary of to Heaton Moor, just beyond the south-western boundary of Mirfield falls rapidly towards the same river. This part of the country is bold and varied, and is conspicuously marked by the high range known as Thornhill Edge. From Thornhill Edge the inclination is very steep down to the Smithy Beck, towards which, on the south, the country, which is intersected by numerous deep and narrow valleys, drains. Beyond the eastern boundary of the Dewsbury Beck area lie the greater portion of Ossett, the eastern part of Soothill Upper and Morley."

The Union contains the following urban sanitary

districts :-

Urban Sanitary l	Distric	ts.		Acreage.	Population, 1891.
1, Dewsbury Borough			-	1,468	29,847
2. Batley Borough -		-	-	2,039	28,719
3. Birkenshaw -	-	-	-	925	2,553
4. Birstal	-		-	1,233	6,528
5. Gomersal			-	1,096	3,923
6. Heckmondwike -	-		-	697	9,709
7. Liversedge -	-	-	-	2,130	13,668
8. Mirfield	-	-	-	3,413	11,707
9. Morley Borough -	٠.		-	3,381	18,725
10. Ossett Borough -			-	3,105	10,984
11. Ravensthorpe -	-	-	-	353	5,134
12. Soothill Nether -	-	-	-	562	5,848
13. Soothill Upper -		-	-	1,897	5,645
14. Thornhill		-		3,602	9,606
Total				25,900*	162,596

<sup>\*</sup> In the Registrar-General's summary the total acreage is given as 25,284 acres, the area for Morley being stated at 2,765 acres. The above figures are those quoted in the Annual Summary of the Medical Officer to the County Council of the West Riding, 1892.

Thus, within the Union there are four boroughs, viz.: Dewsbury, Batley, Morley, and Ossett, the corporation being the sanitary authority in each case. Each of the remaining township districts is controlled by a local board, which is the sanitary authority.

It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the area of these 14 districts, as also in the density of their respective populations. In many of them there is much open ground, for example at Thornhill, Mirfield, Soothill Upper, and around Ossett; whilst, on the other hand, the small area of Ravensthorpe is in great part covered by dwellings, as is also Soothill Nether, these two districts flanking the populated borough of Dewsbury.

From the following table (Table I.) it will be seen that the population in the whole registration district increased at a population in the whole registration district increased at a far greater rate in the decade 1871 to 1881 than in the next decade, namely, as 1.23: 1.057; that the greatest rate of increase has been in Morley (1.91 for the 20 years 1871—1891), Thornhill (1.52), Batley (1.37), and the Soothilla

1.36).

<sup>\*</sup> The borough of Dewsbury is about 8 miles from Leeds. 8 miles from Bradford, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles from Huddersfield, 5 miles from Wakefield. \(\frac{1}{2}\) Report to the Local Government Board on the sanitary condition of the Dewsbury Registration District with special reference to the prevalence of infectious diseases in the district.

The subjoined Tables II., III., IV., extracted from the figures given in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer to the County Council, show that in the years 1891 and 1892 the birth-rate in the whole Dewsbury Registration District was respectively 28.7 and 28.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the death-rates during the same period being 24.0 and 19.6 per 1,000. From the same valuable Reports I have extracted the birth-rate, death-rate, zymotic death-rate, and infant mortality in each of the sanitary districts of the union.

Industries Manufactures of The steple industries of

Industries, Manufactures, &c.—The staple industry of this district is the manufacture of heavy woollen and cloth goods, blankets, and carpets. The trade has made great advances during the last 20 years, and the rapid growth of the population is largely owing to this. Associated with these manufactures is the rag trade, which is very extensive, and for which there is a market held in Dewsbury. This trade employs a large number of persons of both sexes, especially females, in the pursuit of rag-picking and sorting, whilst attached to the woollen mills are departments in which the "rags" are "ground" to shreds to reduce them into a condition suitable for their re-production in cloth-weaving. It may be remarked that the "rags"—

which come from all parts of the world, consist of cast-off wearing apparel of all kinds of material, and in all degrees of filthiness. The opportunity thus afforded for the conveyance and dissemination of infected dust would, à priori, seem to be extreme, and, except to a very limited extent, there is no effort made to disinfect the "raw material" before submitting it to disintegration and weaving. A certain amount of this material is simply utilised as flock, but the major part undoubtedly forms the staple ingredient of the inferior kind of cloth, commonly known as "shoddy."

In addition to the above industry there are ironworks at Dewsbury, glass works at Thornhill, chemical works at Birkenshaw, and the whole area is pervaded with coal-pits, of which the most extensive are to be found at Morley, Soothill, and Dewsbury. Lastly, the more open districts, such as Birkenshaw, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ossett, Soothill Upper, and Thornhill, contain a considerable portion of land devoted to a crimultural purposes.

land devoted to agricultural purposes.

Sanitary Conditions.—At the time of Dr. Thorne Thorne's visit, 20 years ago, the sanitary conditions of the various places within the Dewsbury Union were in a most imperfect state, and the disproportionate prevalence of fever in

TABLE I.

(Population of the Devishura Union.)

										Popul	lation.		
	Registration	on S	Sub-district		Urban Sanitary	Distri	ct.	183	71.	18	81.	18:	91.
								Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
_	Morley	_			Morley -		j	9,607	2.8	15,011	4.4	18,725	5.5
	Batley	-	-	-	Batley -			20,871	10.2	27,505	13.4	28,719	14.0
4.	Daticy	-	_	(	Birkenshaw	-	- 1	2,833	3.0	2,699	2.9	2,553	2.7
3.	Gomersal			- {	Birstal -		- 1	6,044	4.9	6,766	5.4	6,528	5.2
-				- t	Gomersal -	•	-	4,033	3.6	3,988	3.6	3,923	3.2
	T			Ì	Heckmondwike	-	-	8,300	11.9	9,282	13.3	9,709	13.9
4.	Liversedge	-	-	1	Liversedge .	-	-	11,103	5.2	12,757	5.9	13,668	6.4
5	Mirfield	_	_	Ĵ	Mirfield -	•	-	9,959	2.9	11,508	3.3	11,707	3.4
Э.	Mirneid	-	_		Ravensthorpe	-	-	2,910	8.2	4,364	14.0	5,134	14.5
6.	Dewsbury	•	-	-	Dewsbury -	-	-	24,764	17.4	29,637	20.1	29,847	20.3
7	Soothill	_		-{	Soothill Nether	-	-	4,927	8.7	5,240	9.3	5,848	10.4
				Ł	Soothill Upper	-	-	3,469	1.8	5,155 10,957	2·7 3·5	5,645 10,984	3-5
	Ossett	-	-	-	Ossett -	•	-	9,190	1.7	8,843	2.4	9,606	2.6
9.	Thornhill	-	-	- 1	Thornhill -	-	-	6,306	1	0,040	2.4	3,000	2.0
			Dewsbury	Reg	istration District	•	•	124,286	4.8	153,712	5.9	162,596	6 • 2

TABLE II.

DEWSBURY UNION—Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, Zymotic Death-Rate, and Infant Mortality for the Years 1891 and 1892.

			ı	Annual Rate	es per 1,000 o	of Estimate	d Population.		Infant M	lortalit <b>y.</b>
			Birth-	Rate.	Death	·Rate.	Zymotic D	eath-Rate.	(Deaths of Year per 1,	inder one 000 Births.)
			1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Batley Borough			29 · 4	26.7	24.4	21.4	3.1	4.4	239	198
Birkenshaw -	_	-	23.9	26.8	17.7	16.2	1.6	4.3	115	162
Birstal	_	- 1	28 · 1	25 · 4	25.9	18.0	1.5	1.7	240	261
Dewsbury Borough	-	-	26.3	27.2	27.9	21.1	3.4	3.6	228	115
Gomersal -		-	21.2	20.9	18.1	13.3	1.8	0.8	120	195
Heckmondwike	-	-	28.5	29.3	24.3	19.6	1.4	3.0	188	175
Liversedge -	-	-	31.9	28.4	25.6	18.7	1.5	1.3	185	174
Mirfield -	-	-	22.3	22.4	22.1	18.4	2.8	1.3	161	251
Morley Borough	-	-	46.0	33.2	23.7	17.4	2.4	2.2	199	138
Ossett Borough	-	-	27.0	29.0	19.8	16.5	0.9	1.5	185	132
Ravensthorpe -	-	-	26.0	26.5	18.2	21.9	3.9	1.7	172	216
Soothill Nether	-	-	28.5	27.4	21.2	18.6	1.2	2.5	186	237
Soothill Upper	-	-	33.2*	33.7	22.3*	20.2	2.0*	3·4 0·7	306*	126
Thornhill -	-	-	30.0	31.7	17.5	14.6	0.8	0.7	128	162

<sup>\*</sup> Return incomplete. Calculated upon six months' returns.

the district was with justice ascribed to these imperfections. Since then, however, considerable improvements have been effected, although there is much still to be done, especially in the matter of excrement disposal, and in house-construction, as will be seen from the extracts of the reports upon the sanitary condition of these districts, which occur in the record of the sanitary survey made by the Medical Department of the Local Government Board in 1886. These excerpts give in a condensed and at the same time comprehensive form the leading defects in sanitation then observed as contrasted with those prevailing eight years previously. At the time of my visit—in the spring of 1892—although some of the houses and localities visited were still unreformed in these respects, yet there were several in which considerable changes had been made. There has, for example, been much done in the way of re-placing the old midden privy by a system of water-closet both in Batley

and Dewsbury, and (at least in connexion with the houses I visited) there were not many absolutely bad and open middens. Within the past year or two an extensive sewage works had been erected in Batley, and was in full working, the system employed being that of precipitation, the effluent flowing into the Batley Beck. At these works there is also a large destructor. Drainage works were in progress at Heckmondwike, and, indeed, in most of the districts it was evident that far greater attention was being paid to sanitary conditions than was the case 15 years ago. Still much remains to be done, both in the re-construction or abolition of midden privies, and in house construction. The back-to-back system of dwellings, although regulated by byelaws requiring them to be in blocks of four, with passages intervening, is still the rule, especially in Batley, where are to be found most of the recently built houses.

TABLE III.

DEWSBURY UNION.—Population, Total Births, Deaths, and Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

1891.

			Area (Acres).	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles.	Whoop- ing cough.	Diar- rhœa.
Batley Borough			2,039	28,752	846	701	13	l l 8	7	_	12	_	18	7	20
Birkenshaw -			1,925	2,549	61	45	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	1
Birstal			1,233	6,522	183	169	_	_	_	1	2	_	5	1	1
Dewsbury Borough			1,468	29,852	785	936	14	11	2	5	7	1	34	24	16
Goniersal -			1,096	3,921	83	71	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	3	2
Heckmond wike		٠,	697	9,720	277	231	-	_	_	1	6	1	_	5	2
Liversedge -		-	2,130	13,692	487	342	_	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	2
Mirfield -			3,407	11,713	261	259	-	2	6	2	5	3	11	3	2
Morley Borough			2,765	18,829	678	446	_	3	1	1	5	1	12	11	12
Ossett Borough			3,105	10,985	297	217	_	2	1	3	2	2	2	-	-
Ravensthorpe -			358	5,156	134	94	_	1	_	_	-	_	1	_	_
Soothill Nether		-	562	5,655	161	120	-	1	1	1	1	_	1	1	1
Soothill Upper	-	-	1,897	5,867	189*	131*	?	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Thornhill -			3,602	9,626	289	162	-	-	1	-	1	_	1	2	3
Total		-	25,284	162,869	4,681	3,924	27	32	22	17	47	9	89	60	62

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated on estimated rates for six months of year.

TABLE IV.

Dewsbury Union.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

1892.

-				Area (Acres).	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths.	Small pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diar- rhœa.
Batley -		_		2,039	28,883	77£	618	49	16		 I8	7	3	4	16	17
Birkenshaw		-	_	925	2,535	68	41	_	8	2	_		_	_	1	_
Bristol .		-		1,233	6,499	165	117	_	1	_	1	_	_	7	1	1
Dewsbury		-	-	1,468	29,873	812	724	45	11	1	_	7	2	8	20	21
Gomersal	-	-	-	1,096	3,915	82	52	_	2	_	_	1	_	_		-
Heckmondwi	ke	-	-	697	9,764	286	186	1	8	-	_	1	_	6	7	1
Liversedge	-	-	-	2,130	13,786	391	261	1	5	_	1	2	-	1	5	3
Mirfield	-	-	-	3,413	11,735	263	216		1	_	1	_	3	_	5	3
Morley -	-	-		3,381	21,598	716	376	1	8	4	1	3	3	1	15	14
Ossett -		-	-	3,105	10,988	319	181	1	7	1		3	1	_	1	3
Ravensthorpe	-	-	-	352	5,247	139	118	-	2	_	_	1	_	-	2	2
Soothill Neth	e <b>r</b>		-1	562	5,698	156	106	-	-	-	_	_	_	3	4	7
Soothill Uppe	r	-	-	1,897	5,894	199	119	1	4	2	_	5	_	- }	7	1
Thornhill	•			3,602	9,706	308	142	1	1	-	1	_	-	-	1	3
				25,900	166,121	4,676	3,257	100	74	3	3	30	12	30	55	76

EXTRACT from "ABSTRACTS of INSPECTORS' REPORTS On the SANITARY SURVEY of ENGLAND and WALES made in anticipation of Cholera, 1886."-Annual Report Medical Officer Local Government Board for 1886.

Overcrowding of Dwellings. Not much. Not much. None. None. None. Nono. Great crowding in older parts. A very large proportion of back to back houses. Much needless crowding and many back-to-back houses. Erection of back-to-back houses'dis-continued since Dr. Thorne's in-Not to any serious extent. Much, and in older parts many small courts. Little overcrowding. Erection of back-Crowding of Dwell-ings on Area. None None Still much wretched property grouped round filthy yards, but considerable improvement since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. Many cellar dwellings illegally occupied. Very damp, and surrounded by filthy dangerous nuisances. Many damp from lack of eave spouting, otherwise fair. Generally exceptionally good. Many back-to-back, but none so built since Dr. Thorne's inspection, Considerable improvements made in older parts since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. Sanitary Conditions of Dwellings of Poor. Exceptionally good Good Still Public supply from Huddersfield Corporation.
Water sacts powerfully on lead, and much lead poisoning has resulted. Public supply on constant system; good quality. In some instances sewers flushed direct by overflow from reservoir. Public supply on constant system. Some improvements in conduit complained of by Dr. Thome in 1878, but other sources of possible danger exist. Public supply from Batley Corporation on constant system. Public wells all closed. Public supply from Dewsbury Waterworks on constant system. Public supply from Dews-bury Waterworks on con-stant system. Dews. Public supply from D bury Waterworks on stant system. Water Supply. 6. Unsatisfactory; great accumula-Unsatisfactory ; much accumula-Refuge removal. Unsatisfactory Satisfactory -Satisfactory -Satisfactory -Satisfactory -Midden privies of worst type all 1 but universal; very often against dwelling-houses, and source of freat and dangerous nuisance. Excremental fitth soaking into houses with exceptional frequency as at Dr. Thornes inspectional 1878. Midden privies, many of which have been improved since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. Still some remain as dangerous nuisances. In some invannces insufficient accommodation. Chiefly midden privies, some draining into severs. Many of the worst existing at Dr. Thornes inspection in 1878 have been abolished and w.c.'s substituted otherwise much as before. Midden privies; about one half are still in the former unsatisfactory condition, while half have been improved satisfactorily. didden privies, commonly exceptionally bad, although a certain number have been covered since Dr. Thorne's Midden privies mostly roofed over since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878, but still sloppy from admission of ground water. Midden privies, but great improvements since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1873. Excrement Disposal and Removal. covered since D inspection in 1878. Midden privies, Midden Sewening incomplete. Districts Interact of as unewered by Dr. Thorne in 1873 remains so still. Branch sewers everywhere defective. Ventilation very inadequate. Majority of house waste-pipes disconnected but others not and sewer air entering dwellings. All north of Calder sewered, with Imens of ventilation and flushing. South of Calder not sewered, but houses connected still; with old drains. House connextons in progress under careful regulations. No public works of sewering done, and sewering and drainage remain in same condition as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878, except for the disconnection of a number of sink pipes. have been put in) still very unsatisfactory as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. House drainage also unsatisfactory. Sewering just completed. Ventilators choked with dirt or with clarcoal boxes. Many houses still have sink pipes not disconnected from sewers. Completely sewered. Sewers ventilated. Waste pipes mostly disconnected. Sewers Completely sewered. Sewers ventilated and flushed. some sewers Sewering and Drainage. Sewering (although က် rivate streets neglected and in unsatisfactory condition. Back and private streets in disgraceful condition, and many courts and yards exceptionally bad. Private streets often in dis-graceful condition, yards and courts often unpaved and sloppy. rivate streets unsatisfactory. Many courts and yards unpayed and sloppy. Good, except private streets, which were unsatisfactory. Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises. 8 Satisfactory Private Private Fair Mirfield Dr. Barry,

November 1886.
Population, 11,608.
(Woollen and cotton mills collieries, agriculture.) Dewsbury

Dr. Barry,
November 1886.
Population, 29,617.
(Woollen works, collieries, and iron works.) Woollen works, glass works collieries, agriculture.) Population, 5,000.
Woollen works, collieries, Collieries, woollen works, semi-rural district.) Heckmondwike Dr. Barry,
November 1886,
Population, 9,282,
(Blanket and carpet
making.) Urban Sanitary District, Inspector, and Date of Report, Population (1881), Industries, &c. september 1886.
Population, 27,514.
(Woollen works.) Thornbill ... Dr. Barry, November 1886. Population, 8,843. Ossett and Gawthorpe November 1886. Population, 10,937. Ravensthorpe Dr. Barry, October 1836, Dr. Barry,

9,	Overcrowding of Dwellings.	None,	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
86	Crowding of Dwell. ings on Area.	Not to any serious extent.	Not to any serious extent,	Not to any serious extent.	Many courts and back-to-back houses.	Some back-to-back houses,	Not to any serious extent. Back-to-back houses sanctioned by private Act of Parliament (1872).	Very large proportion of back-to-back houses. Some cellars illegally occupied, much needless crowding has been permitted.
7.	Sanitary Conditions of Dwellings of Poor.	Exceptionally good. Some damn for lack of cave spouting and some cellars illegally occupied.	Fairly good, but many damp for lack of eave spouting.	As a rule satisfactory; some cellars illegally occupied.	Imperfect ventilation and want of eave spouting in older parks, where also there are some dated houses unfit for habitation.	Some damp from lack of eave spouting, otherwise fair.	Good as a rulo, but some old dilapidated houses unfit for habitation.	Many damp, old, and dilapidated houses. Great lack of eave spouting.
6.	Water Supply.	Public supply on constant system from Halifax Cor- poration; satisfactory.	Public supply from Dewsbury Waterworks on constant system.	Public supply from Brad- ford Waterworks on con- stant system.	Public supply from Leeds Corporation on constant system.	Public supply from Brad- ford Corporation on con- stant supply.	Public supply from Brad- ford Corporation on con- stant system.	Public supply from Brad- ford Corporation on con- stant system, but still, as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878, some resort is had to Lion Mouth spring, liable to pollution.
5.	Refuse Removal.	Unsatisfactory; large accumula- tions,	Satisfactory -	Satisfactory .	Not sufficiently fre- quent.	Unsatisfactory; large accumula- tions.	Until recently very bad indeed, accu- mulations of years. Much improved of late.	Fair
4.	Excrement, Disposal and Removal.	Midden privies of bad type and uncovered. Many drain into the faulty drains.	Midden privies, many still of old objectionable type as at Dr. Thornes inspection in 1878, but improvements made in construction in respect of new houses.	Midden privies, many in same unsatisfactory condition as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878, but a large number altered and now satisfactory.	Almost universally midden privies, still some objectionable, but a considerable humber materially improved since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878.	Midden privy system, same as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878, since that a few middens have been covered.	Midden privies still (except on new property) of the worst type.	Middon privies almost universally, mostly deep, uncovered, and sloppy, and sources of dangerous nuisances. Some drained into severs,
တ်	Sewering and Drainage.	No system of sewering. Drainage in same condition virtually as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. In many instances interior of houses in direct communication with faulty drains through sink pipes.	No system of severing. House drains very defective; house sink pipes directly communicating with old faulty drains.	Partially sewered, but Great Gomersal still dependent on old square channels and surface drains. House waste pipes as a rule disconnected.	Greater part sewered, but ventilation imperfect. Disconnection of sink pipes actively progressing since Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878.	Complete system of sewering just completed with means of flushing and ventilation. House connexion next to be seen to.	Sewered, but still many houses are nor connected with system. Main sewers insufficiently ven- tilated, branch sewers unventi- lated.	Majority of houses still in unbroken comexion with interior of sewers. Altogether much as at Dr. Thorne's inspection in 1878. Sewering completed (except at Morebottem and New Town). House connexions progressing and waste pipes are being cut off.
çi	Cleanliness of Roadways Domestic Premises.	Good .	Private streets and yards frequently unchannelled, sloppy, and filthy.	Many private streets in unsatisfactory condition.	Fair on the whole. Some yards and courts unpayed and sloppy.	Private streets unsatisfactory.	Many yards and courts unpaved, sloppy, and filthy.	Private streets very unsatisfactory. Many yards and courts unpaved and sloppy.
1.	Urban Sanitary District, Inspection, and Bate of Report. Population (1881),	Soothill Upper Dr. Barry. November 1886. Population 5,155. (Woollen works, collieries,	Soothill Nether Dr. Barry, November 1886. Population, 5,240 (Blanket making, collieries, &c.)	Gomersal Dr. Barry.  Dr. Barry.  November 1886.  Population, 39,888.  (Wool, cotton, and silk works, chemical works,	Morley Dr. Barry, November 1886. Population, 15,011. (Cloth-weaving, collieries,	Birkershaw Dr. Barry November 1886. Population, 2,689. (District rural; worsted mills, collieries, chemical works, agriculture.)	Birstal Dr. Barry, November 1886. Population, 6,788. (Collieries, iron-works, woollen works, &c.)	A liversedgel . The Barry, Twownber 1886. Population, 12,777. (Carpet, blanket, worsted, and cotton works, collines, &c.)

#### Provision for Isolation of Cases of Infectious Disease.

Until the occurrence of small-pox in 1891-92, the districts of this Union were very imperfectly provided with means for the isolation of infectious cases. A special "fever" block at the workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe, a fever hospital at Dewsbury (erected 1887), and one at Ossett, formed the only institutions of this class. It will be seen in dealing with the history of the outbreak, that as it progressed steps were taken both at Batley and Morley, to remedy this defect, but only with buildings of a temporary character. When I arrived in the district in April 1892, a scheme had nearly been carried for a conjoint hospital for infectious disease on the part of several districts, but this scheme fell through, and I am not aware whether any further action has been taken to attain this desirable end.

The infectious block of the Union workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe is a stone building consisting of two floors, the administration (nurses' rooms) forming the centre, and on each side there being two male and two female wards. Each ward contains five beds, so that the total accommodation of 20 beds is singularly inadequate for the needs of the union. The building runs parallel to and about 10 to 15 yards distant from the main building of the workhouse infirmary. Although the nurse in charge of the infectious block does not enter the main building, the food-supplies of the patients in it are furnished from the workhouse kitchen and stores, and placed on a table in the area between the two buildings, whence it is taken by the nurse. It may be added that the laundry for the infirmary closely adjoins the fever house (being about 7 yards distant from the left wing).

#### Vaccination in the Dewsbury Registration District.

The returns of vaccinations performed during the past 20 years (1870-89) show that there has been an increase in the numbers of children who escaped vaccination, amounting of late years to about one-third of the total births in each year (Table V.). There is not, and has not been for some time, any pressure to enforce the law, and many of those children were not vaccinated because, as more than one mother informed us, "no one troubled them about it." The registrar of births and deaths in Batley informed Mr.

Fardon that there was "no such widespread aversion to "vaccination amongst the inhabitants as has been sup"posed, but that the large number of unvaccinated cases 
is due in great measure to the supineness of the vaccina-

"tion officer who is probably encouraged in his apathy by 
"the Board of Guardians, the majority of whom at present 
"are opposed to the vaccination laws." He added that he 
(the registrar) "had formed this impression from conversa"tions he has had with relatives of those who had died from 
"the disease (wall-year) against the his "and "the disease (wall-year) against the his wall-year).

"the disease (small-pox) coming to his office for purposes of registration."

Zymotic Diseases.—In his report on the sanitary conditions of the Dewsbury Registration District in 1878 Dr. Thorne Thorne demonstrated that the mortality from "fever" was disproportionately high. The mean death rate (per 10,000 living) for the whole district from this cause was found by him to be 8.3, whereas in London during the same period it was 4.1, and for "large towns" and cities of England," 5.4.

I have endeavoured to bring Dr. Thorne's returns up to date, and am indebted to the medical officers of health for furnishing me, wherever possible, with the necessary statistics. These will be found in detail under the head of each district concerned. The returns are not complete for some of the years, and I can quote none from Heckmondwike, Mirfield and Soothill Nether. However, such figures as I have obtained suffice to show that since the period named there has been a notable decline in mortality from this class of disease. To make the comparison as clear as possible I have compiled the following table (V1.), which gives the per-centage rate on the mean total deaths from all causes of the mortality from the chief classes of zymotic disease. The calculation for the years prior to and including 1877 is made on the figures given in Dr. Thorne's report. Those for other years (grouped in all cases when returns are available in quinquennial periods) are from the figures given me by the medical officers of health, excepting those for 1891 and 1892, which are taken from the reports of the medical officer to the West Riding County Council.

It may be added that the zymotic death rate in the Dewsbury District for 1891 is less than that for the whole country in that year. (Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, 1891.)

Table V.

Dewsbury Union.

						Of the colu	hildren whos mn, by the	31st January	e registered in the year there were	during the y next but on :—	ear given in e following	the first
		YEAR.		Births register during year.		Success- fully vaccinated.	Certified as in- susceptible of vac- cination.	Had Small-pox.	Died Unvac- cinated.	Vaccination postponed by Medical Certificate.	Remaining.	The child- ren not finally ac- counted for (including cases post- poned) being per cent. of births.
1872	-	•	-		5,279	4,256	1	3	643	3	76 ^	7.1
1873					5,358	2,886	9	2	726	3	1,732	32.4
1874			_	_	5,510	2,713	1	6	844	9	1,937	35.3
1875			_		5,323	3,456	ī	0	648	45	1,173	22.9
1876	_	_	_	_	5,661	3,031	2	1	756	42	1,829	33.0
1877	_	_	_	_	5,815	4,048	3	0	733	86	945	17.7
1878	_	_	_	-	5,914	4,382	2	0	730	66	734	13.5
1879	-	-	-	-	5,433	4,177	3	0	545	63	645	13.0
1880	-		-	-	5,379	3,754	9	0	713	82	821	16.8
1881	~	-	-	-	5,248	3,611	3	1	595	92	946	19.8
1882	-	-	-	-	5,196	3,910	5	1	624	77	579	12.6
1883	-	-	-	+	5,237	3,684	5	0	508	62	978	20.0
1884	-	-	-	-	4,991	2,497	4	0	613	24	1,853	37.6
1885	-	-	~	-	4,947	2,093	3	0	515	29	2,307	47.2
1886	-	-	-	-	4,975	2,427	5	0	678	88	1,777	37.5
1.887	-	~	~	-	4,987	2,812	6	0	695	53	1,421	29.6
1888	-	-	~	-	4,843	2.644	4	0	634	53 69	1,508	32·2 37·3
1889		-	-	-	4,660	2,281	3	0	637 718	66	1,670 1,740	39.1
1890	-	-	**	-	4,619	2,090	5	0		61	1,740	32.2
1891	-	~	-	-	4,601	2,347	11 9	3	743 727	73	1,436	37.7
1892	-	-	-	-	4,616	2,139	9	1	141	10	1,007	011

Small-pox in Previous Years.—For nearly nine years the Dewsbury Union had enjoyed an almost complete immunity from small-pox until the outbreak in 1891. This fact alone deserves mention in view of the presumed liability to the introduction of the disease by infected rags coming from abroad. Were this a common medium of small-pox infection it is hardly conceivable that outbreaks of the disease should not be, as frequent in these industrial centres as they are in the main seaports, where hardly a year passes without the introduction of some cases into the port. At the same time, the periods of its incidence in this district has fairly corresponded with the general prevalence in England as a whole. I am again unfortunately not able to give complete returns, but the subjoined table (VII.) comprises most of the districts of

the Union, and those the most populous. It will be seen that small-pox was the cause of many dcaths in the years 1873 to 1875. The period 1871-75 stands highest of all the seven quinquennial periods, 1888-90, for the small-pox mortality in England. In that quinquennium the small-pox deaths in the whole country were 410-8 per million living. During each of the next quinqennia this rate for the whole country is precisely the same, viz., 78.4; and it will be observed that the figures given in the appended table, approximate to the degree of reduction in mortality from small-pox thus expressed for the whole country. Finally, in the five years 1886-90, when the general death-rate from small-pox was as low as 13.2, only two deaths are given as occurring in Dewsbury.

TABLE VI.

Comparative Statistics of Mortality in Groups of Years in Various Districts of the Dewsbury Union.

					Proportion to	o Mean Tot	al Deaths of	Deaths from	n
		Periods of Years.	Mean of total Deaths in each Period.	"Fever."	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Diarrhœa - and Dysentery
					(Per	100 Death	s from all Ca	uses.)	
Batley -		1873-77 1884-87 1888-92	605 601 599	3·1 1·2 1·4	0·8 - 2·0	8·2 3·4 1·8	? 2·6 1·6	? 3·9 2·2	6·4 6·2 4·0
Birstal -		1875-77 1878-82 1883-92	136 149 133	2·7 2·7 0·4	0.1	3·6 4·0 0·3	? 0·4 0·6	? 1·7 2·8	1.6 1.6 0.4
Dewsbury		1873-77 1878-82 1883-97 1888-92	692 752 651 744	3·3 2·0 1·4 1·2	4·3 0·6 - 1·6	7·6 3·1 2·3 1·8	? 0·2 0·3 0·3	? 2·0 1·2 2·5	3·7 4·0 5·6 2·9
Liversedge	-	1875-77 1880-82 1883-87 1888-92	282 261 224 259	1·7 0·9 1·6 0·5		6·4 1·6 1·7 0·8	P 1·0 	? 1.5 0.8 0.8	4.5 4.2 2.0 1.2
Morley -	_	1873-77 1878-82 1883-87 18\$8-92	288 800 334 341	2·5 1·8 1·2 0·7	2.5 _ _ _	8·3 2·7 9·0 0·8	P 0·2 0·7 0·4	? 3·0 3·6 1·9	3·5 4·4 4·8 3·7
Ossett -		1873-77 1883-87 1888-92	219 191 198	1·9 0·5 0·5	0·7 0·1 0·1	6.8 4.5 1.8	? 0·4 0·6	? 1·3 0·7	3·5 2·5 1·2
Ravensthorpe		1875-77 1878-82 1883-87 1888-92	73 80 80 97	3·1 1·0 1·5 0·8	1.3	3·2 2·0 1·6	? 0.7	? 1·5 4·2 2·0	4·0 1·2 2·2 1·8
Scothill, Upper	- <b>-</b>	1875–77 1883–87 1888, 1890–92	100 101 108	4·0 1·2 2·3	1.0	6·6 1·8 2·3	? ·0·2 0·6	? 1·4 1·6	4·3 0·6 1·8
Thornhill		1873-77 1878-82 1884-87 1888-92	147 170 155 165	4·0 2·0 1·0 0·9	0·7 0·1 	3·8 4·0 1·7 0·3	?	? 0·8 2·1 2·1	1·6 0·5 3·3 2·7

I propose now to give a brief sketch of the sanitary administration of each of the districts of the union in which cases of small-pox have occurred during the period covered by this inquiry. For full details respecting the topography, &c. of the districts I may refer to Dr. Thorne Thorne's report.

#### Dewsbury.

The municipal borough of Dewsbury has an area of 1,468 acres, and a population in 1891 of 29,847.

The sanitary administration is under the control of the Town Council, the Medical Officer of Health being W. F. Watts, Esq., M.R.C.S.

There is one sanitary inspector, Mr. J. Thackray. Notification of infectious diseases has been in force in the

borough since 1884.

borough since 1884.

The Borough Hospital for infectious diseases (see Plan) was opened in 1888, and since June 1891 had been used exclusively for small pox, cases being admitted from Heckmondwike, Ravensthorpe, Thornhill, Soothill Nether, as well as from the berough. It will be seen later that with but few exceptions, every case of small-pox arising in Dewsbury was thus isolated. The building is situated on a fairly open site, on low ground, at the extreme south-western boundary of the borough. It stands on land belonging to the cemetery, between the Huddersfield and Heckmondwike roads, and has but few inhabited dwellings within 500 roads, and has but few inhabited dwellings within 500 yards of it. The building, which is constructed of wood and iron, was extended in 1892, and comprises in all five and iron, was extended in 1892, and comprises in all five wards (48 ft long by 20 ft. wide, and about 12 ft. high), holding from 10 to 15 beds, and a central administration block, containing nurses' rooms and bath-room. The Medical Officer of Health is in charge of the Hospital, which he visits once or twice daily, and the nursing is done by a resident matron, and a staff of two to four nurses, according to the number of cases under treatment. The accommodation for administrative purposes is somewhat limited, whilst that for bathing patients was (at the time of my visit) certainly inadequate. During the height of the epidemic the resources of this building were severely taxed, but fortunately, a property adjoining the site had been recently acquired by the Corporation for a public

park, and the mansion "Crow Nest," standing on high ground above the Heckmondwike road, was fitted up to receive convalescent patients, who were drafted there as soon as practicable, and retained until they were declared by the medical officer free from in ection. By this means by the medical officer free from injection. By this means the hospital wards were made available for acute cases, and fortunately the accommodation sufficed to admit them

The procedure adopted in cases of small-pox consists in the prompt removal to hospital upon receipt of notification, followed by disinfection of the house, &c. The Corporation possesses a special ambulance, and the small standard to small standar inspector accompanies it to the house, and superintends the transference of the case. The inspector selects such articles from the room which the patient has occupied which, in his opinion, are likely to retain infection, such as bedding, &c.
These are taken to the hospital, all flock being burnt; linen and clothing fumigated with sulphur. The disinfection of the room is effected by sulphur-fumigation, the room being sealed up for five hours. At the end of that time the room is opened, and the inmates directed to have it re-papered and whitewashed at the discretion of the inspector. The Corporation supply carbolic soap for cleansing purposes after the fumigation, and replaces articles that may have been destroyed. The ambulance is fumigated after each case has been removed, and a separate vehicle is used for

Every patient on admission to the hospital is bathed (unless too ill), and before his discharge he has a course of baths; but, as already stated, this service was defective. There are only two baths in the building, and the means of heating the water is inadequate. Before the discharge of a patient his clothes are funnigated, and he does not reenter the ward to leave the building after taking the bath—a similar precaution being adopted at Crow Nest as at the

hospital.

Re-vaccination of inmates of houses from which cases were removed was carried out by the medical man in attendance in some instances, but in no great proportion of the whole.

The amount of vaccination in the borough and the union workhouse during the first year of the epidemic may be seen in the appended return (Tables VIII. and IX.).

TABLE VII. SMALL-POX DEATHS in DISTRICTS OF DEWSBURY UNION (exclusive of BIRKENSHAW and GOMERSAL).

		Dews- bury.	Batley.	Bristol.	Heck- mond- wike.	Liver- sedge.	Mirfield.	Morley.	Ossett.	Ravens-thorpe.	Soothill Nether.	Soothill, Upper.	Thorn- hill.
1873 -	-	14	10	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.	36	_	No return.	No return.	No return.	_
1874 -	_	129	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	7	2)	11	,,	5
1875 -	_	5	7	<u>"</u>	4	*****	2		1	ű3	<u>"</u>	3	_
1876 -	- 1	_	_	_	1	_			_	_	_	_	
1877 -	-	_		- 1			_	_				_	_
1878 -	-	3	_	- 1	No	_	No	_	1	_	No	_	— `
					return.		return.				return.		
1879 -	-	1	No return.	_	,,	_	,,	_	_		"		_
1880 -		4	,,		,,		,,			_	,,	_	_
1881 -	_	7	,,	_	,,	_	,,	_	7		,,	_	
1882 -	-	9	,,	.1	,,	_	,,		2	_	,,	_	1
1883 -	-		,,,	<u> </u>	,,	_	,,	_	2 1	_	"		No
			"										return.
1884 -	-		_	1	,,	_	,,	_			>1	_	_
1885 -	-			_	,,	_	,,	_	_	_	,,,		_
1886 -	-	_		-	,,	_	,,	_	_		,,	-	-
1887 -	-	_	<u> </u>		,,		"	_	_	_	"	- )	-
1888 -	-	2	<u> </u>	_	,,		,,		_	_	"	_	No
1889 -	_								_				return.
1890 -	-				27		"				"		_
1891 -	_	14	13		"	_	"	_		_	"	_ /	_
1892 -		45	49	_	"	1	,,	1	1	_	"	1	1
							"	_			,,	1	

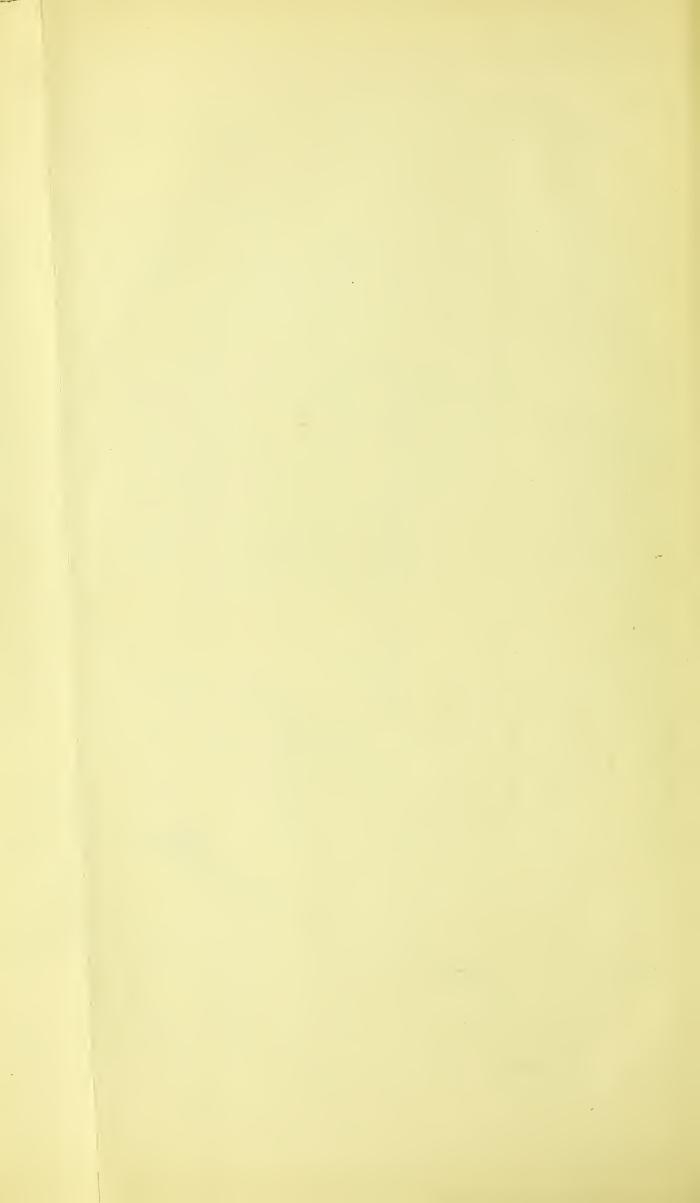


TABLE VIII.

DEWSBURY UNION.

Dewsbury District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

TABLE IX.

DEWSBURY UNION.

The Workhouse.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st Januar 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

			Prim	ary Vaccin	ations.	Re-vac- cinations.			Pri	mary Vaccin	ations.	Re-vac- cinations.
Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and Upwards.	All Ages.	Month.		Unde One Year	One d m	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
1891.—January				_	_	_	1891.—January		-	_	_	
February		-	_	_	_	_	February	•	-	_	_	_
March -		•	8	5	2	_	March -	•	-	-	-	_
April -		•	2	1	<b>–</b>	_	April -		-	_	_	
May -	-		6	5	3	_	May -	•			_	_
June -			13	4	6	_	June -		·  -	1	1	-
July -	-		1	_	2	_	July -		1	_	4	13
August -	*		9	-	4		August -	•	-	-	-	_
September		•	2	-	2	_	September		·	-	-	-
October	•	•	10	4	6	_	October -	-	-	-	1	-
November	•	•	6	3	2	-	November	-	-	-	-	-
$\mathbf{December}$	•	•	2	1	1	-	December	•	-	-	-	-
1892.—January	-	-	_	_	-	_	1892.—January	•		_	4	
February	-		25	4	11	-	February	-		_	-	_
March	-	•	8	10	20	-	March -		-   -	_	-	_
April -	•	•	6	1	1	-	April -	•			-	_
Totals		-	98	38	60		Totals		. 1	1	10	14

The following table (X.) gives the mortality statistics of the borough during the past 20 years, the means for each quinquennium being calculated to facilitate comparison. The figures for 1873-77 are from Dr. Thorne Thorne's Report in 1878. [The estimated population in the intercensal

periods is calculated on the difference between the adjoining census returns, with the correction up to the middle of the year. In the census years, however, I have retained the figures given at the census.]

Table X.

Mortality Statistics for the Borough of Dewsbury for the Years 1873-92.

			Estimated	Total Deaths,	" Fe	ver."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-		Diarrhœa
			Population.	all Causes.	Typhus.	Enteric.	pox.	Fever.	theria.	Measles.	and Dy- sentery.
Mean for 1873-77	•	-	27,411	692	2	88	30	51	?	?	33
1878 1879			27,809 28,784	839 718		19 13	3	69	?	?	43 14
1880 1881 1882	-	-	29,271 29,637(c) 29,663	763 662 780		18 5 18	4 7 9	18 7 5	3 5 2	27 1 39	66 11 18
Mean for 1878-82	-	-	29.172	752		15.6	4.8	23.8	2 · 7 *	15.8*	12
1883 1884		-	29,684 29,705	649 592		9 10		4 23	5 2	3 5	12 49
1885 1886 1887	-	-	29,726 29,747 29,768	661 600 751	1 1	8 5 13		18 18 14	2 2	7 14 12	24 72 79
Mean for 1883-87		-	29,726 .	651	0.4	9		15.4	2.2	8.2	37.4
1888 1889			29,789 29,810	695 693	1 1	15	2	23	3 4	12 39	19 35
1890 - ' - 1891 1892	:		29,831 29,847(c) 29,873	661 936 724	·	5 7 7	14 45	11 11 11	4 2 1	3 34 8	18 16 21
Mean for 1888-92	-	-	29,830	741	0.4	9.1	12 · 2	13.8	2.8	19.2	21.8

#### Batley.

The area of the borough is 2,039 acres, and the population at the Census of 1891 is returned as 28,719. It is a municipal borough, the Town Council being the sanitary authority, a Committee of the Council having the direction of sanitary measures.

Dr. A. Swann is the medical officer of health, and during the winter of 1891-2 in his absence from ill-health, the duties of the office were energetically carried on by Dr. I. Stewart. The sanitary inspector is Mr. J. Lindley, who during the chief months of the small-pox outbreak had two assistants working under his direction.

The Notification Act was adopted by Batley on March 1, 1891, and was therefore in force for two months prior to the commencement of the outbreak of smal'-pex.

At this time the borough was un provided with any hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease; and some of the small-pox cases were admitted into the workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe. In the month of December, however, when the disease again broke out, and when in consequence of the action of the Local Government Board, cases of small-pox could no longer be admitted into the workhouse, the Batley Corporation took steps to acquire a site and erect a temporary small-pox hospital (see plan). The buildings which are on the Decker principle were erected with great despatch and ready for occupation in the first week in January, 1892. The site acquired for this purpose was on high ground near the Birstal-Batley boundary, in a field to the left of the Upper Batley Lane leading to How-The situation is an open one, the nearest den Clough. houses being two cottages in the above-named road; the nearest to the hospital buildings (as finally completed) being distant 365 feet. The original buildings were obtained in London, where they had been used for other purposes, and the windows were small and roof low (only 7 feet from floor to eaves.) The building was, however, 7 feet from floor to eaves.) The building was, however, provided with an extra wood floor and corrugated iron roof. It consisted of three wards arranged in a T shape, but not intercommunicating, each being 34 feet long by 17 feet wide (see Plan). The following is from a published account of these buildings when in progress:-

"The buildings will be warmed by slow combustion stoves, and ample means are provided for ventilation by a cylindrical tube which surrounds the flue pipe from the stove. By this arrangement the germs of disease are destroyed by heat before reaching the outside air. As regards the construction of the buildings it may be said that the sides consist of leather and jute mixed, with a cavity between, and lighted all round by small windows made to open with Louvre ventilators. Two gaslights are fixed in each hospital, the height of which, from floor to roof, is about 10 feet. Two of the buildings are placed lengthwise, the third jutting from the centre, and a covered portice roof is provided to the entrance of each hospital. Spring mattresses, with palliasse beds and pillows, have been purchased, while sheets, wool blankets, and warm-looking counterpanes complete the outfit. The best of everything has been obtained—in fact no effort has been spared for the comfort of inmates. Among the necessaries, or accessories of the place, are to be found a bath-room, surgery, and kitchen, fitted up with two portable gas cooking stoves. Hot water will be supplied to the bath by means of a portable boiler, holding about 60 gallons. A washhouse is also included in the arrangements, and is fitted up with the usual requisites. Pail closets have been erected in connexion with each ward, and these will be entered from a narrow passage, ventilated so as to prevent any effluvium entering the hospitals. There is also provided a disinfecting chamber, while a new cab has been specially purchased for the removal of patients. The vehicle will be disinfected on every occasion it is used. Drains have been laid down, and these are disconnected over trapped gulleys, emptying into a properly constructed sump, the contents of which will be conveyed away periodically."

There was also constructed a separate residence for the matron about 40 yards distant from the wards and adjacent to another building which formed the kitchen. This was fitted up in February 1892, at the same time that another block of two wards, to accommodate about 32 patients and the nursing staff, was erected. These wards were constructed of wood, the walls being filled with sawdust, and although much on the same pattern as the original wards, they were loftier and wider, with also somewhat larger windows. These two wards were utilised for convolescent cases, the nurses' room being at the end of the female ward. In addition to this nursing staff there was a male attendant employed. Dr. Stewart had sole

medical charge of the hospital, and frequently visited it more than once daily. During the months of January to April 1892, it was kept constantly full of patients, who came not only from Batley but also from Birstal, Mirfield, and Soothill Upper.

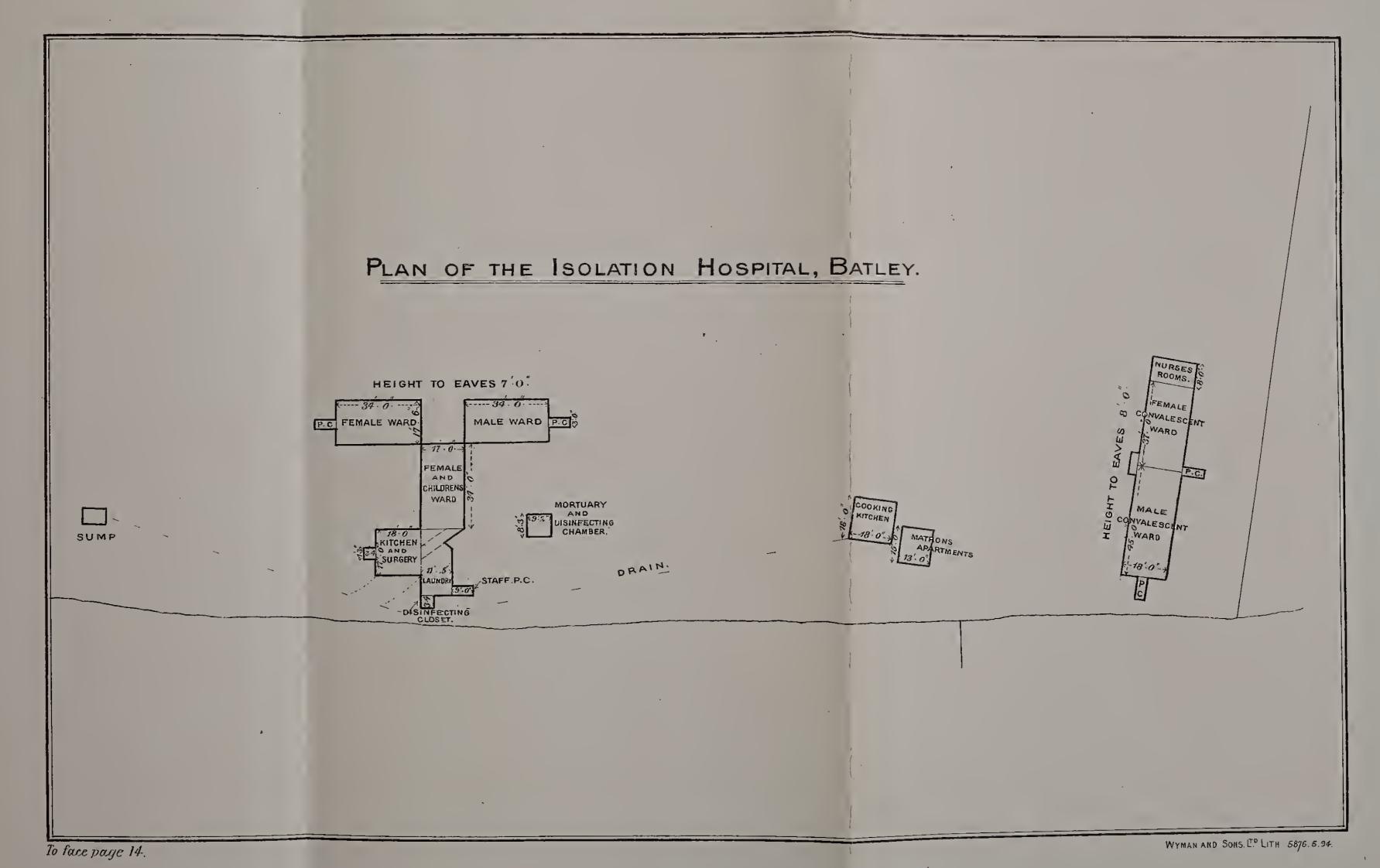
It may be of interest to note the means taken to dispose of the excreta and infected material at this hospital. All the ash and dust and food-refuse, &c. was collected and daily removed in a special covered van to the town destructor at the sewage works, Bradford Road, where it was burned. The excreta received into pail closets were treated with carbolate of lime, and the pails daily emptied into a shallow pit, dug in the middle of the field (near Windmill Lane, see plan) on which the hospital stands. About once a month the pit was emptied, and the contents conveyed to the destructor to be burned. The wastewater, slops, bath-water, &c. were drained into a sewage tank (site marked in the plan) in the field, the contents of which were pumped into an iron cart, for conveyance to a convenient place where they were discharged into the town sewers.

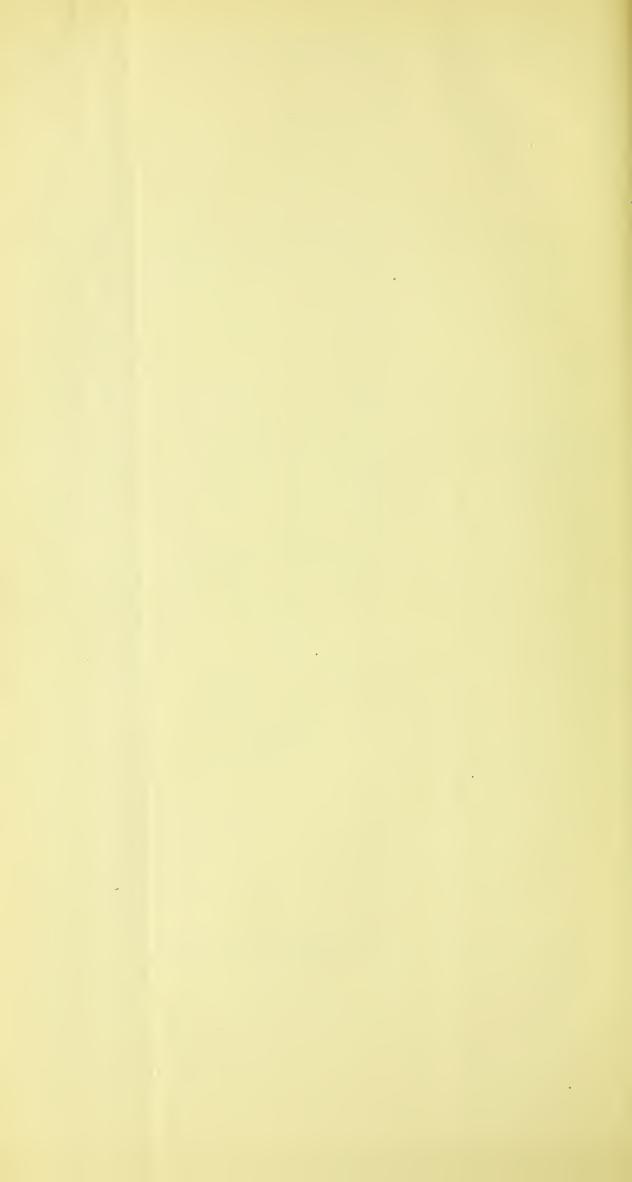
The patients before leaving the Hospital were given a disinfectant bath, their clothing being at the same time fumigated with sulphur. On leaving the patient went out by a separate exit, and thus did not again come in contact with any of the remaining patients.

Some trouble was occasioned by the convalescent patients crossing the field to the lane to converse with friends who came up (especially on Sunday afternoons) to see them or bring them articles. A low hedgerow bordered the field, and in order to check this possible source of infection, it was found necessary to station a police officer in the lane to prevent any access of strangers to the hospital precincts.

The measures taken by the Sanitary Authority with respect to infected houses varied according as to whether a case was removed to hospital or not. It will be seen later that a large proportion of cases were treated at their own homes, owing to the lack of hospital accommodation, a condition of things which became less and less as the epidemic advanced. From the end of December 1891 epidemic advanced. From the end of December 1991 until about the middle of January 1892 the Corporation granted to each inmate of an infected house who was engaged in work the full amount of his or her wages on condition that they remained away from work so long as the house was infected, and did not frequent the public streets, or pay visits or go to public-houses, &c., &c., but they were not confined to the room. On January 11th the Town Council revised the scale of compensation allowed in these cases, granting in a family the sum of 7s. 6d. per week to the father, 7s. 6d. to the mother, and 2s. 6d. to each child, provided that the total amount did not exceed each child, provided that the total amount did not exceed 30s. These sums were paid on conditions analogous to the former, with the stipulation that the case of small-pox should be isolated in a room, protected by a carbolised sheet over the door; and that no one but the medical man was allowed to enter the house. This plan continued until March 5th, by which time the hospital accommodation sufficed for all the cases that arose. If then a patient refused admission to hospital no compensation was given. There is no doubt that the attempt to strictly quarantine the people in their own homes was a very partial success, Some of them carried out the instructions literally, but several evaded them, and although not resuming work, went about elsewhere. Indeed, when the patient cannot be removed to an isolation hospital it must be impossible to en-force a rigid system of "quarantine" throughout the weeks that must elapse before that house can be declared free from infection.

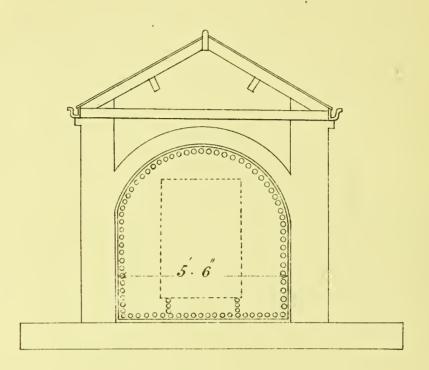
When the patient had quite recovered the same measures of disinfection were adopted as took place on the removal of a patient to hospital, viz., the removal of clothing, bedding, &c., to the disinfecting station, sulphur-fumigation of the rooms, followed by papering, lime-whitening, and cleansing. Prior to March 1892 the Corporation had no disinfecting apparatus, and consequently compensation was paid (in kind generally) to those whose bedding had been destroyed. In March, however, there was available a steam and hot-air disinfector which had been erected at the sewage works from the plans of Mr. Illingworth, a member of the council, who, it may be remarked, adopts a similar method for the disinfection of rags at his mill. Mr. Fardon and myself paid a visit to this disinfector, with Mr. Lindley, and were met by Mr. Illingworth, who courteously demonstrated the construction and working of his apparatus. It consists (see Diagram) of an iron chamber set in brickwork, and lined with coils of steam pipe. It is closed at each end by a steel door so constructed as to permit of steam being passed into the chamber between the plates of which the door is made. There is also an

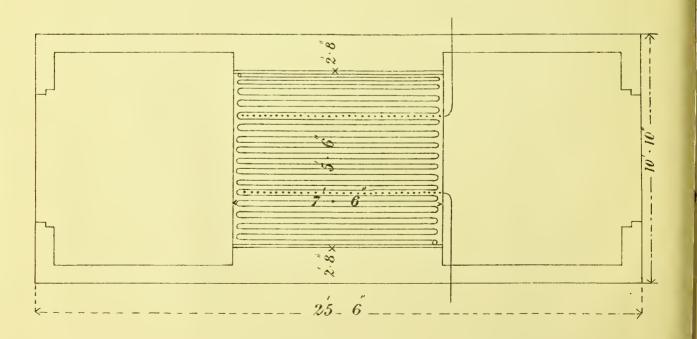






## M. J. ILLINGWORTH'S PATENT DISINFECTING APPARATUS IN USE AT BATLEY.





arrangement whereby jets of steam from a pipe running along the whole length of the floor can be forced into the chamber at will. The steam is supplied from the engine boiler connected with the sewage works and destructor, at a pressure of from 40 to 60 lbs. per square inch. In one experiment a dry beat in the chamber of 260° F. was obtained in 20 minutes, whilst a thermometer wrapped up in seven layers of an ordinary shawl registered 180° F. Steam was then admitted twice at intervals of five minutes, each time for a period of five minutes, and at the end of 20 minutes in all the heat was cut off. It was then found that whereas the temperature attained in the body of the chamber remained at 260° F., that registered by the thermometer in the shawl was 214° F. In each of these experiments the steam pressure was 60 lbs.

The ordinary procedure a lopted is for the attendant to receive the infected clothing, &c., which is sent down a "shoot" from above into a carriage which runs on rails to the chamber. The attendant wears a macintosh coat and cap and follows this code of instructions:—

- "1. Place cradle containing articles in the chamber.
  - 2. Close up for 30 minutes.
  - 3. Then turn on steam jet for five minutes.
  - 4. Let it stand for 15 minutes.
  - 5. Then turn on steam jet for five minutes.
  - 6. Then let it stand for 30 minutes.
  - 7. After which open the three air-valves for five minutes to clear chamber of any foul air before opening the outer door."

The articles are removed at the opposite end of the chamber to that at which they are introduced and conveyed away in a separate cart to that which is used to bring them to the place. All the arrangements for keeping infected articles separate from the disinfected and of providing access to the disinfector were highly satisfactory.

Re-vaccination of the inmates of infected houses, and the vaccination of those previously unvaccinated was advised by the medical attendants, but only carried out in a certain proportion of instances. Particulars on this point will be given hereafter; but the accompanying returns of the public vaccinations done during 1891 and the first four months of 1892, when the epidemic was at its height, may be given here (Table XI.).

# TABLE XI. DEWSBURY UNION. Batley District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

			Prim	ary Vaccin	ations.	Re-vac- cmations
Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
1891.—January	-	-		-	_	_
February		-	16	_	2	_
March -	-		19	1	-	_
April -		-	17	1	-	
May -	-	-	11	3	3	_
June -	•		19	5	4	_
July -	-	- }	35	1	3	_
August -		-	21	4	4	_
September	-	-	9	2	1	_
October		-	.30	1	1	_
November		- (	8	1	1	_
December		-	4	_	3	2
1892.—January		-	44	27	79	33
February	-		43	21	43	28
March -			37	15	20	3
April -		- 1	4	-	3	1
Totals		- 2	317	82	167	57

In pursuance of the plan adopted in the case of Dewsbury and with the object of conveying some idea as to the extent to which zymotic disease has prevailed of late years in these districts, I have been favoured by Dr. Swann with the following mortality statistics (Table X11.), which may be compared with those for the years 1873-77 cited by Dr. Thorne in his report:—

TABLE XII.

MORTALITY STATISTICS for the Borough of Batley, for the years 1873-1892.

				Estimated	Total Deaths,		ver."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-	Measles.	Diar- rhœa, Dy-
				Population.	all Causes.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Pox.	Fever.	theria.		sentery, &c.
Mean for 1873	-77		-	24,957	605		19	5	50		?	39
1050 40 1000					N				\			
1878 to 1883	-	-	-	27,899	No returns ava	1 -	8		40	22	23	54
1885 -	-	-	- 1	28,020	607 573	1	7		13	21	15	14
1886 -	-	-	_	28,142	579		4		22	7	4	41
N - 0 M	-	-	-	28,463	645		10		8	14	52	42
Mean for 1884	-87	-	-	28,131*	601*	0.2*	7 · 2*		20.7*	16*	23.5*	37.7*
1888 -			_	28,385	511		6		12	7	4	18
1889 -	_	_		28,506	582		7		19	12	30	33
1890 -	_	_		28,627	584		10		1	4	10	33
1891 -	_	-	_	28,719(c)	701	1	12	13	8	7	18	20
1892 -	-	•	-	28,870	618		7	49	16	18†	4	17
Mean for 1888	-92	-	-	28,581	599		8.4	12.4	11.5	9.6	13.4	24.2

<sup>\*</sup> Four years.

<sup>†</sup> Including croup.

So far as there statistics go they show a notable decline in the mortality from all forms of zymotic disease, excepting small-pox—and the mortality therefrom is confined to the last 2 years—since 1883. It is to be regretted there are no figures for the years 1878–83, as in Dewsbury during the first five of these years there were deaths from smallpox.

#### Morley.

Morley, which became a borough in 1885, has a population (census 1891) of 18,725.

The town council is the sanitary authority, the medical officer of health being S. T. Steele, Esq., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., and the sanitary inspector, Mr. Joseph Ward.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases Act is not in

force in the borough, but there is no reason to believe that any cases of small-pox escaped the notice of the medical officer.

The procedure as to disinfection, &c. is much the same as in other districts.

When the first cases (two in one family) of small-pox occurred in Morley in 1891 there was no provision for their isolation within the borough. These patients were, therefore, admitted into the Small-pox Hospital at Leeds, and the admitted into the Small-pox Hospital at Leeds, and the rest of the family sent into quarantine at the Cemetery Lodge, a building which had been left vacant on the dissolution of the Burial Board in 1885 when the Corporation took over the cemetery. It occupies an elevated position and is some distance from inhabited dwellings. Consequently, when some months later small-pox respected and the horough was still without heavier lacent appeared and the borough was still without hospital accommodation, it was decided to utilise this building as a temporary hospital; and up to the time of my last visit (August 1892) it was still being employed for that purpose. Care was taken to lodge the patients in three rooms, capable of accommodating from 12 to 14 cases, on the side of the building away from the entrance to the cemetery. Every case as it arose was removed thither, and fortunately the outbreak was a comparatively mild and limited one. Suitable precautions were taken in the discharge of convalescent patients, as to bathing and change of clothing, and so far as known no cases have been traced to infection from this hospital.

Re-vaccination was almost invariably performed on in-

mates of houses in which cases of small-pox occurred.

The following is the return of the public vaccinations made in the Morley District during 1891 and the first four months of 1892 :-

TABLE XIII. DEWSBURY UNION. Morley District.

RETURN as to NUMBER of VACCINATIONS from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

				Prima	ry Vaccina	tions.	Re-vacci- nations.
1	Month,			Under one Year.	Between one and two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
January	1891.			8	1	_	_
February	-			16	1	_	-
March -				9	2	_	_
April -				8		_	-
May -	-			13	1	_	_
June -	-	-		15	2	_	_
July -	•			12	3	_	-
August -	-	-	•	14	_		
September	-	-	•	11	1	_	_
October		-		10	1	-	
November		•		8	2	2	_
December		-			_	_	_
January	1892.		-	8	1	3	3
February	-	-	-	20	- 1		_
March -				8	_	1	6
<b>▲</b> pril ·	•			17	3	1	22
Tota	als -		٠	181	18	7	31

The "zymotic history" of Morley for the past 20 years may be traced in the following statistics kindly furnished by Dr. Steele (Table XIV.). They show that scarlet fever and measles and diphtheria were unduly prevalent in the quinquennium, 1883-87, but that in other respects, here as elsewhere in the Dewsbury Union, the mortality from these diseases has notably decreased in spite of the increase of population.

TABLE XIV. MORTALITY STATISTICS for the Borough of Morley for the years 1873-93.

			Estimated Population.	Total Deaths, all Causes.	"Fever."	Small-pox.	Scarlet Feyer.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Diarrhœa, Dysentery.
Me	ean 1873-	-77	- 10,715	288	7.2	7.4	24	?	?	10.2
1878	_	_	- 13,524	296	4		21	1	4	13
1879	_	-	- 14,065	270	2	ę	7	2	6	5
1880	-	-	- 14,605	312	9		10		3	19
1881	-	-	- 15,011(c	284	6	•	3		6	9
1882	-	7	- 15,475	341	7	•	•		26	21
Me	ean 1878-	-82	- 14,536	300	5.6		8.2	0.6	9	13.4
			15.040	205	_		-			
1883	-	-	- 15,846	305	7		5 91	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$	1 15	5
1884	-	-	- 16,218	403 296	3 2		15	4	15	24
1885	-	-	- 16,589	305	3		20	4		5 24
1886	-	-	- 16,967 - 17,332	360	3		20	1	44	24 22
1887	-	7	- 17,332	300	3				44	22
M	ean 1883	-87	- 16,590	334	4	•	30.5	2.6	12	16
1888	_		- 17,703	310			1	2	•	7
1889	-	_	- 18,075	302	2		3		•	25
1890		_	- 18,446	341	2		•	1	23	9
1891	_	_	- 18,725(c	377	5		3	1	9	9
1892	-	-	- 19,189	376	3	1	8	4	1	14
M	ean 1858	-92	- 18,467	341	2 · 4	0.2	3	1.6	6.6	12.8

#### Ossett.

The combined borough of Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe has a population of 10,984 (Census 1891), showing a very slight advance on the numbers returned in 1881. In his annual report for 1891, Mr. G. W. Greenwood, the late medical officer of health, writes on this point:

"Some surprise was not unpaturally exhibited at the small increase of population in Ossett during the past decade, but the altered conditions of trade, which virtually drove away the male element in search of employment "no longer procurable here, the limited extent to which the "manufacture of woollen cloth was carried on (formerly the "noted and staple trade of Ossett), and the absence of activity in other industries, are responsible for the present state of things. Hundreds of non-resident women and "state of things. Hundreds of non-resident women and girls, denizens of adjoining parishes, hither come daily to assist in carrying on work," and he expresses the opinion that extension of the collieries in the district will show a largely increased population at the next census.

The present medical officer of health is G. S. Greenwood.

The present medical officer of health is G. S. Greenwood, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., and the sanitary

inspector, Mr. Hirst.

The town council form the sanitary authority.

The fown council form the sanitary authority.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases Act was adopted at the beginning of 1891 and has worked well.

The infectious disease hospital is a corrugated iron building with high-pitched roof standing in an exposed situation, facing west, on an escarpment 250 feet above sea level, near the southernmost boundary of the borough. It was erected in 1880 and shows evidence of considerable was a transformed that it was proposed shortly to erect a wear. I was informed that it was proposed shortly to erect a new building. The arrangement of the building, which is lofty and well lighted, is simple. A central corrider runs the length of the building terminating in a large ward, 45 feet by 15 feet, containing six beds and running transversely to the corridor. On the left hand of the latter is another ward (20 feet by 27 feet) containing 11 beds and a bath-room; on the right hand is the kitchen, nurses' room, sitting room for convalescents, and a surgery facing the bath-

Every case of small-pox has been taken to the hospital with promptitude, and the houses disinfected, bedding, &c. Vaccination of other inmates of the house has destroyed.

been carried out in many cases.

Public vaccination has much declined of late years in the district, owing, I was informed, largely to the objection of

parents to have more than "1 or 2 marks" made on the arms, and they prefer to pay for this than take their children to the vaccination stations to have "4 marks"

#### TABLE XV

#### DESWBURY UNION.

#### Ossett District.

RETURN as to NUMBER of VACCINATIONS from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892 inclusive.

				Prim	ary Vaccing	tions.	Re-vacci
	Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and up- wards.	All Ages.
January	1891.			_	_	_	_
February				18	-	_	_
March -			٠,	5	_	-	_
April -	-		-	_	-	-	_
May -			-	_	_	_	_
June -	-			8	-	_	_
Jųly -	-	-	-	-	-	_	_
August -			- /	-	-	-	
September	*			18.	1	_	_
October		-	-	24,	-	_	-
November	-	-		7	-	_	-
December		-	-	-	-	_	
January	1892.	-			-	_	_
February				9	-	3	-
March -				10	_	1	_
April -			-	4	-	-	_
	Totals	-		103	1	4	_

TABLE XVI.

MORTALITY STATISTICS for the BOROUGH of OSSETT for the Years 1873-92.

					Estimated	TOTAL	"Fe	ver."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-	Measles.	Diarrhœa and Dy-	Whoop-	Remarks,
	_				Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Typhus.	Enteric.	pox.	Fever.	theria.	measies.	sentery.	Cough.	Remarky,
Mean	1873-77		• .		9,686	219	4	·2	1.6	15	P	3	7:8	6	
1878		• _			10,471	233	1	4	1	11	7	7		-	* Total from zy- motic
1879		-		-	10,647	224	_	•	_	21	•	*	•	*	diseases, 30
1880					10,824	214	-	•	-	7-1	•	•	.*	•	26
1881	-	-			10,957 (C)	209	·	*	7	_	•	•	*	*	18
1882		-		-	10,960	235	-	1	2	1	3-,-	10 -	7	2	_
Mean	1878-82	• -		-	10,771	223	2		-	_	_				
1883					10,963	193	-	1	1	9	3	_	4	1	
1884	-	•	* .	-	10,965	193	-	2	-	6		-	8	1	Erysipelas
1885		-		-	10,968	190	-	-	-	20	1 .	9	-	5	1, puerpe- ral fever i.
1886	-	-		-	10,971	165 ·	-	-	-	3	-	1	5	1	
1887	•	-	•	•	10,973	216	-	2	-	5	<b>—</b>	3-	7	1	
Mean	1883-87	• ,			10,968	191	_	1	0.5	8.6	0.8	2.6	4.8	1.8	
1888				-	10,976	183	_	_	_	2	1.	1	1	1	
1889		-	-		10,979	166	-	_	_ '	1	3	4.	6	- 1	Erysipelas I, Croup 1.
1890.				-	10,982	245	-	-	-	. 6	-	-	2	9	Erysieplas Croup 3.
1891.		•.,	-	-	10,984 (c)	217		2	-	2	1	2	-	-	s, croup as
1892	•.	•	٠	•	10,987	181	_	3	1	7	1	-	3	1	
Mean	1888-92				10,981	198	-	1	0.5	3.6	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	-

The appended table (XVI.) of mortality statistics shows that there is a continued decrease in the zymotic death-rate. Mr. J. W. Greenwood's remarks on this head, in the annual report aboved cited, are of interest:—

"Notwithstanding the severe scourge of influenza with which we had to contend, and which exercised a very baneful influence, largely augmented the death list, and leaving behind it serious after consequences, it is satisfactory to find that the total number of deaths from all causes is considerably below that of the previous year. The zymotic find that the total number of deaths from all causes is considerably below that of the previous year. The zymotic death-rate fell to a low point, being only 1.09, or almost half the average of England and Wales. Diarrhea was entirely absent. Measles prevailed extensively during the second quarter of the year, but as a rule was of a mild type, and only occasioned two deaths. One-fourth of the deaths was due to disease of the respiratory organs; programs for low and malignant abspects, proving year. pneumonia of a low and malignant character proving very

The remaining urban sanitary districts of the Dewsbury Union in which small-pox occurred during the period covered by this inquiry are Birstal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, and Thornhill.

Each of these is administered by a local board, and in none of them was there any special isolation hospital established.

#### Birstal.

The population of Birstal in 1891 was 6,528—a falling off of 240 persons since the previous census.

The Medical Officer of Health is R. Forsyth, M.D., and the sanitary inspector, Mr. J. Blackburn.

Notification of infectious disease came into operation on March 1st, 1892.

Some of the cases of small-pox were treated in their own homes, others sent to the Batley Hospital, which is situated close to the boundary of Birstal.

The usual methods of disinfection of the houses inhabited by cases of small-pox were carried out, the bedding of the patient being removed and destroyed, and renewed at the expense of the Local Board.

Re-vaccination was performed by Dr. Forsyth on members of infected houses, calf-lymph being usually preferred.

I append the returns of public vaccination in this district in 1891, and the first few months of 1892; and also the mortality statistics for the 18 years, 1875-92 (Tables XVIII. and XIX.):—

#### TABLE XVII. DEWSBURY UNION. Birstal District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

			Prima	ry Vaccina	tions.	Revac- cinations.
Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
1891.—January		-	_	_	_	_
February		-	_	-	_	_
March -			10	-	_	_
April -	-	-	9	-	_	_
May -	-	-	12	1	1	_
June -	-		40	1	3	_
July -			22	-	4	_
August -		•	7	.3	1	_
September		-	27	2	_	_
October	-	•	13	2	1	-
November		-	23	3	1	_
December		-	10	_	_	_
1892.—January	-	-	2	-	2	7
February	-	-	13	-	1	1
March -	-	-	14	_	_	_
April -	-	-	8	1	-	-
Totals		-	210	13	14	δ

TABLE XVIII. MORTALITY STATISTICS for the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF BIRSTAL, 1875-92.

					Estimated	Total Deaths,	" Fe	ver."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-	Measles.	Diarrhæa and Dy-
					Population.	all Causes.	Tpyhus.	Enterie.	pox.	Fever.	theria.	nicasies.	sentery.
N	Iean	1875–77	-	-	6,944	136	3	7		5	.?	?	2.3
1878	_	_	_	-	6,566	167		3		16	2	3	
1879		-	-	- 1	6,638	155		6	*	5	1	2	8
1880	-	-	-	-	6,710	159		1		2	•	7	
1881	-	7	-	-	6,766 (c)		1	4		1	•	· .	2
1882	.=	-	-	-	6,736	143		5	1	6	•	1	2
N	Iean	1878-82			6,683	149	0.5	3.8	0-2	6	0.6	2.6	2.4
					6,712	165				6	2		1
1883	-	-	-	-	6,688	150		4	1	10	2	1	12
1884 1885	-	-	-	-	6,654	146		1			2	3	i
1886	_		_	_	6,631	138		î		6			1
1887	-	_	-	-	6,607	146		•		2	1	7	
Ŋ	Iear	1883-87	-	-	6,658	149		1,2	0.5	4.8	1.4	2.2	3
1888	-	-	-	-	6,593	120	•	•	'		4		
1889	-	-	-	-	6,569	140		٠.	1 :	1		4	
1890	-	-	-	-	6,545	118		1		1		3 5	1
1891	-	-	-	-	6,528(c)	169		2		1	*	7	1 1
1892	-	-	-	-	6,498	117				1		1	1
.1.	/Iean	1888-92	-	-	6,546	133		0.6		0.4	0.8	3.8	0.6

#### Heckmondwike.

The population of this district in 1891 was 9,709, being

an increase of 427 since the previous census.

The Medical Officer of Health is H. T. Broughton, Esq.,

M.R.C.S., and the sanitary inspector. Mr. T. Gledhill.

The procedure adopted in cases of small-pox infection is similar to that obtaining elsewhere. Some of the cases were treated in their own homes, others removed to the Dewsbury Hospital, and two of the earliest cases to the union infirmary at Staincliffe.

The vaccination returns for 16 months ending April 1892 are appended (Table XIX), but I am unable to give any mortality statistics as in the case of most of the other districts.

#### TABLE XIX.

#### DEWSBURY UNION.

#### Heckmondwike District.

RETURN as to NUMBER of VACCINATIONS from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

#### Primary Vaccinations. Month. Between Under One Year. One and Two Years. Years and All Ages. upwards. 2 1891,-January 5 May June July 7 August -September October 17 8. 7 November 1 December 1892.-January 1, February March -April . 6 11 5 6

48

Totals

9

13

6

#### Liversedge.

This district, which adjoins Heckmondwike, but is far less densely peopled, has a total population of 13,668 (1891), being an increase over the population in 1881 of 911 persons.

The Medical Officer of Health is J. Shives, M.D., and the sanitary inspector, Mr. W. Houldershaw.

Compulsory notification came into force on February 1,

Most of the cases of small-pox here arising were treated in their own homes, but every precaution was taken to avoid the spread of the disease, the inmates of infected houses being in most cases promptly vaccinated.

Appended are the vaccination returns for the 16 months ending April 1892 (Table XX.), and the mortality statistics (so far as available), for the 18 years, 1875 to 1892 (Table XXI):—

#### TABLE XX.

#### DEWSBURY UNION.

#### Liversedge District.

to Number of Vaccinations from 1st

				Prima	ry Vaccina	ations.	Re-vacci nations.
М	onth.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
January	1891.			8	2	-	1
February	•	•	•		-	-	-
March -	•	•		1	-	_	-
April •	•	•	-	54	2.	-	-
Мау, •	-	•	•	-	-	_	
June -	-	• -	•	-	-	_	-
July -	•	-		40	4.	2	
August -	•_		-	-		-	-
September	• _	-	-	-	_	-	-
October	-	-	-	41	8	-	-
November	-	• .		_	-	-	-
December	1892.	•	-	<b>—</b>	-	-	-
January		-	-	30%	2 "	7:	7
February	•	-		5		3 %	13
March -	-	-	-	1,	-	-	17
April -		-	•	55	7	2	_
Total	s	٠.		235	25	14	38

TABLE XXI. MORTALITY STATISTICS for the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF LIVERSEDGE, 1875-92

		Estimated Population.	Total Deaths.	" Fe	ver," Enteric.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Diar- rhœa and Dy- sentery.
Mean 1875-77 -		12,567	282	5	_		18.3	?	3	12.7
1879 1880 1881	- ,	12,302 12,467 12,632 12,757 (c) 12,870	280, 251 299 268 215	Nor-			Noreturn  "8 5		4 s 3 1	17 5 19 8 6
Mean 1878-82		12,565	261	0.3	2		4.3	2.6	4	11
1885		12,962 13,053 13,144 13,235 13,326	223 240 242 196 222	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 5 2 2	_ _ _ _	13 2 4		- 4 - 2 3	2 10 1 4 8
Mean 1883-87	-, -	13,144	224	0.6	3		3.8	_	1.8	4.6
1888		13,417 13,508 13,599 13,688 (c) 13,782	241 237 217 342 261	=======================================	1 - 4 2		1 2 3 5	1 3 -	1 5 1 3 1	8 3 2 3
Mean 1888-92	м, •	13,600	259	_	1.4	0.5	2.2	0.8	2.2	3.3

#### Mirfield.

This is a large thinly-populated district, the total population being 11,707, an increase of 199 persons since 1881 census.

The Medical Officer of Health is T. B. Fairclough, Esq., L.R.C.P., and the sanitary inspector, Mr. W. Booth.

The usual precaution of removal and destruction of infected bedding, and of fumigation of rooms and houses after removal of the case of small-pox were carried out.

The cases were removed to the Batley Small-pox Hospital, a distance of four or five miles.

The following table (XXII.) gives the number of public vaccinations performed in the 16 months ending April 1892.

#### Ravensthorpe.

This district, the smallest in the Union, is more densely populated than any other except Dewsbury. It had a total population of 5,134 in 1891, an increase of 770 since 1881.

The Medical Officer of Health is W. J. Richardson, M.D., and the sanitary inspector, Mr. Hemingway.

The Notification Act was adopted in March 1890.

The cases of small pox were removed to the Dewsbury Hospital, which is situated close to the boundary of Ravensthorpe. Disinfection was prompt and thorough, and in some cases re-vaccination of inmates of infected houses was performed.

At my visit I had the opportunity of seeing the sewage works in which lime-precipitation is used, the effluent being run on to the land. I was informed that since the introduction of a thorough drainage system, the death rate in this low-lying district has materially fallen. The chief items in the mortality are to be found in the accompanying table (XXIII.):—

#### TABLE XXII.

DEWSBURY UNION.

Mirfield District.

RETURN as to NUMBER of VACCINATIONS from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

			Prima	ary Vaccin	ations.	Re-vac- cinations.
Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
,1891.—January			2	_		
February	-		1	_		
March -			6	2	-	_
April -	-		12	4	3	_
May -		-	4			
June -		-	.1.6	-	_	_
July -	-		12			
August -		-	4	_	2	_
September	-		15	3	3	
October		-	13	7	5	-
November		-	1	2	1	
December	-		\ <del>-</del>		-	
1892.—January	-		_			-
February		-	1		1	_
March -		-	4	_	1	18
April -		•				_
Total		-	91	18	16	18

Table XXIII.

Mortality Statistics of the Urban Sanitary District of Ravensthorpe, 1875-92.

				Estimated Population.	Total Deaths.	" Fe	ver." Enteric.	Small- Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Diar- rhœa and Dysen- tery.
Mea	n 1875–77	-	-	3,772	73	2	.3	1	_	?	?	3
1878 - 1879 - 1880 - 1881 - 1882 -	-	-		3,964 4,109 4,255 4,364 (c) 4,460	61 69 118 68 85	=======================================	1 1 - 1 1		6 3 3 1	_ _ _ _	- 2 - 4	3 - 2 -
Mes	n 1878-92	-	-	4,250	80		0.8		2.6	_	1.2	1.
1883 - 1884 - 1885 - 1886 - 1887 -	- - -	-	•	4,537 4,614 4,691 4,768 4,845	61 66 66 98 112		4 2	= = =	1 1 6	- 1 1 -	- 4 1 12	- 3 - 4 2
Me	an 1883 <b>–8</b> 7	-	-	4,691	80	_	1.2		1.6	n. e	3.4	1.8
1888 - 1889 - 1890 - 1891 - 1892 -	- - -	-		4,922 4,999 5,076 5,130 (c) 5,230	65 112 98 94 118	=	$\frac{1}{\frac{2}{1}}$	_ _ _ _	4 1 - 1 2	= = =	2 5 2 1	1 2 4 —
Me	an 1888-92	•	-	5,072	97	_	0.8	-	1.6	_	2.	1.8

21

#### Soothill Nether.

This district, which extends between Dewsbury and Ossett, and Soothill Upper, is somewhat densely populated, The Census of 1891 showed its population to be 5,848, an increase of 608 since 1881.

The Medical Officer of Health is C. Clay, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the Sanitary Inspector Mr. H. Scott.

Most of the cases of small-pox were sent to the Dewsbury Hospital, and prompt measures taken to disinfect bedding, clothing, and rooms inhabited by the patients.

Re-vaccination of several of the inmates was effected.

The returns of public vaccination during the 16 months ending April 1892 are appended (Table XXIV.).

### TABLE XXIV.

### DEWSBURY UNION.

### Soothill Nether District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

### Soothill Upper.

This is a large, wide, high-lying district—the population being grouped in the three centres of the "Leeds Road," close to Dewsbury, Hanging Heaton, above Batley Carr, and Soothill Lane. The total population in 1891 was

The Medical Officer of Health at the time of my visit was T. Laird, Esq., M.D., the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Tully.

Some of the cases of small-pox were treated in their own homes; others removed to Battey Small-pox Hospital.

The usual procedure of disinfection, &c. was promptly

carried out.

I append tables (XXV. and XXVI.) of the public vaccinations in 1891-92, and of mortality statistics (so far as available) for 1875-92.

### TABLE XXV. DEWSBURY UNION.

Soothill Upper District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892, inclusive.

								J			1	,	
PI			Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vac- cinations.				Prima	Re-vac- cinations.		
Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.	Month.			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years.	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
1891.—January		-	_	_	_	_	1891.—January	•	-	5	_	_	_
February	-		-	-	_	_	February		-	_	_	-	_
March -	•		_	_	-	-	March -		-	-	-	_	_
April -	-	-	8	_	1	_	April -	•	-	10	-	2	_
May -	-	-	_	-	-		May -	-	-	_	-	-	-
June -	•		_	-	_	-	June .	•	-	_	-		_
July -			1	-	-	_	July -	•	-	8	2	1	_
August -	-		_	-	_	_	August -	•	-	_	-	-	-
September			_	_	-	_	September	•	-	_	-	-	_
October	-	-	13	2	1	-	October	•	-	2	5	-	-
November		-	-	-	-	-	November	•	-	_	-	-	_
December	-	•	-	-	-	_	December	•		_	-	-	-
1892January	-	•	-	-	-	-	1892.—January	-	•	5	-	-	_
February		-	-	-	-	_	February	-	-	_	-	-	-
March -	-		_	-	-	_	March -	-	-	-	-	_	-
April -	-	-	1	-	_		April -	-	•	3		6	_
Totals	-		23	2	2	_	Totals	•	1	33	7	9	_

### TABLE XXVI.

MORTALITY STATISTICS for the Urban Sanitary District of Southill Upper, 1875-77 and 1883-92.

			Estimated	Total	" <b>F</b> e	ver."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-	Measles.	Diarrhœa and Dy-
	Pop		Population. Deaths.		Typhus.	Enteric.	pox.	Fever.	theria.	measies.	sentery.
Mean 1875-77	-	-	4,093	100		4	1	6.6	?	?	4.3
1878 to 1882 -	_	_	_	No re	turn.	_	_	_			
1883	-	-	5,265	93	(	1	_	2		l _	_
1884	-	-	5,314	104	1	1		2			
1885	-	-	5,363	104		1	_	2	1		_
1886	-	-	5,412	81		1		2	_	1	3
1887	-	-	5,561	124	_	1		1		6	-
Mean 1883-87	-	-	5,363	101	0.5	1		1.8	1.2	1 • 4	0.6
1888	_	_	5,510	92		2		4	_		
1889	_	-	-	No re	turn		_			_	
1890	-	-	5,608	104		2	_	1	1	3	6
1891	-	-	5,645 (C)	117		1	_	1		4	1
1892	-	-	5,706	119	-	5	1	4	2		1
Mean 4 years	-	-	5,617	108		2.5	0.2	2.5	0.7	1.7	2

#### TABLE XXVII.

#### DEWSBURY UNION.

Thornhill and Whitley District.

RETURN as to Number of Vaccinations from 1st January 1891 to 30th April 1892 inclusive.

### Thornhill.

This is a wide district, south of Dewsbury, and consisting of partly low ground in the Calder Valley (Saville Town) and partly high ground (Thornhill Lees and Thornhill). Its population in 1891 was 9,606, an increase of 763 since 1881.

The Medical Officer of Health is H. E. Davies, Esq., L.R.C.P., and the sanitary inspector Mr. J. Hampshire.

Compulsory notification is not in force in the district.

The cases of small-pox were sent to the Dewsbury Hospital, and prompt disinfection of houses carried out.

Re-vaccination of inmates of infected houses was performed in some instances but not in all.

The returns of public vaccination for 1891 and the first four months of 1892 are appended (Table XXVII.); and also the mortality statistics from zymotic disease for the 20 years 1873-92.

			Prima	Re-vacci- nations.		
Month,			Under One Year.	Between One and Two Years,	Two Years and upwards.	All Ages.
1891.—January		**_	_	_	_	
February	-		_	-	-	
March -	٠		-	-	_	_
April -	-		13,	3	_	-
May -		-	1	2,	-	_
June -		-	2	-	-	_
July -	-	-	3	-	_	-
August			2	_	1,	
September	-	-	8	7	_	-
October	•		10	1	1	
November			3	2	_	_
December	-,	-	_	1.	-	-
1892January	-	-	1	_	_	_
February		-	5	1	2	_
March -			4	1	5.	_
April -			6	_	_	_
				<del></del>		
Totals	-		58	18	9	-

TABLE XXVIII.

MORTALITY STATISTICS for the Urban Sanitary District of Thornhill, 1873-92.

						Estimated	Total	" Fev	er."	Small-	Scarlet	Diph-	Measles.	Diarrhes,
			Population.	Deaths.	Typhus.	Enteric.	pox.	Fever.	theria.	Meastes.	sentery.			
Ŋ	Iean	1873-77	-	-	8,013	147	6		1	5.6	?	?	3.4	
1878			_		8,145	190		4		22		1	3	
1879	-	-	_	-	8,399	167	_	5		7		1	_	
1880	-	-	_	-	8,652	175		5		3	1	1	_	
1881	-	-	-	-	8,843 (c)	148	_					1	1	
1882	-	-	-	•	8,938	173	-	3	1	2		3	1	
1	Mean.	1878-82	~	•	8,595	170	_	3.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	1.4	1	
1883		_	•		9,014	104	"4 dea	ths from	zymotic d	iseases."				
1884	-	-	-		9,090	188	_	3	,  —	( 3			13	
1885	-	٦.	-	-	9,167	134		3		1,		8	2	
1886	_	-		-	9,243	145	I -	3	_			3	6	
1887	٠	•	•	-	9,320	155	<del></del>	6	_	7		3		
1	Mean	1883-87	-	-	9,167	155	_	3.7*		2 · 7*	-	3.5	5.2	
1888	-	_			9,396	Returns not	complete.							
1889	_	-	-		9,472	169	_			1		12	3	
1890	-	-,	-	-	9,548	181	<u> </u>	5	_		_	1	8	
1891	-	+	-		9,606 (c)	168		1	_	_	1	1	4	
1892	-	-	-	40	9,700	142	-	-	1	1	<b>—</b> †		3	
1	Mean	1889-92	-	-	9,540	165	_	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	4.5	

<sup>\*</sup> Four years.

<sup>†</sup> Croup 1.

### PART II.

Period covered by Report: -April 1891 to August 1892. Period covered by Report:—April 1891 to August 1892. Relative prevalence of small-pox during this period in the Dewsbury Union, and other districts of West Riding. Monthly incidence in the several districts of the Dewsbury Union. Weekly incidence. Cases arising at Union Workhouse. Number of infected houses and cases proceeding therefrom in each month. Number of such houses visited, and their inmates. Analysis of size of households and of cases (single or multiple) occurring therein. Sex and age incidence. Incidence of the disease on those (a) engaged at home, (b) attending school, (c) engaged at work from home. Types of small-pox and mortality. Numbers and ages of those treated at home or isolated in hospital.

#### PART II.—GENERAL HISTORY OF OUTBREAK.

The first case of small-pox known to have arisen in the epidemic in the Dewsbury Union of 1891-2, was that of a rag sorter, residing at Batley, whose illness commenced on April 30, 1891 At that date, the West Riding of Yorkshire was, and had been for some 3 years, i.e., since the abatement of the extensive epidemic in Sheffield in 1888, practically free from the disease. I am unable to state positively that there was no small-pox in each of the sanitary districts of the Riding, but the monthly reports of the Medical Officer to the County Council which commence in April 1891, give no cases for the districts then furnishing returns.

The only other case occurring in the West Riding at this date that is known to me, was at Leeds, the first of a series of 48 cases that arose in that borough during 1891. This man, although a recent arrival in Leeds, was probably infected in that borough, for he fell ill on April 14th, about 20 days after his arrival. All inquiries were made at the time by Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron to trace the source of his infection, but without success, the only possible clue being a visit to a tailor's shop, which he made on March 31st. No other cases prior to a subsequent to this, was traceable to the same source.\* The only other case occurring in the West Riding at

The period covered by the present inquiry, viz., 70 weeks, from the week ending March 2nd, 1891, to the week weeks, from the week ending March 2nd, 1891, to the week ending August 27th, 1892, was marked by a far greater prevalence of small-pox in the Dewsbury Union, than in any other district of the West Riding. This is clearly shown by the following table which has been prepared (as regards all other than the Dewsbury district), from the notification returns furnished monthly to the County Council Medical Officer. I have collected the figures given under each district of the Halifax Union, which adjoins the Dewsbury Union and was the seat of a somewhat severe outbreak in the early summer of 1892, at a time when the disease was on the decline in the former area.

	Dews-	Hali-	Other Dis-	County Boroughs.					
Month.	bury Union.	fax Union.	tricts of West Riding.	Leeds.	Brad- ford.	Halifax.	Sheffield.		
1891. April	1			2	_	_	_		
May - •	5		-	1	_		-		
June	16			2		-			
July	13		_	6	_	_	-		
August	13		1	21	-	- 1	_		
September	8	_	3	15		-			
October	6		4	_	_	_	-		
November	13	-		_	_	_	_		
December	83	_	2	1	_	_	-		
1892. January	219	1	21	1	_		_		
February	198	1	14	1	-	_	_		
March	156		25	1		2	1		
April	112	2	28	3	_	2	2		
May	78	104	62	-	1	5	7		
June	44	54	60		2	24	2		
July	38	31	44	6	4	16	14		
	1,003	193	264	60	7	49	26		

<sup>\*</sup> Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of

The accompanying series of maps indicate the sanitary districts of West Riding, in which cases of small-pox are known to have occurred in each of the 17 months, April 1891 to August 1892. The scale of the map has only permitted of the boundaries of the several unions to be delineated, the additional to the several unions to be delineated; the red dots indicate urban sanitary districts; the open circles rural sanitary districts. The following list may serve as a key to the maps :--

Month.		Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts.	Rural Sanitary District.
1891. April		Dewsbury -	Batley.	
		Leeds - •	Leeds.	
May -		Dewsbury -	Batley, Ossett.	
stay -		Leeds	Leeds.	
r				
June -		Leeds -	Batley, Birstal, Dews- bury, Heckmondwike, Soothill Upper. Leeds.	
July -		Dewsbury -	Batley, Dewsbury.	
August -			Daviey, Dewsbury.	
August		T and -	" "	
		Leeds -	Leeds.	
~		Pontefract -	Pontefract.	_ ,
September	-	Barnsley -	- • -	Barnsley.
		Dewsbury -	Batley, Dewsbury.	
		Leeds	Leeds.	
		Pateley Bridge. Wakefield -	Wakefield.	Pateley Bridge
October -	-	Dewsbury -	Dewsbury.	
		Hunslet -	Rothwell,	
		Wakefield -	Wakefield	Wakefield
November		Dewsbury -		Wallonda
December		Dewsbury -	Batley, Dewsbury, Ossett, Ravensthorpe.	
December			Batley, Birstal, Dews- bury, Thornhill. Leeds.	
		Leeds - Wakefield -		
January		Paymelog -	Barnsley.	
- andary		Barnsley -		
		Dewsbury -	Batley, Birstal, Dews- bury, Hcckmondwike, Liversedge, Morley, Soothill Nether, Soot-	
		Halifax -	hill Upper, Thornhill.	Halifax.
		Huddersfield	Glaithwaite (Colne	
		Leeds -	Valley). Leeds.	
			1	
		North Bier-	Drightington.	D. (alass
		ley.		Pateley
		Pateley Bridge.		Bridge.
		Pateley Bridge. Pootefract -	Pontefract.	Bridge.
Dalan		Pateley Bridge.	Pontefract. Wakefield	Bridge. Wakefield
February		Pateley Bridge. Pootefract -	Pontefract. Wakefield	Bridge.
February		Pateley Bridge. Poutefract - Wakefield -	Pontefract. Wakefield	Bridge. Wakefield
February		Pateley Bridge. Poutefract - Wakefield - Barnsley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heekmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soot-	Bridge. Wakefield
February		Pateley Bridge. Poutefract - Wakefield - Barnsley - Bramley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ossett, Ravensthorpe,	Bridge. Wakefield
February	٠	Patèley Bridge. Poutefract - Wakefield - Barnsley - Bramley - Dewsbury -	Pontefract.  Wakefield - Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæ, Mirfield, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.	Bridge. Wakefield
February		Patèley Bridge. Poutefract - Wakefield - Barnsley - Bramley - Dewsbury -	Pontefract.  Wakefield - Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæ, Mirfield, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.	Bridge. Wakefield
February	٠	Patèley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield Leeds -  North Bier-	Pontefract.  Wakefield - Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heekmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.	Bridge. Wakefield
February	٠	Patèley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield Leeds -	Pontefract.  Wakefield Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham. Leeds.	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley.  Pateley Bridge.
February	٠	Patèley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield Leeds -  North Bier- ley. Patèley Bridge. Wakefield -	Pontefract.  Wakefield  Barnsley, Wombwell  Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæ, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Vepre, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham.  Leeds.  Drighlington,	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley.  Pateley Bridge.
February  March		Patèley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield Leeds -  North Bier- ley. Pateley Bridge. Wakefield -  Wortley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield  Barnsley, Wombwell  Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedve, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham.  Leeds.  Drighlington.	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley.  Pateley Bridge. Wakefield
		Pateley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield  Leeds -  North Bier- ley. Pateley Bridge. Wakefield -  Wortley -  Barnsley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield - Barnsley, Wombwell - Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæ, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Nether, Soothill Opper, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham.  Leeds.  Drighlington,	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley.  Pateley Bridge.
		Patèley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield Leeds -  North Bier- ley. Pateley Bridge. Wakefield -  Wortley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield  Barnsley, Wombwell  Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæe, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Nether, Soothill Opper, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham.  Leeds.  Drighlington.  Stocksbridge.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Mirfield, Morley, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether.	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley,  Pateley Bridge. Wakefield
		Pateley Bridge. Portefract -  Wakefield -  Barnsley -  Bramley -  Dewsbury -  Halifax -  Huddersfield  Leeds -  North Bier- ley. Pateley Bridge. Wakefield -  Wortley -  Barnsley -	Pontefract.  Wakefield  Barnsley, Wombwell  Gildersome.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedæ, Mirfield, Ossett. Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill. Ovenden.  Meltham.  Leeds.  Drighlington.  Stocksbridge.  Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike,	Bridge.  Wakefield Barnsley,  Pateley Bridge. Wakefield

Month.

Union.

Month.	Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts.	Rural Sanitary District.
1892. March -	Leeds	Leeds.	
Janear -	Sheffield .	Sheffield.	
	Wakefield -	Wakefield	Wakefield
		Stocksbridge.	Wakenelus,
A 11	Wortley -		
April	Dewsbury -	Batley, Birstal, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill.	
	Doncaster -		Doncaster.
	Halifax -	Halifax	Halifax.
	Hudders- field.	Huddersfield, Meltham.	
	Hunslet -		Huuslet.
	Leeds	Leeds.	
	North Bier- ley, Sheffield	North Bierley, Cleck- heaton. Sheffield.	
	Wakefield -	Wakefield	Wakefield.
	Wortley -	Stocksbridge.	
May	Bradford -	Bradford.	
	Dewsbury •	Batley, Dewsbury, Heck- mondwike, Morley, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soot- hill Upper, Thornhill.	
	Doncaster -		Doncaster.
	Halifax -	Halifax, Brighouse, Hip- perholme, Rastrick.	Halifax.
	Huddersfield	Huddersfield.	
	Hunslet -	Rothwell	Hunslet.
	Keighley -	Keighley.	
:	North Bier- ley. Penistone -	North Bierley, Cleck- heaton, Drighlington.	Penistone, 1st Div.
	Sheffield -	Sheffield.	ISC DIV.
	Wakefield -	Wakefield	Wakefield.
	Wortley -	Stocksbridge.	
June - •	Barnsley -		Barnsley.
	Bradford -	Bradford.	
	Dewsbury -	Batley, Dewsbury, Heek- mond wike, Liversedge, Morley, Ossett, Ravens- thorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill, Upper, Thorn, hill. Mexboro'	Doncaster.
	Halifax -	Brighouse, Hipperholme, Queensferry, Rastrick, Sowerby Bridge,	Halifax.
	Huddersfield	Halifax. Holmfirth.	
	North Bier- ley. Penistone	Cleckheaton, North Bierley. Thurlstone.	
	Pontefract -	Knottingley.	
	Rotherham	Swinton.	
	Sheffield -	Sheffield.	
	Wakefield -	Wakefield	Wakefield.
	Wortley -	Stocksbridge.	
July	Bradford -	Eradford,	
	Dewsbury -	Batley, Dewsbury, Heck- mondwike, Liver- sedge, Morley.	
	Dencaster -	souge, mortely.	Doncaster,
	Goole -	Goole,	
	Halifax -	Brighouse, Greetland,	Halifax.
		Queensbury, Rast- rick, Southowram,	
		Sowerby Bridge,	

July 1892. Huddersfield Marsden (Colne Valley). Knaresboro'. Drighlington, Bierley. Knottingley. North Bier-Pontefract -Sheffield -Handsworth, Sheffield. Wakefield -Normanton, Wakefield . Wakefield Wharfdale -Otley. Wortley -Stocksbridge. August -Barnsley Barnsley. Bradford . Bradford. Dewsbury, Heckmond-wike, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Thornbill. Mexboro'. Dewsbury -Doncaster -Brighouse, Bridge. Leeds. Halifax -Sowerby Halifax. Leeds North Brier-Cleckheaton, Drighlingley. Pateley Bridge. Pateley Bridge. Penistone -Penistone, Thurlstone. Sheffield -Handsworth. Todraorden Mytholomroyd. Horbury. Normanton, Sandal, Wakefield. Wakefield -

Urban Sanitary Districts.

Reverting now to the outbreak within the Dewsbury Union, I propose, in the first place, to give a general account of this, and afterwards to deal with the epidemic in each of the 13 districts that were invaded.

account of this, and afterwards to deal with the epidemic in each of the 13 districts that were invaded.

The total number of cases occurring within the periodnamed (70 weeks), was 1,029, and as the annexed table (Table XXIX.) and diagrams (Plans A., B., and C.) show the distribution throughout the union varied from month to month. Thus, as already said, one case occurred in Batley in April 1891; in May there was, in addition to cases in Batley, one in Ossett. In June, one case in Birstal, Heckmondwike and Soothill Upper respectively, as well as in Batley and Dewsbury. Cases continued to arise in Batley and Dewsbury during July, August and September, but it may be observed that the disease had practically died out in Batley. Indeed, save for two children in one family attacked in the middle of September, Batley enjoyed an immunity from it until the week of November. Cases occurred in Dewsbury in October; and in November one case each from Ossett and Ravensthorpe, were added to these in Batley and Dewsbury, In December, Birstal, Heckmondwike and Liversedge were the districts infected in addition to Batley (where the disease had markedly recrudesced), and Dewsbury (where it had almost ceased). The early months of 1892, were characterised by a severe and wide extension of the smallpox. In January cases occurred in Birstal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Morley, Soothill Nether, and Soothill Upper, besides in Batley and Dewsbury, where it had now got a firm hold. In February, only three out of the fourteen districts of the Union were free from cases of small-pox, viz.:—Birkenshaw, Gomersal and Morley. Birkenshaw and Gomersal had no cases during the whole period under review, and the majority of those arising in Morley were viz.:—Birkenshaw, Gomersal and Morley. Birkenshaw and Gomersal had no cases during the whole period under review, and the majority of those arising in Morley were of a remarkably mild type. In March, Liversedge and Ossett were free; but in April, a case occurred in the latter district. In May, there were no cases in Birstal, Liversedge, and Mirfield; in June, none in Birstal, Mirfield, and Thornhill. In July, the only districts which had cases were Batley, Dewsbury, Liversedge, Morley, and Thornhill; and in August (to the week ending 27th), cases had occurred in seven different districts, chiefly in Mirfield. had occurred in seven different districts, chiefly in Mirfield and Morley.

INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF APRIL 1891.



INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF MAY 1891.



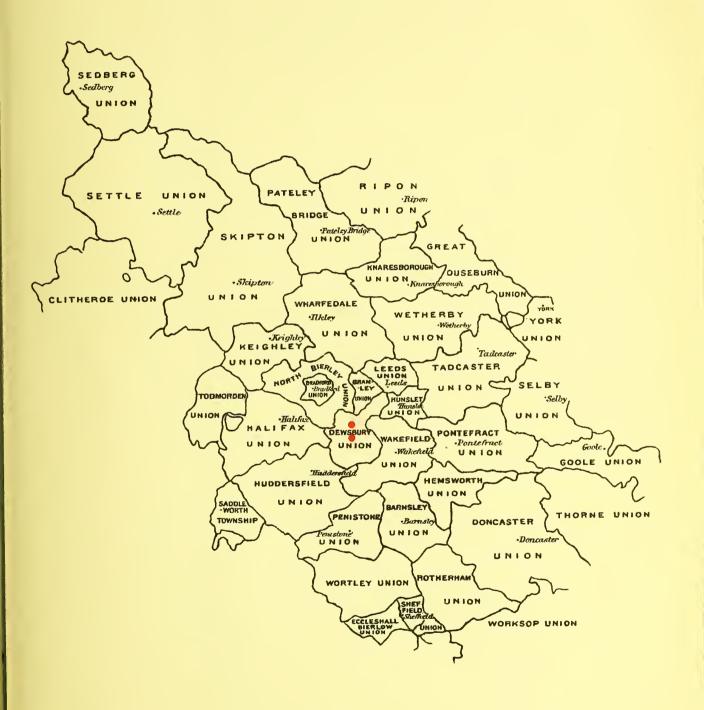


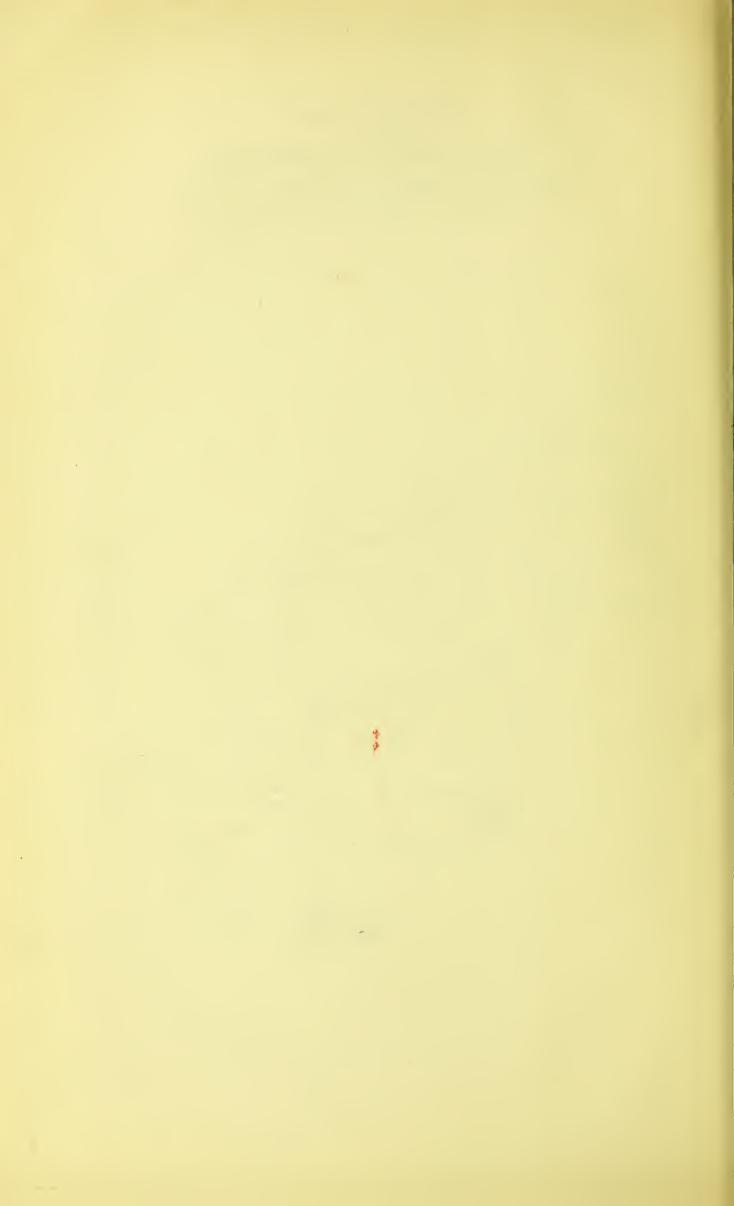
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1891.





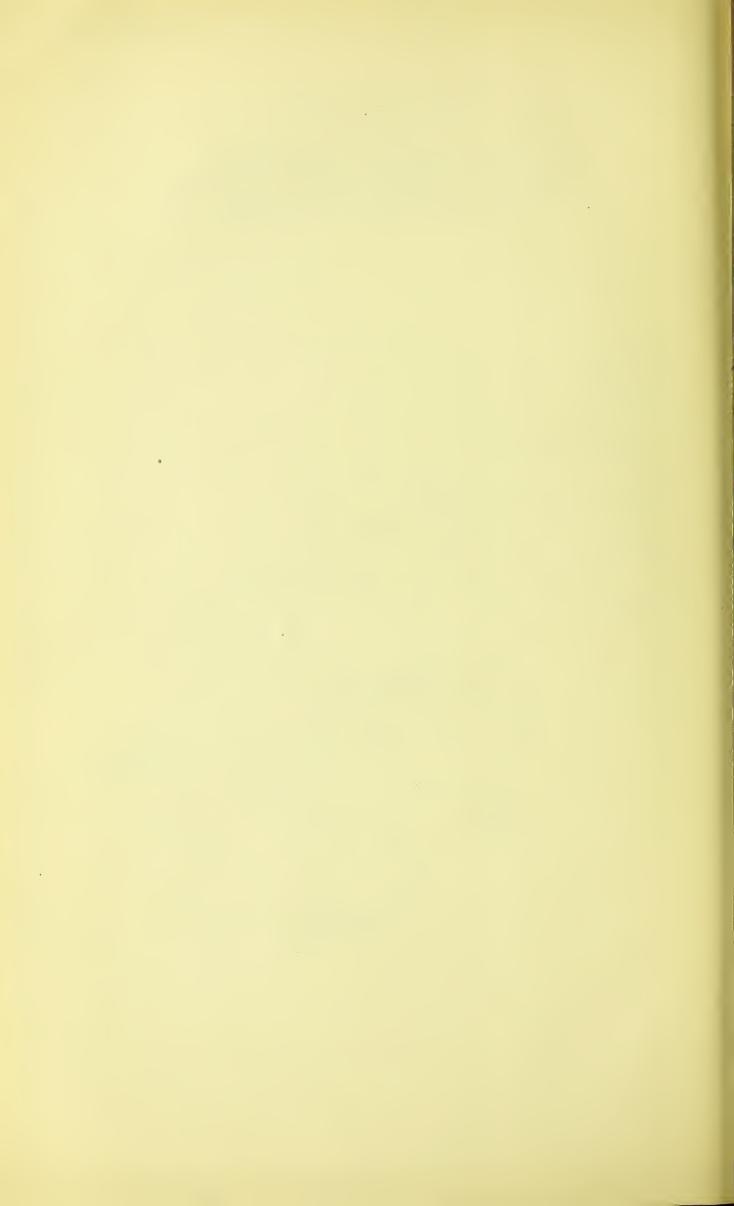
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF JULY 1891.





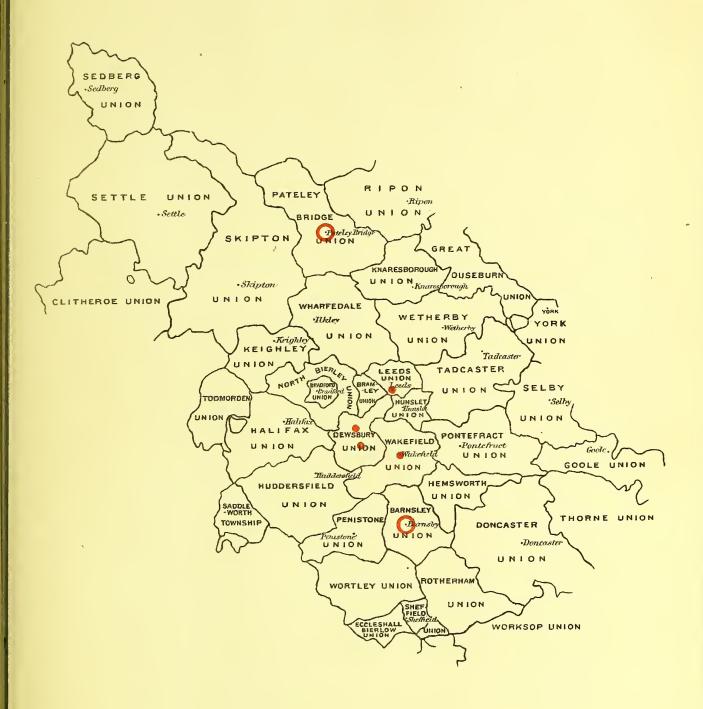
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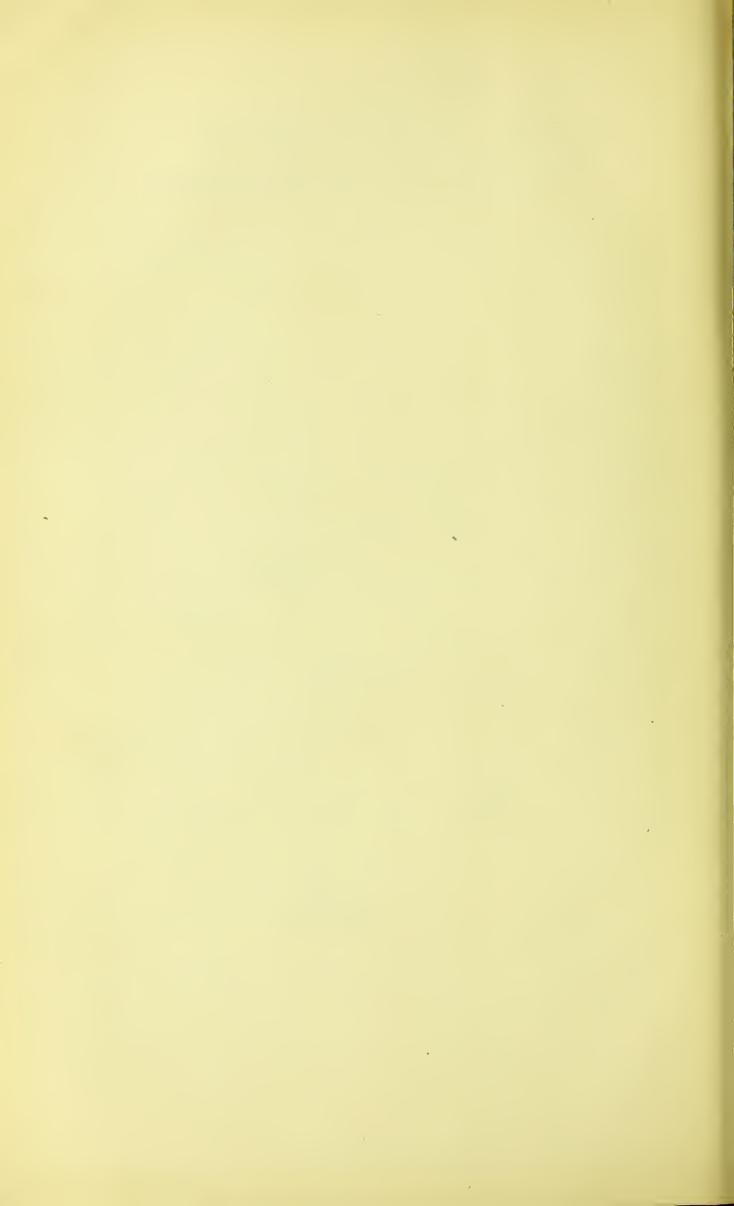




INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED

BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1891.





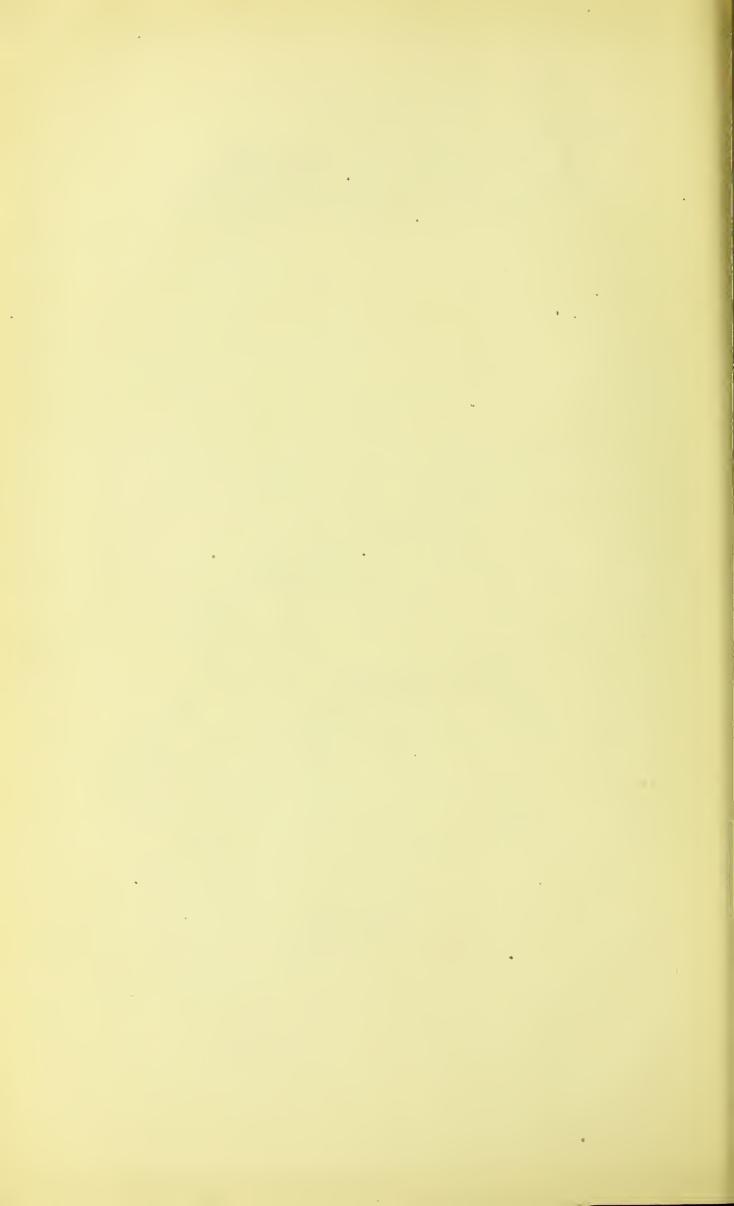
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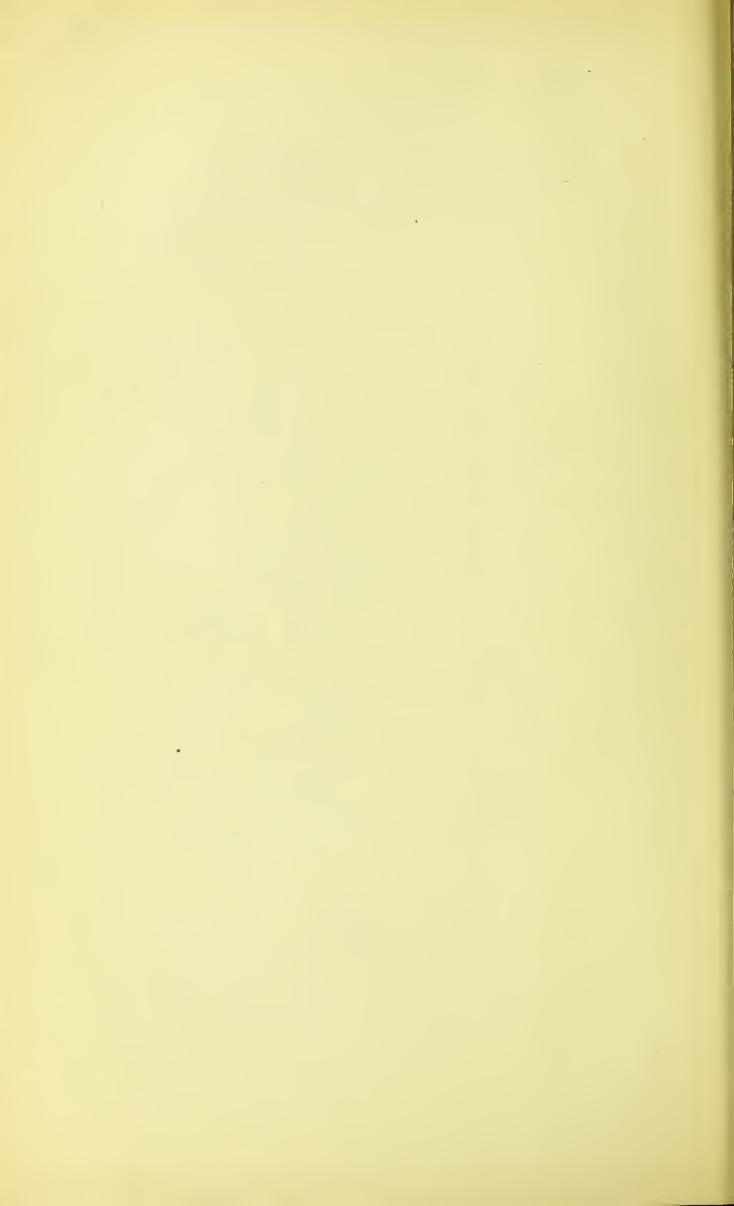
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1891.



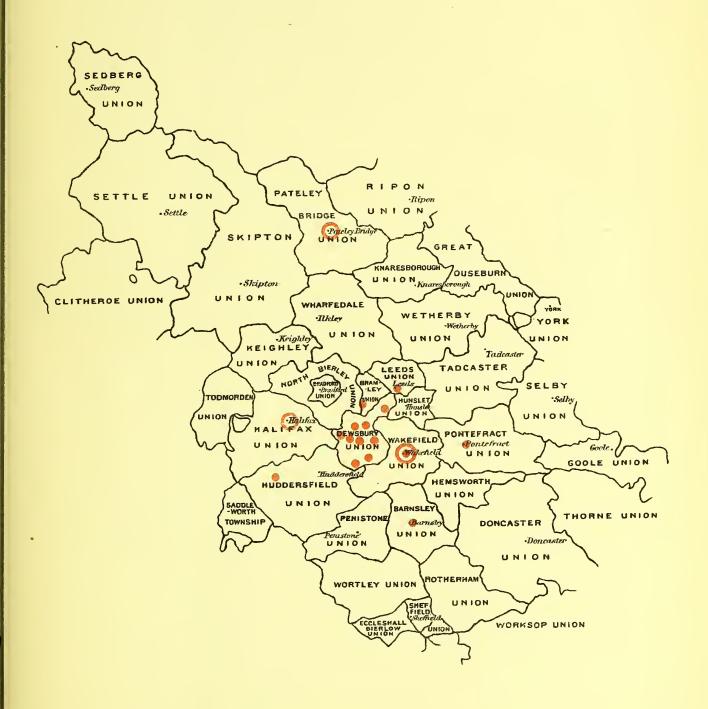


INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1891.



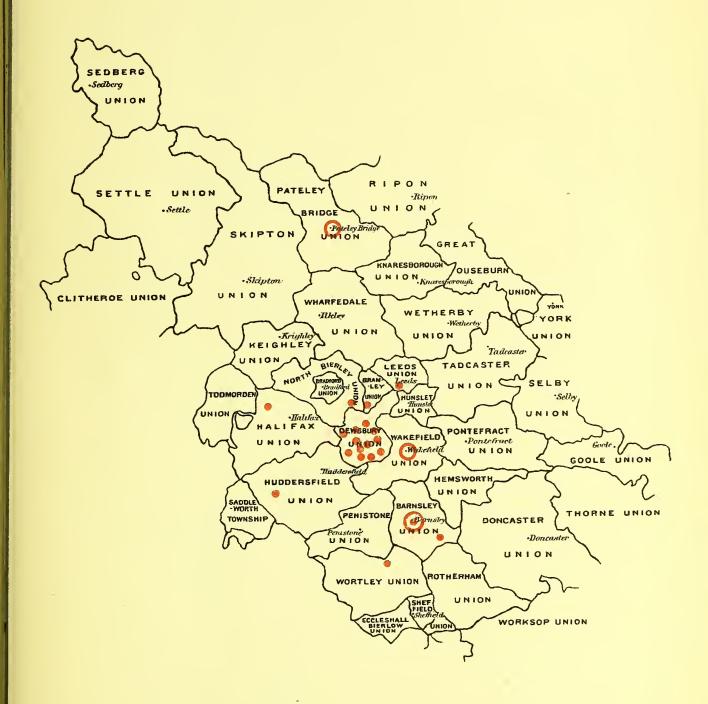


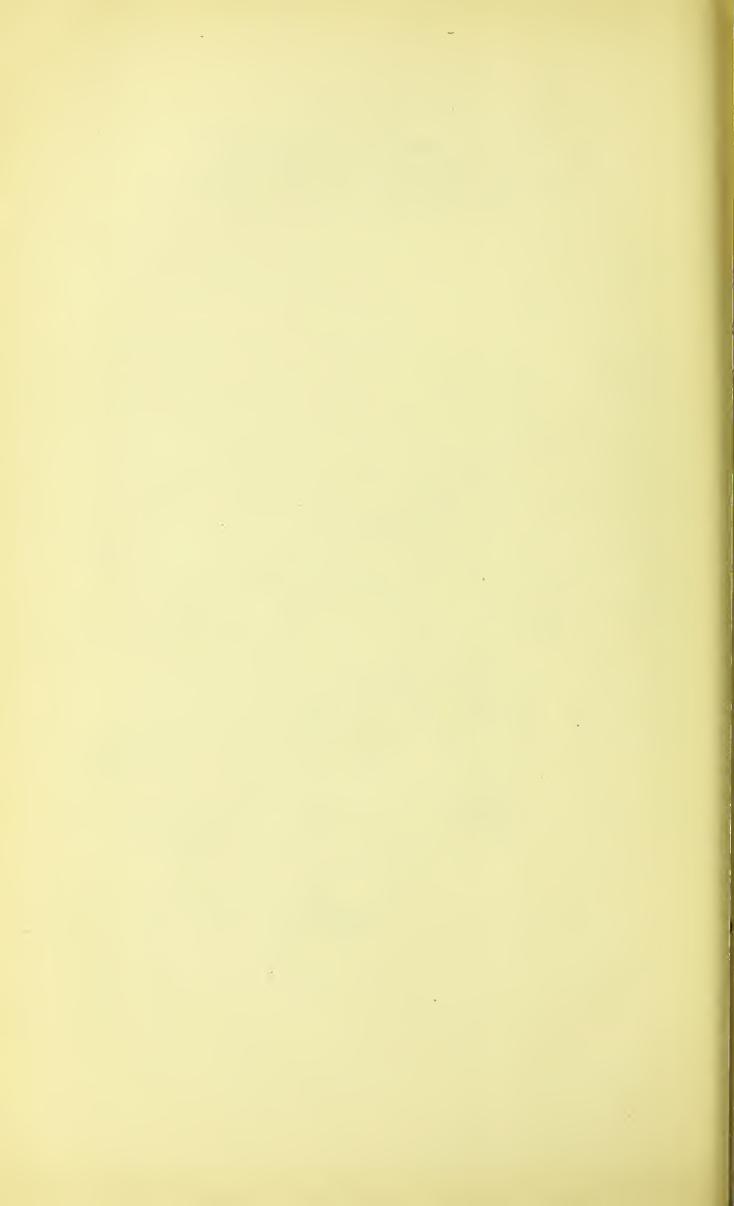
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1892.





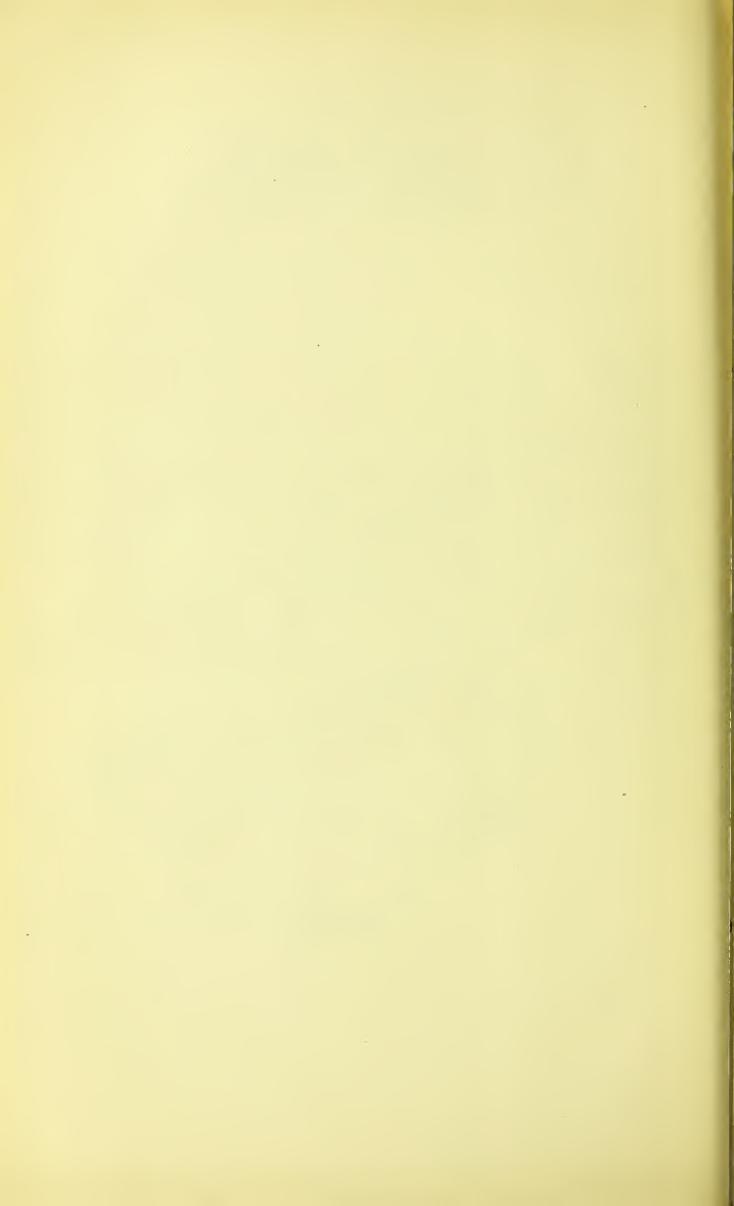
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1892.





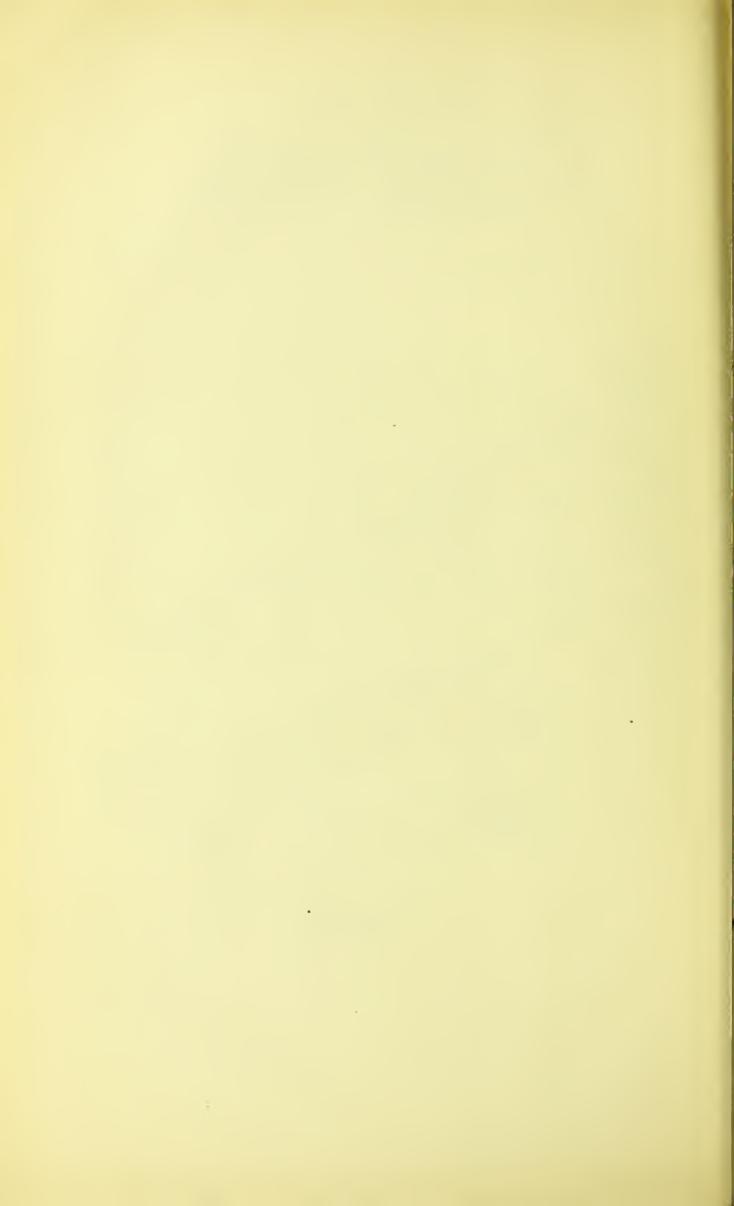
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF MARCH 1892



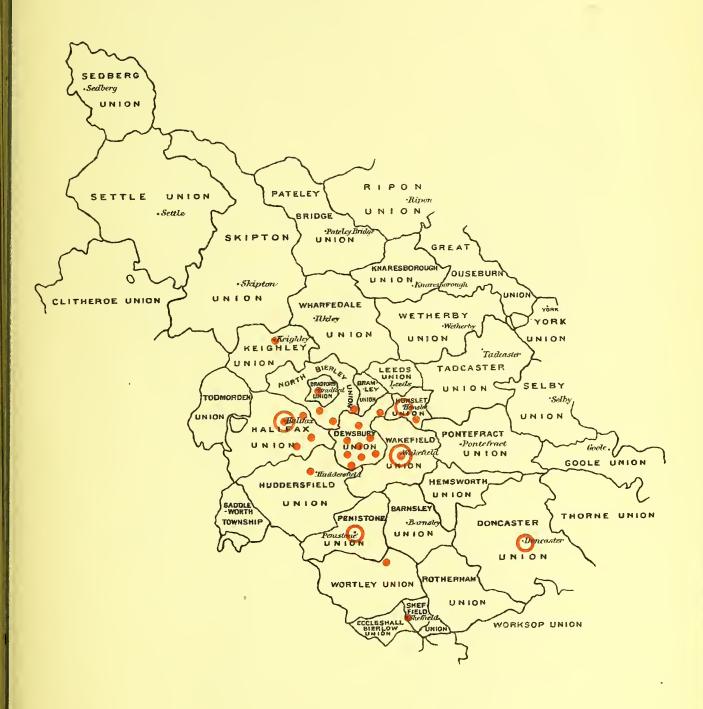


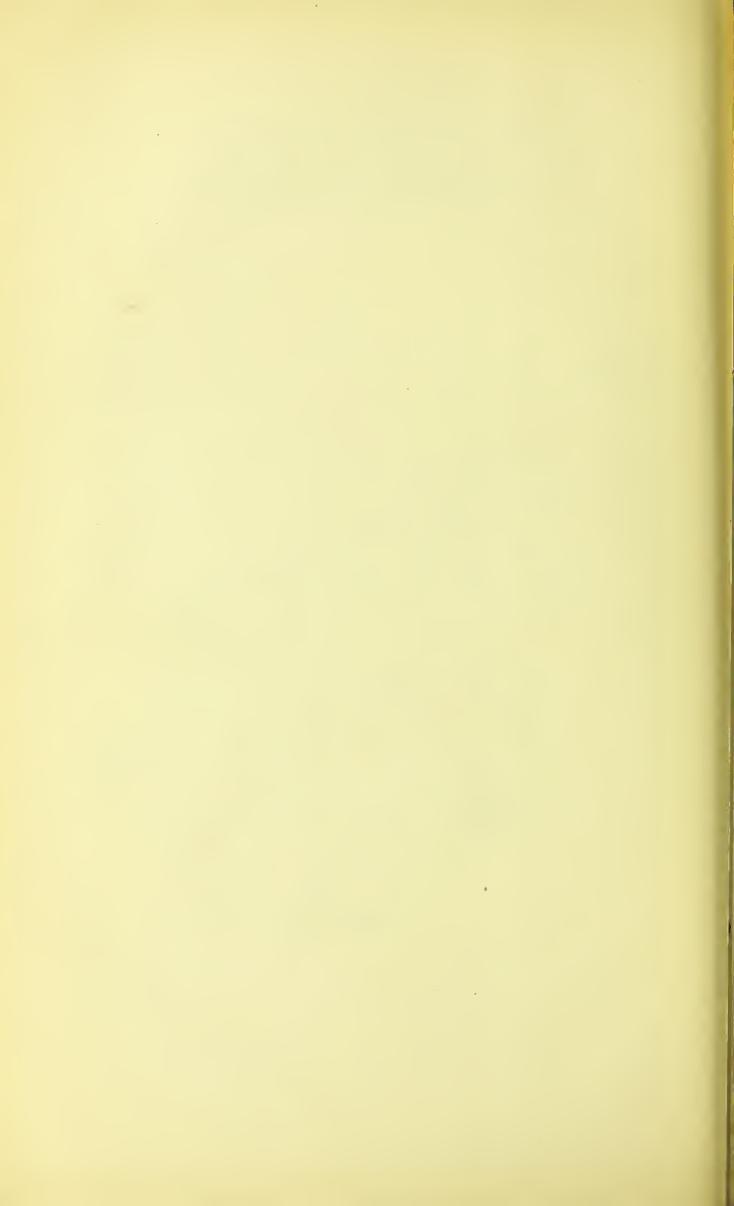
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED
BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF APRIL 1892.



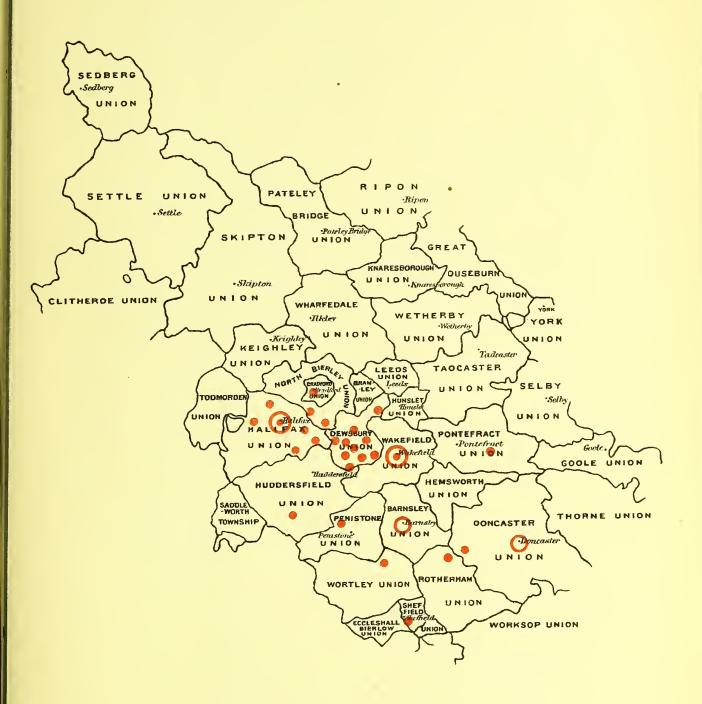


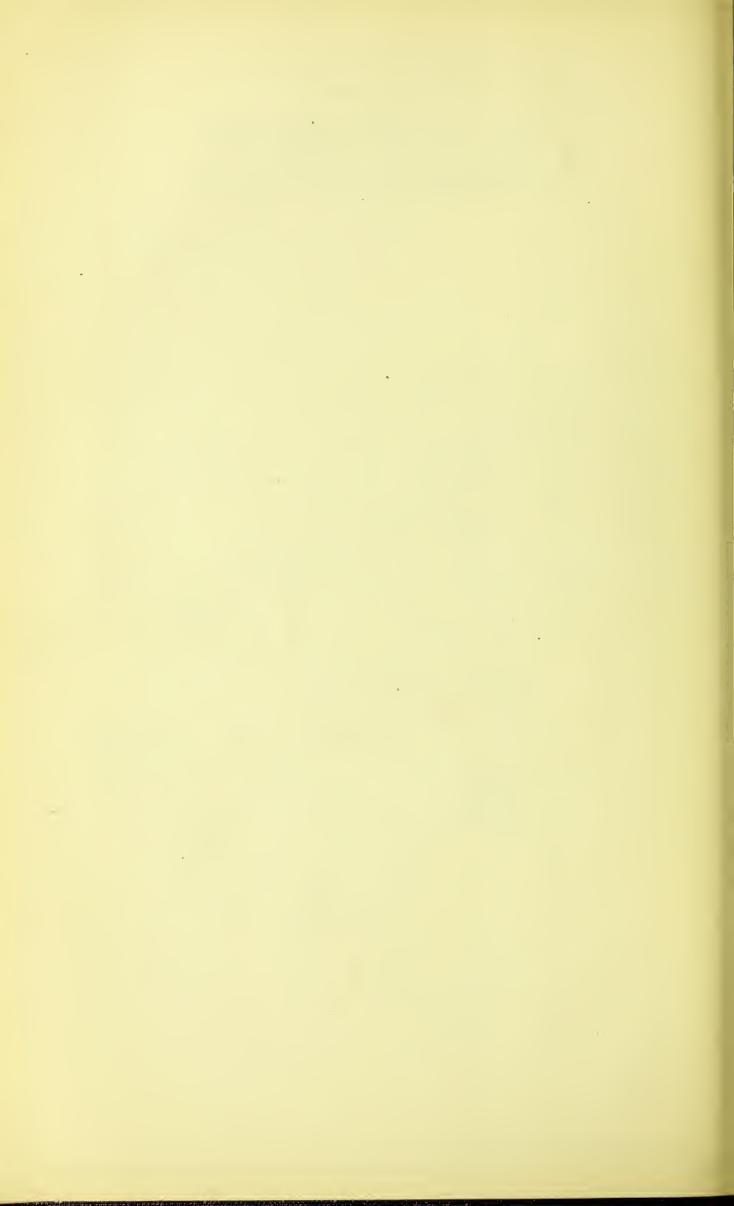
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF MAY 1892.





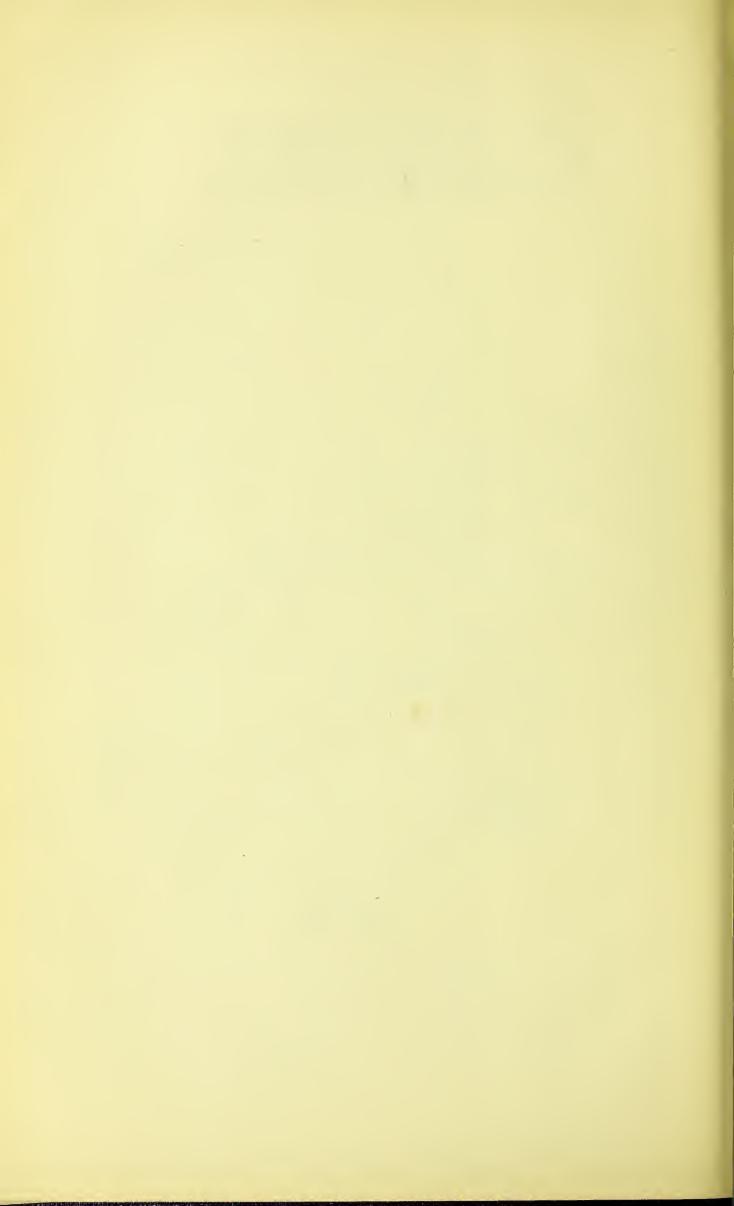
INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1892





INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF JULY 1892.





## SKETCH MAP. OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE,

INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS INVADED BY SMALLPOX IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1892.





PLANS(A., B AND C.) INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE DEWSBURY UNION
IN WHICH CASES OF SMALL-POX OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL MONTHS

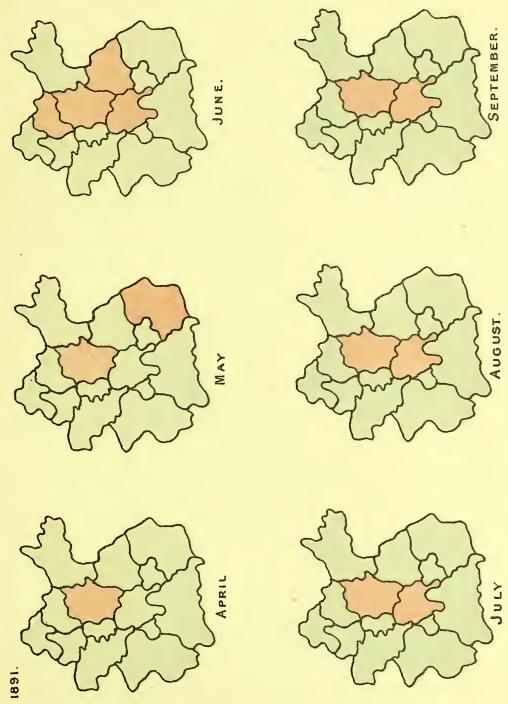
APRIL 1891 TO AUGUST 1892.

### PLAN A.

Explanation.

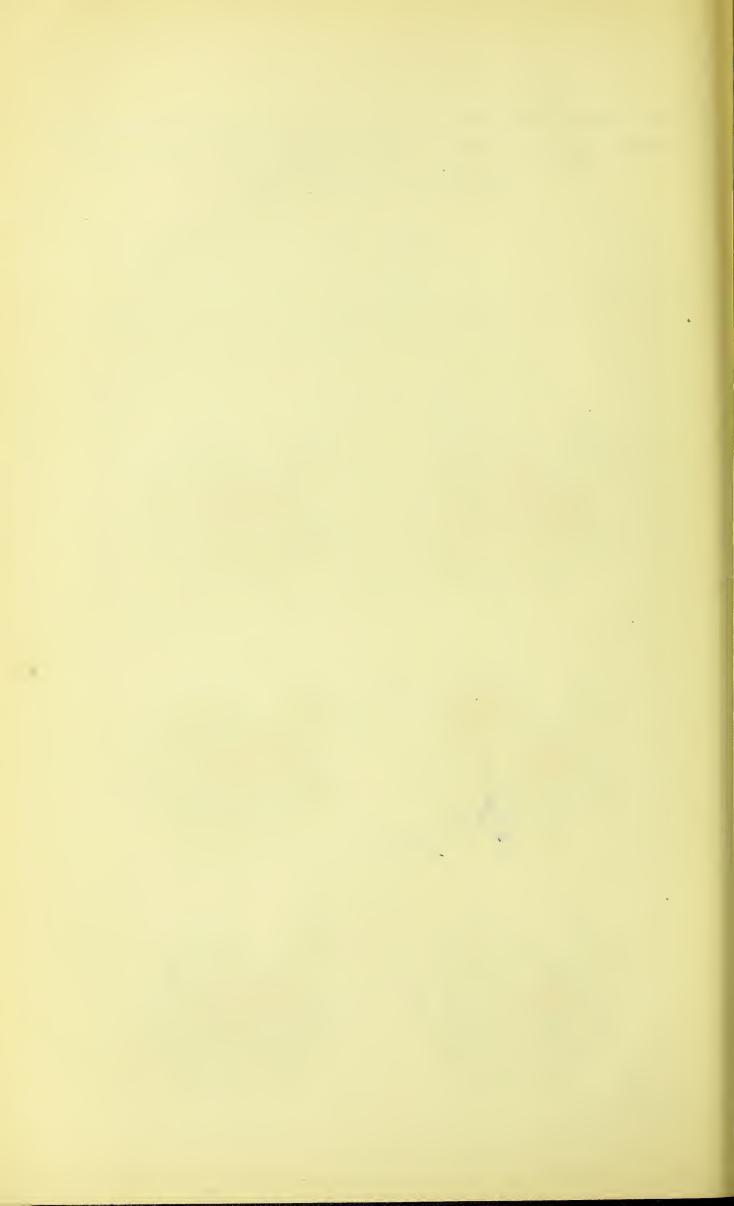
Red indicates infected Districts. Blue indicates non-infected Districts.

(N.B. Forkey-map see Plan C)



To face page 24. (Nº 18)

WYMAN AND SONS LO, LITH 63. CARTER LANE. 5877 3.94



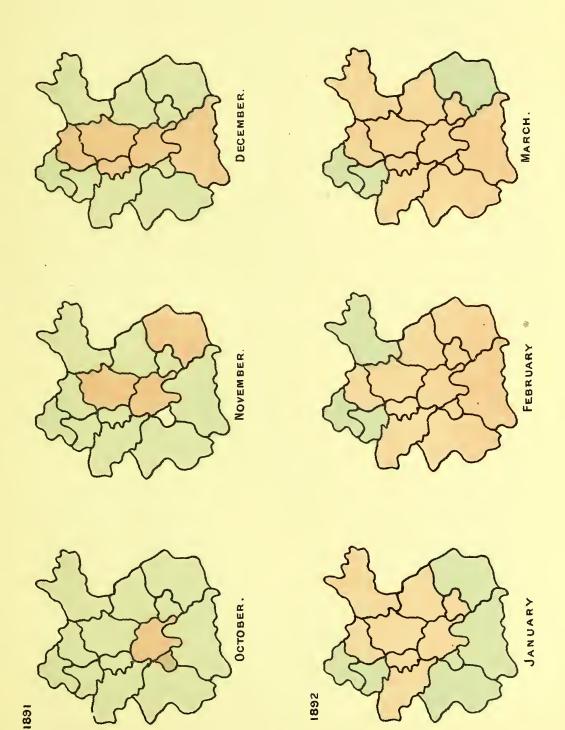
# PLANS(A., B AND C.) INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE DEWSBURY UNION IN WHICH CASES OF SMALL-POX OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL MONTHS APRIL 1891 TO AUGUST 1892.

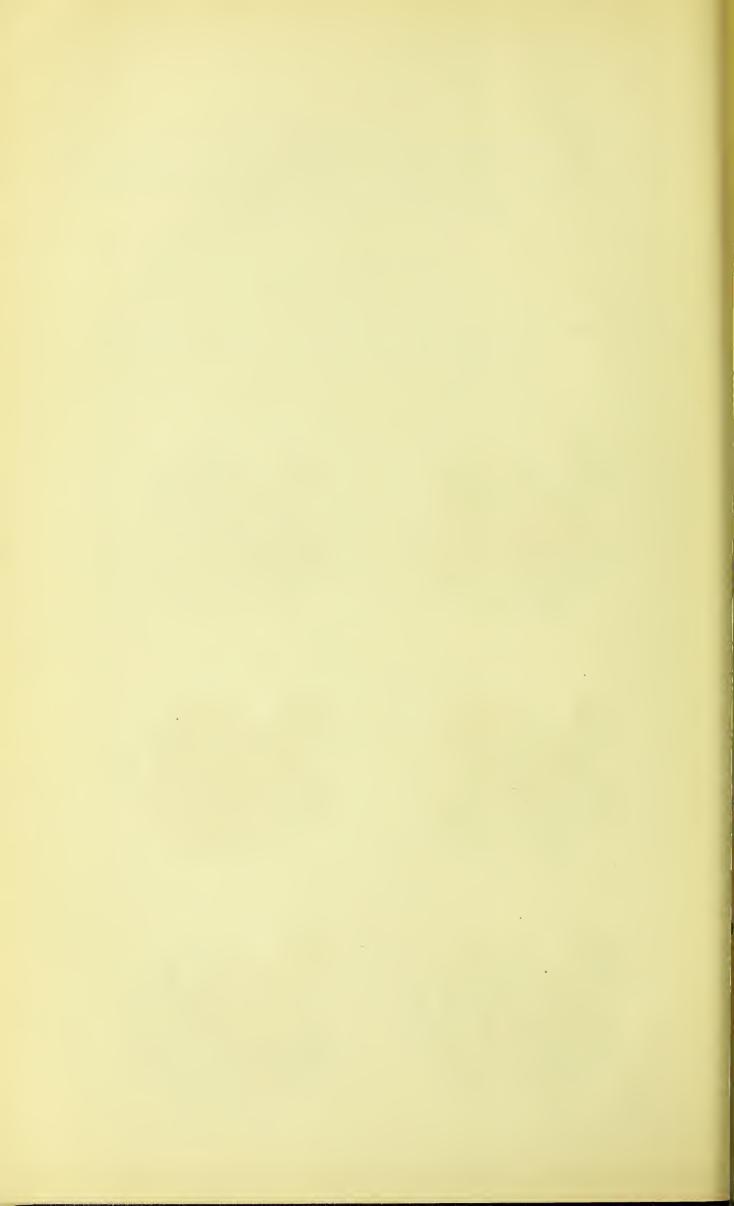
## PLAN B .

Explanation.

Red indicates infected Districts. Blue indicates non-infected Districts.

(N.B. For key-map see Plan C)



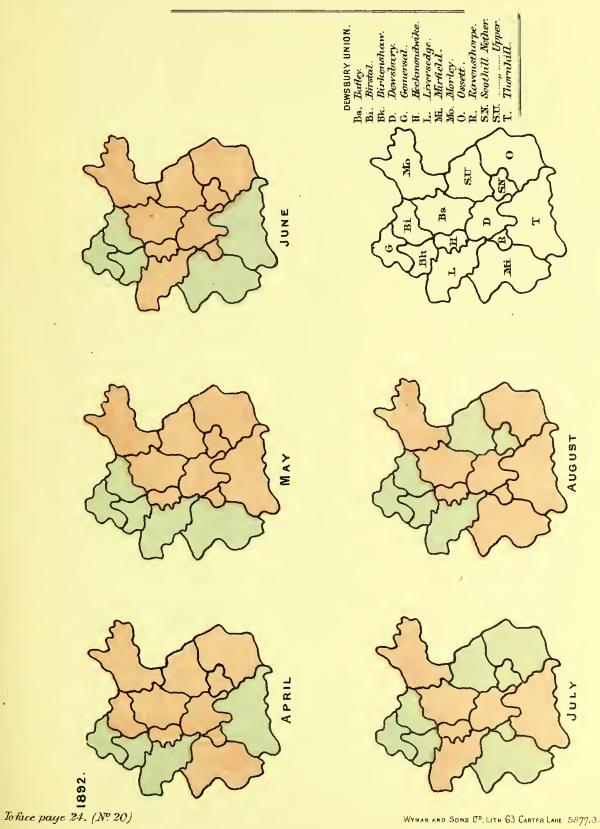


PLANS(A., B AND C.) INDICATING THE SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE DEWSBURY UNION IN WHICH CASES OF SMALL-POX OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL MONTHS APRIL 1891 TO AUGUST 1892.

## PLAN C .

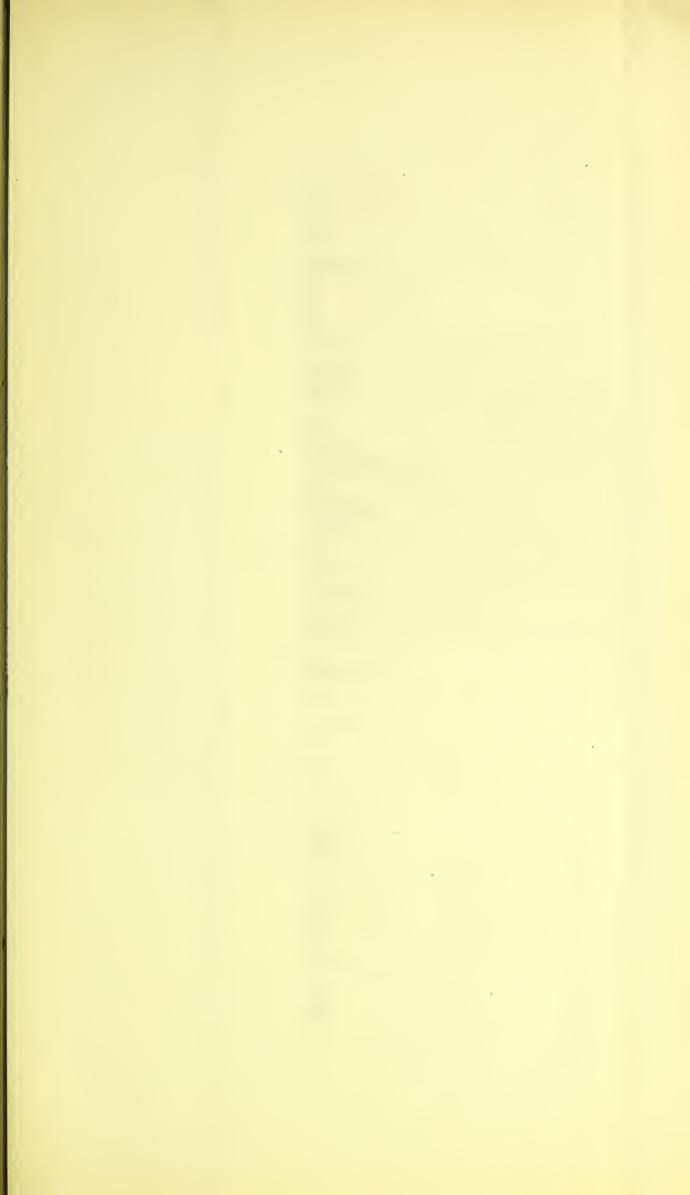
## Explanation

Red indicates infected Districts Blue indicates non-infected Districts.



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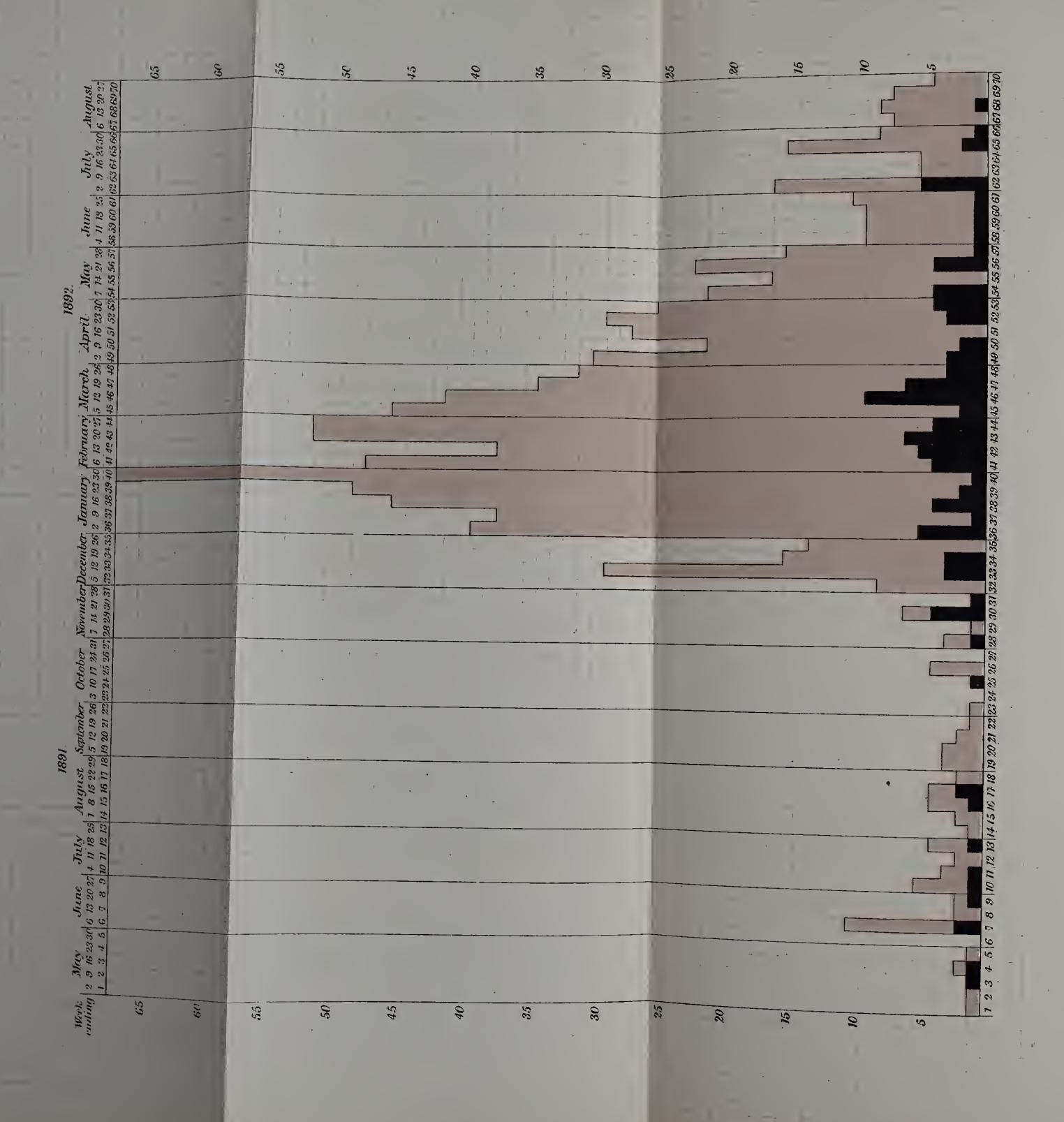


Chart shewing the Weekly Distribution of Cases in the whole Registration Districts for the 10 weeks from Week ending May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1891 to Week ending Aug. 27<sup>th</sup> 1892.

TABLE XXIX.

#### MONTHLY INCIDENCE of SMALL-Pox in the DEWSBURY UNION.

Urban Sanitary Districts.

					Batley.	Dewsbury.	Birkenshaw.	Biretal.	Gomersal,	Heckmondwike.	Liversedge.	Mirfield.	Morley.	Ossett.	Ravensthorpe.	Soothill Nether.	Soothill Upper.	Thornhill.	Total Cases.	Deaths.
April	_ 1	1891.			1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_
May	-				4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	5	2
June	•			•	8	5		1	-	1		-	-	_		_	1	_	16	4
July	•	•	10	•	3	10	- 1	-	_	-	_	-	-	_		_		_	13	2
August	-		•	-	5	8	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	13	3
September	-	-	-	-	2	5	_	-	-	_	_	<u> </u>	_	1	_	_	_	-	8	_
October		v	•	-	-	6	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	6	1
November	-	-		-	5	8	-	-	-	- 1	-	_	_	_	1	-	_	-	13	6
December		-	•	-	76	2	_	1	-	1	1	-	_	-		-		2	83	8
		1892.																		
January	• .	-	-	-	176	23	-	2	-	7	3	_	2		-	2	4	-	219	11
February	•	-	•		123	44	-	1	-	4	4	1	-	8	1	2	4	6	198	20
March		•	-	-	83	37	-	3	-	13	-	1	1	-	2	1	9	6	156	21
April	-	•	٠	-	35	44	-	2	_	5	-	5	8	1	2	5	4	1	112	10
May	-	-	-	-	16	31	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	6	8	2	3	2	78	9
June	•	-	•	-	1	17	-	-	-	2	11	-	7	2	1	2	1	-	44	8
July	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	38	4
August	•	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	1	2	-	-	2	26	1
					545	265	-	10	_	39	20	12	41	20	17	14	26	20	1,029	110

The weekly incidence of the disease is illustrated in Charts I. and II.; the former giving the total number of cases and the case-mortality for each of the 70 weeks; the latter represents diagrammatically the relative distribu-tion of the cases in the three main divisions here adopted, viz., (1) Batley, (2) Dewsbury, and (3) "Other" Districts than (1) and (2), viz., those enumerated above. The figures on which these charts are based are given in the following table:-

TABLE XXX. SMALL-Pox in the Dewsbury Union, 1891-92. Charts I.\* and Il.

	Week ending.			Bat	ley.	Dews	bury.	Ot: Dist	her ricts.	Total.		
W	Veek	endin	g.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	1	891.										
May	2	-	•	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
13	9	•	-	1	-	·-	_	-	_	1	_	
,,	16	-	-	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	1	
39	23	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	_	2	1	
23	30	-	-	1	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	
June	6	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	_		
>>	13	-	-	7	2	_		3		10	2	
3.0	20	-		_	_	2	_	_ !	_	2		
71	27	-	-		_	2	1	_		2	1	
July	4	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	_	5	i	

<sup>\*</sup> Explanation of Chart I.:—
This Chart shows the total number of cases arising in all the infected districts of the Dewsbury Union in each of the 70 weeks covered by the inquiry, viz., from the week ending May 2nd, 4891, to the week ending August 27th, 4892. It also indicates the number of fatal attacks amongst the cases so arising. The total number of cases was 1,029; of deaths, 110.

Batley.

Week ending.

Other Districts.

Total.

Dewsbury.

o 82692.

D

Deaths. Deaths. Deaths, Deaths Cases. Cases. July 11 " **1**8 ,, 25 August 1 -8 -15 -22 -September 5 October 3 -10 -17 -24 -31 -November 7 December 5 

SMALL-Pox in the Dewsbury Union, 1891-92continued.

		Ba	tley.	Dew	sbury.	Dist	ther tricts.	To	tals.
Week endin	g.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1892.									
January 2 -	-	34	3	2	2	3	-	39	5
, 9 -	•	29	1	6	-	2	-	37	1
" 16 -	-	34	4	2	-	9	-	45	4
,, 23 -	•	41	2	5	-	2	-	48	2
, 30 °	•	53	1	8	-	6	-	67	1
February 6	-	31	3	7	1	9	-	47	4
" 13	•	22	2	10	2	5	1	37	5
,, 20	-	35	5	12	1	4	<b> </b>	51	6
27	•	26	1	13	1	12	2	51	4
March 5 -	-	30	2	9	-	6	_	45	2
, 12 -		23	5	9	1	9	3	41	9
19 •	-	15	2	10	1	9	3	34	6
26 -	-	17	2	5	_	9	1	31	3
April 2 -		14	1	7	1	9	1	30	3
,, 9 -		6	1	7	1	8	_	21	2
, 16 •	-	7	-	13	_	7	_	27	_
, 23 -	-	11	2	9	1	9	-	29	3
,, 30 -		6	_	14	3	5	1	25	4
May 7 -	-	5	1	7	2	9	1	21	4
,, 14 -	-	4	_	4	_	8		16	_
,, 21 -	-	6	2	10	2	6	_	22	4
,, 28 -		- 1		10	1	5	_	15	1
June 4 -		1	_	3	1	5	_	9	1
,, 11 •	-	-	_ [	3	1	6	_	9	1
,, 18 -		1	_	2	1	6	_	9	1
,, 25 -		- 1	_	2	1	8	_	10	1
July 2 -	-	1	1	9	3	6	1	16	5
,, 9 -	-	-	_	3	_	2	_	5	_
,, 16 -	-	1	_	2	_	2	_	5	_
,, 23 •	-	1	1	8	1	6	_	15	2
, 30 -		2	_	4	1	2	_	8	1
August 6 -		2	_	1		4	_	7	_
" 13 -	-	_	_	3	1	5	_	8	1
,, 20 -	-	_	_	1	_	6	_	7	_
,, 27 -	-	_	_	2	- 1	2	_	4	_
	1								_
	1	545	57	265	39	219	14	1,029	110

Leaving the record of particular features of the epidemic to the account furnished of its spread in each of the in-fected districts it may be useful to point out in this place fected districts it may be useful to point out in this place that the occurrence of a small outbreak amongst the inmates of the Dewsbury Union Workhouse coincided with the appearance of the disease in Dewsbury. There can be little question that small-pox was introduced into the Workhouse by the transference to the building set apart for infectious diseases at the Workhouse Infirmary of cases from Batley, which at that time had no special provision for their isolation. Nine of the 23 cases occurring at Batley—April to September 1891—were thus removed to the Workhouse Infirmary, viz., one in April, two in May, five in June, and one in July. The six inmates of the infirmary who contracted the disease were attacked in June, July, and August; but immediately prior to this the first case notified in Dewsbury itself was that of a young weaver employed at a mill adjoining the workhouse at Staincliffe. employed at a mill adjoining the workhouse at Staincliffe. It is of course impossible to say whether he, and indeed others hving in the vicinity who also suffered early in the outbreak, were infected from their proximity to the ln-firmary. There were other conditions for the spread of the firmary. There were other conditions for the spread of the disease—once it had gained entrance into a working population like that of Batley and Dewsbury. That it was

primarily introduced through infected rags is of course highly probable; but the incidence of the disease fell far more upon the class of weavers and miners than on those more directly concerned in the rag trade (i.e., rag-sorters, rag-pickers, &c.). The lack of hospital accommodation at Batley during the months of December to March may have contributed to the diffusion of the disease, but a chief share in this diffusion must unquestionably be ascribed chief share in this diffusion must unquestionably be ascribed to the mines, workshops, and elementary schools. It will be seen from the foregoing Tables and Chart II.\* that the disease was vastly more prevalent during the months of January, February, and March that at any other period of like extent, more than half the cases of the 16 months occurring then—or in Batley about 70 per cent. of the whole number, in Dewsbury about 40 per cent., and in the other districts about 40 per cent. As showing the different degrees of prevalence in a more striking manner one may divide the 16 months—May to August—into four periods which would give for which would give for

Batley,

_	Cases.	Deaths.				
1st period (May-August 1891.)	20 or 3.6 per cent.	5 or 8.7 per cent.				
2nd period • (September-December	83 ,, 15.2 ,,	12 ,, 21.0				
1891.) 3rd period - (January-April 1892.)	417 ,, 76.6 ,,	35 ,, 61'4 ,,				
4th period - (May-August 1892.)	24 ,, 4.4 ,,	5 ,, 8.7 a,				
	544	57				

#### Dewsbury.

1st period	-	•	23 or	8°7 p	er cent.	6 0	r 15.4	per cent.
2nd "	•		20 ,,	7.5	19	3,	, 7.7	"
3rd "			20 ,, 148 ,,	55.8	**	15 ,	, 38'4	ķı
4th .	•	-	74 ,,		**	15 ,	38.4	39
						<u> </u>		
			2€5			39		

#### Other Districts.

		)								
		4.0	or	1'8 1	er cent	. 0				
	•	7	,,	3.5	,,	0				
	-	120	,,	54.8	,,	12	or	85.7	per cent.	
•		88	,,	40.2	23	2	,,	14.3	29	
						1 —				
		219				14				
	-		- 7 - 120 - 88	- 7 ,, - 120 ,, - 88 ,,	- 7 ,, 3°2 - 120 ,, 54°8 - 88 ,, 40°2	7 ,, 3°2 ,, 120 ,, 54°8 ,, 88 ,, 40°2 ,,	7 ,, 3·2 ,, 0 120 ,, 54·8 ,, 12 - 88 ,, 40·2 ,, 2 	- 7 ,, 3 · 2 ,, 0 12 or - 120 ,, 54 · 8 ,, 40 · 2 ,, —	7 ,, 3°2 ,, 0 120 ,, 54°8 ,, 12 or 85°7 - 88 ,, 40°2 ,, 2 ,, 14°3	- 7 ,, 3'2 ,, 0 120 ,, 54'8 ,, 12 or 85'7 per cent 88 ,, 40'2 ,, 2 ,, 14'3 ,, -

It will be seen that the case prevalence did not correspond with the "mortality" except during one of the periods. The figures are too few to permit of any deduction being made as to varying severity of the cases in regard to the period of the outbreak, nor would this be at all profitable since the inquiry has not covered the whole of the endemic. since the inquiry has not covered the whole of the epidemic.+

Of the total number, 1,029 cases, all but eight occurred in private dwellings. As already stated six were inmates of the Workhouse Infirmary (which are reckoned in the Dewsbury series as cases arising in the Workhouse are notified to the Dewsbury Sanitary Authority), one was a nurse at the Dewsbury Infirmary, and one a nurse engaged at the Batley Small-Pox Hospital.

<sup>•</sup> Explanation of Chart II.:—
In this Chart the relative distribution (weekly) of the cases of small-pox arising in the Union among the several districts is represented. The different shades of tint indicate the number of cases occurring in—

(a.) Batley, 545 cases,
(b.) Dewsbury, 259 cases,
(c.) Other districts of union, 219 cases,
(d.) Union workhouse, 6 cases,

<sup>†</sup> See note (\*) at foot of next page.



The 1,021 cases came from 645 houses, namely one case from 426 households, and the remainder—595—consisted of two or more members of 219 households. More precisely stated-

In 426 houses there occurred 426 cases.

,,	115	,,	,,	,,	250	,,
,,	55	,,	>>	>>	165	,,
,,	25	23	**	,,	100	,,
,,	8	,,	>>	,,	40	,,
,,	3	,,	99	,,	18	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	14	,,
••	1	• • •	,,	,,	8	,,

The mouths in which these houses were severally invaded, and the number of cases arising therefrom were as follows :-

TABLE XXXI.

	18	91.			Month. Mouth.							
Mon	th.		No. of Houses Invaded.	No. of Cases in Houses.	Mont	Month.						
April -		-	1	1	January		-	132	236			
Мау -			4	5	February		-	121	177			
June -		-	12	15	March -	•	•	100	139			
July -	•	-	9	13	April -	•	•	78	116			
August	-	-	5	9	Мау -	•		44	64			
September		-	5	8	June -	•		23	49			
October		-	4	6	July -	•		19	28			
November		- \	11	22	August	•		21	23			
December	-		56	110								

Particulars were obtained by personal inquiry of the inmates of 544 houses, † viz.: 130 in Deswbury, 267 in Batley, and 147 in the "Other" Districts. The inmates of these houses amounted to exactly 3,000, the number of cases of small-pox which had occurred amongst them being 887. So that the proportion of houses to inmates was 1:5.5; of houses to cases 1:1.6; and of cases to inmates

1:33. In this community of 3,000 individuals rather les

than one-third had the disease.

Of the 544 houses there was one case of small-pox in 355 whilst two or more cases occurred in the remaining 189 houses, which yielded 232 cases, thus distributed:—

Houses.	Cases.
355	355
98	196
52	156
25	100
8	40
3	18
2	14
1	8
544	887

The number of inmates to a house varied from onefemale living by herself, who contracted small-pox-to 11, so that there were--

Houses.	Number of Inmates per House.	Total Persons
11	11	121
19	10	190
27	9	243
43	8	344
60	7	420
91	6	546
95	5	475
102	4	408
62	3	186
33	2	66
1	1	1
541	Yielding a tot	al of 3,000 person

It may be of further interest to ascertain the relative number of cases of small-pox occurring in the larger and smaller households, and a table may be drawn up to assist in this analysis, thus :---

<sup>\*</sup> The following table is prepared from the Monthly Reports of the County Council Medical Officer, and gives the cases of small-pox notified in each of the districts, subsequent to August 1892:—

_	-		Batley.	Dewsbury.	Birkenshaw.	Birstal.	Gomersal.	Heckmondwike.	Liversedge.	Mirfield.	Morley	Orsett.	Ravenscroft.	Soothill Nether.	Soothill Upper.	Thornhill.	
189																	
September			_	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	Б
		-	_	6	_	-	_	2	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	10
November			1	4	_	_	_	4	2	_	1	_	_	4	_	2	18
December			5	13	_	_	_	†	+	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	21
189	3.																
_	•	-	5	10	_	-	-	1	_	5	1	4	_	_	1	2	29
February			_	7	_	2	-	_	4	2	1	_	_	2	_	_	18
March	•		1	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	_	10
April		-	2	5	_	_	_	-	_	1	5	8	_	_	_	-	21
May			1	6	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	2	8	_	-	1	18
June	•	-	-	-	_	-	-	1	-	_	-	3	_	†	_	_	4
July	•	•	-	5	-	-	2	6	-	_	-	2	-	-	-	-	15
			15	63	-	2	2	14	7	8	9	20	9	9	4	7	169

<sup>‡</sup> Visits were made to many more of the invaded houses, but from various causes, such as absence of all inmates at work, or their removal from the neighbourhood, &c. the inquiry came to be restricted as above.

TABLE XXXII.

Number	Num-	ı	(um)	er o	Cas er F	es of lous	Sms	ill-po	)X	Total In-	Total Cases.
Inmates per House.	of Houses.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	в.	7.	8.	mates.	Va363.
21	11	8	1	1	-	1	-	-		121	18
10	19	8, .	2	3	2	1	2	-	1	190	54
9	27	14	6	2	4	-	_	1	-	243	55
8	43	20	7	9	5	1	_	1	-	344	93
7	60	30	14	12	2	1	1	-	_	420	113
6	91	55	18	9	6	3	_	-		546	157
5	95	70	10	8	6	1		-	_	475	143
4	102	72	22	8	_	_		-		408	140
3	62	53	9		-		_	-	-	186	71
_ 2	33	24	9		_	-	_	_	-	66	42
1	1	1		-	_		-	-	-	1	1
	544	855	98	52	25	8	3	2	1	3,000	887

As might be surmised the larger households mostly present a larger proportion of "multiple" cases than do the smaller, but there is no regular scale of increase in proportion as the numbers presumably exposed to infection rise. Nor is this to be wondered at since so many factors may have contributed to "protect" the remaining inmates from the contagion. The point, however, will be referred to again in a subsequent part of this report. Meanwhile the relative proportions of single and of multiple cases in these households may be stated in approximate terms, as:—

Households, Members of.	Single Cases.	Multiple.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.		
11	72	28		
10	42	58		
9.	52	48,		
8	46	54		
. , 7.	50	5,0		
6	60	40		
5	74	26.		
4	70	30		
3	85.	15		
2.	73	27		
	. 1			

Of the total number of cases of small-pox, 1,029, 521 were males, and 508 females. These may be classified in age-groups as follows:—

· .		Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
Under 1 year of age	-	1,4	15	29
From 1 to 10 years -	-,	88	1.07	195
, 10 to 30 years -	•.	278	282	560
, 30 years and upwards	•.	137	101	238
Age not ascertained -		. 4	3	7
		521	508	1,029

Analysing in the same manner the community of 3,000 persons of whom 887 contracted small-pox, we obtain the relative age-incidence of the disease to the total numbers exposed at the various ages:—

IT.						
	_	•	-va #150	Total Number of Inmates of House.	Total of Cases of Small-pox.	Per-centage attacked.
(Under-1 year	-	•	-	75	25	33.3
1 to 10 years	٠		•.	654	178	27*2
10 to 50 "	•	· · .	-	1,349	482	3517
30 and upwards	-	•	٠.	901	202	22.3
Ago not ascertain	ed	•.	•	21	_	
				3,000	887	29.2

Reference may here be made to Chart III.\* where facts as to age incidence are diagrammatically represented. The Chart also gives the number of fatal attacks. It will be seen that of 203 attacked in age-period, 0 to 10 years, 48, or 23.6 per cent. died; of 482 attacked between 10 and 30 years, 24 died, or 4.9 per cent.; and of 202 aged 30 and upwards 11 died, or 5.4 per cent.

Of the whole number (3,000) exposed to infection, 123 had previously suffered from small-pox, 6 of them being again attacked. Of these individuals, 99 were aged 30 years and upwards, 23 between 10 and 30 years, and of

one the age was not ascertained.

With but few exceptions the incidence of the disease fell upon members of the working class community, and as the proportion of those engaged in weaving and allied industries, is naturally greatest in this district, it was amongst this class, that a larger number of cases were to be found than in any other avocation.

In order to facilitate comparison I have separated all

persons concerned into three main groups, viz :-

(a.) Those living at home, having either no fixed occupation, or engaged in domestic duties, or in work carried on in their dwellings.

This class comprises therefore most of the children under 5 years of age, and the great majority of mothers of families.

(b.) The children attending school, their ages ranging between 4 and 15 years.

(c.) Those engaged in work at factories, mines and elsewhere, and only going home for meals and rest.

Under the first head, those "At Home," are included

340 cases of small-pox, viz., 99 males and 241 females.

Under the second head, those "At School," are included

173 cases of small-pox, viz., 90 males and 83 females.
Under the third head those "At Work," are included
510 cases of small-pox, viz., 329 males and 181 females.

The total number, 1,029, is made up by the addition of the 6 inmates of the workhouse infirmary who contracted the disease.

Reserving to the sections dealing with particular districts any detailed list of the occupations of those attacked with small-pox, it may be useful here to give in tabular form a condensed summary of these returns:—

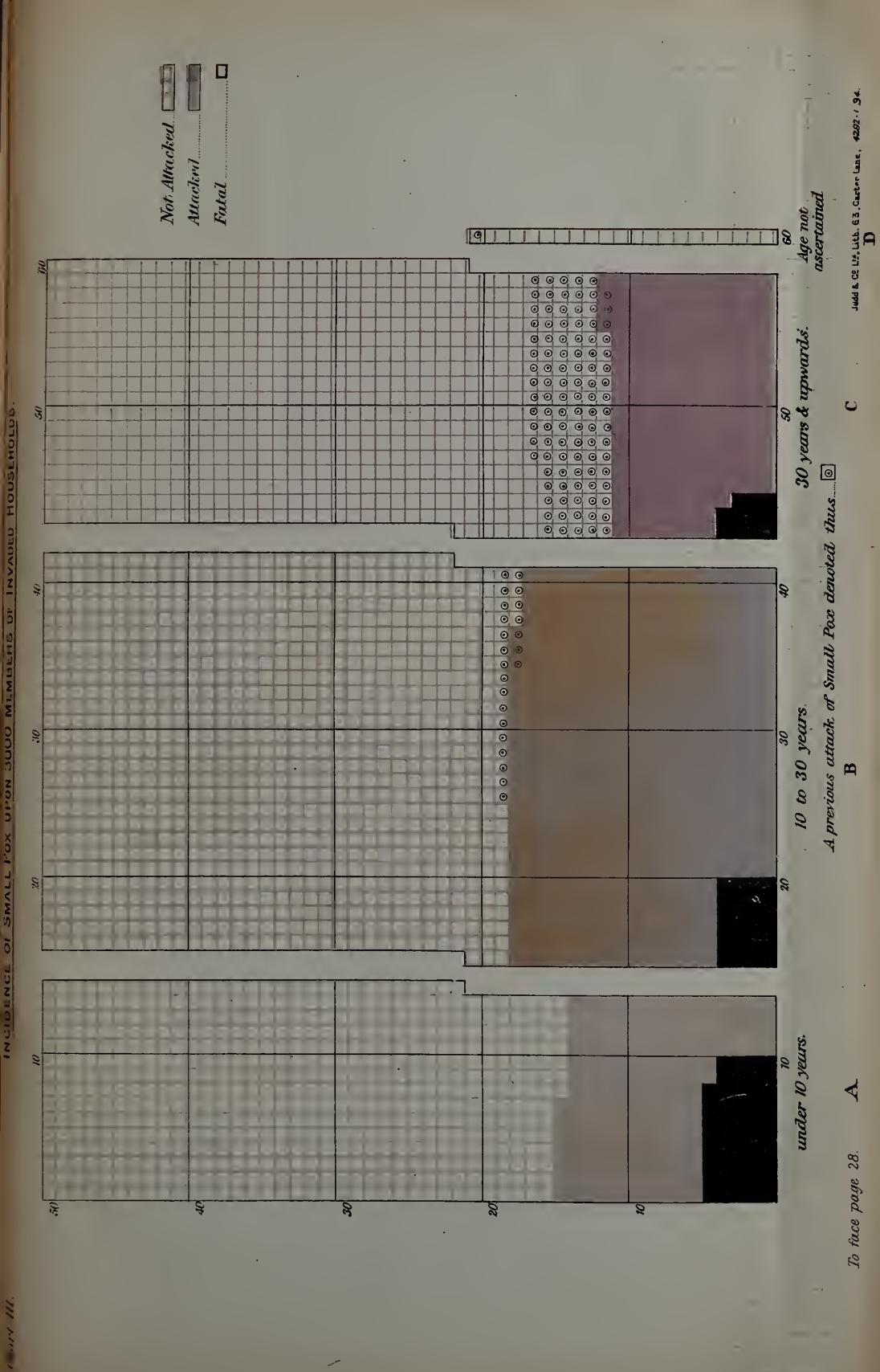
TABLE XXXIII.

6					Мд	LES.		
			Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 and over.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
At home:—					}			
Of uo occupation	•	•	14	34	6	2	1	57;
Engaged in trade, &c.	•.	•,	-	-	14	28	-	42
At school	•	•	-	54	36	_	_	90
At work :-			•	·	-			
Mill or factory -	•	•.	<del>.</del>	_	67	26	1	94
Rag sorter -	•	•		-	1,	3	-	4
Miner	•	•	_	-	81	17	_	. 98
Other occupations	•	•	-		55	53	-	108
Occupation not ascert	ained,	•	-	<u>.</u>	1,5	- 8	2	25
Workhouse inmates		-	1_	-1	3	1	-	. 5
Total -			14	88	278	137	4	521

\* Explanation of Chart III.:—
In this Chart the incidence of small-pox upon the members of 544
houses visited during the inquiry is represented. The total number
of this community was 3,000, and in the Diagram each small square
represents one individual: These are arranged in four groups
according to age periods; those attacked with small-pox being indicated by shading.

	<u> </u>		Persons.	-Attacked.	Died.
Grou	p.A. (under 10 years)	•	729	203	48
**	B. (10 to so years)	•,	1,349.	482.	24
m	C. (50.years.upwards)	-	901	202.	11
,,	D. (age not known)		21	None.	

The diagram further shows the numbers of those who had previously suffered from small pox. Of these there are 25 in Group B., including 3 again attacked in this epidemic; 99 in Group C., of whom 5 were again attacked, and 1 in Group D.



Other inmates 1 Other innates (2) Attending School CHART SHEWING PROPORTION OF THOSE ATTACKED WITH SMALL POX OUT OF 3000 INMATES IN HOUSES, (ALL DISTRICTS OF THE DEWSBURY UNION.) 0% 10 Chart. IV. 0, 02 07 50.

the 3 groups into which the 3000 inmates The different shades of colour represent of infected houses have been divided. (1) Living at Home or engaged in Home duties

(3) Engaged in daily work away from Home

ases of Small Pox "at Home"

\_\_ Other innates

ases of Small Pox-"at School"

ases of Small Pox-at Work"

Fatal cuses in each group.

				FEM	ALES.		
_		Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 and over.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
At home:							
Housewife		-	_	49	73	2	124
Of no occupation •	•	15	48.	29	2		94
Engaged in trade, &c	-	-	-	14	8	1	23
At school	•.	_	59	24	_	_	83
At work :							
Mill or factory	•	_	-	111	13	-	124
Rag sorter	٠.	-	_	37	2	-	39
Other occupation .			. —	13	3	_	16
Occupation not ascertaine	ed -	-	_	2	_	_	2
Workhouse inmates -	1	-	-	3	-	-	3
Total		15	107	282	101	3	508

In Chart IV.\* there is represented, diagrammatically the relative proportions of the inmates of the 544 invaded houses, of which particulars were obtained who were residing "at home" in one capacity or another throughout the day, or were in daily attendance "at school," or engaged "at work" away from home. The diagram also shows the numbers of those under each of those sections who were attacked with small-pox. The figures are:—

#### At Home.

Number attacked by small-pox Proportion of inmates to cases	•	:	305 3.7 : 1
At School.			

Total number of inmates -	-	- 593
Number attacked by small-pox	-	- 151
Proportion of inmates to cases.	-	- 3.9 : 1

#### At Work.

Total number of inmates -		۰,	1,252
Number attacked by small-pox	-	•	431
Proportion of inmates to cases	-	۰	2.9:1

This analysis shows that the liability to attack, owing the altaysis shows that the hability to attack, owing doubtless to greater opportunity of exposure, was above the average (3:1) in the cases of those engaged at work, and slightly below it in the other two series.

Respecting the type and mortality of the disease, the cases fall under the following heads, viz:—

-				Cases.	Deaths.	
Confluent			-	273	105	
Coherent	•.	-	-	125	_	
Discrete -	-	-	-	333	3	
Mild -		-	-	283		
Type not dete	rmined	۰.	-	15,	2	

\* Explanation of Chart IV.:—
In this chart the 3,000 persons dwelling in \$44 infected houses are grouped according to their daily occupations, viz., into three classes (indicated by different shades of colour)—of those engaged(a) at home, (b) attending school, (c) employed at work away from home.
The first group comprises 1,155 persons, 305 of whom were attacked with small-pox, and 49 died.
The second group, 93 persons, 451 attacked, 13 died.
The third group, 1,282 persons, 431 attacked, 24 died.
There being thus 887 attacked out of a community of 3,000 members, 38 being fatal attacks.

They may be tabulated according to age periods as follows :-

#### TABLE XXXIV.

		n- ent.		Co- herent.						Indeter- minate.		Total.	
-	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Under 1 year -	20	18	2	_	3	_	3	_	1	1	29	19	
1 to 10 years -	76	35	24	—	43	3	48	-	4	_	195	38	
10 to 30 years -	130	33	75	_	193	_	157	-	5	_	560	33	
30 years and up- wards.	46	19	23	-	93	-	73	_	3	1	238	20	
Age not ascer- tained.	1	-	1	-	1	-	2.	-	2	-	7	-	
	273	105	125	-	333	3	283	-	15	2	1,029	119	

The study of these figures shows that the proportion of confluent cases at all ages was 26.5 per cent.:-

Under 1 year of age	•	-	₩,	69 per cent.
From 1 to 10 years	•.	-	-	36·8 "
From 10 to 30 years	-	•		23.3 ,,
30 years and upwards			-	19.4

The proportion of coherent cases at all ages was 12.1 per cent. :-

Under 1 year of age	₩.	•	•	3.8 per	cent
From 1 to 10 years	-	•	•	12.4	,,
From 10 to 30 years	-	-	-	13.5	,,
30 years and upwards		-	-	9.2	,,

The proportion of discrete cases at all ages was 32.3 per cent. :-

Under 1 year of age	-	-,		10.3 per cent.
From 1 to 10 years		•	-	22.8 ,,
From 10 to 30 years	ω_	-	•.	34.2 ,,,
30 years and upwards	•.	-	-	39.8

The proportion of mild cases at all ages, was, 27.5 per

Under 1 year of age		-	-	10.3 per cent.
From 1 to 10 years	-	-	-	24.8 ,,
From 10 to 30 years.	•,		Θ,	28.
30 years and upwards	•	-	-,	30.8

Or again, of the whole number of, confluent cases at all

7.3 per cent. were under h year of age, with a mortality of 90 per cent.

27.8 per cent. were at ages of from 1 to 10 years, with a mortality of 46.6 per cent.

47.6 per cent. were at ages from 10 to 30 years, with a mortality of 25 2 per cent.

16.8 per cent. were at ages of 30 years and upwards, with a mortality of 41.3 per cent.

#### Of the coherent class:-

1.6 per cent. were under 1 year of age.

19.2 per cent. were at ages 1 to 10 years.

60 per cent. were at ages 10 to 30.

18:4 per cent. were at ages 30 years and upwards.

#### Of the discrete class:-

0.9 were under 1 year of age.

12.9 per cent. were at ages 1 to 10 years.

58 per cent. were at ages 10 to 30 years.

28 per cent. were at ages 30 years and upwards.

Of the mild class :-

l' per cent. were under I year of age. 16.9 per cent. were at ages 1 to 10 years. 55.4 per cent. were at ages 10 to 30 years. 26 per cent. were at ages 30 years and upwards.

#### From which it appears :-

1st. That the age-period of 10 to 30 years afforded not only the absolutely largest number of the cases of small-pox, but of each of the four types of the

2nd. That whereas in the mild and discrete forms the age-period of 30 years and upwards afforded absolutely more cases than the age-period of 1 to 10 years, the reverse was the case as regards the coherent and confluent types.

3rd. That by far the fewest cases in each series, were in the age-period "under 1 year."

4th. In contrast to the foregoing we find that whereas in each age-period the coherent type furnished the fewest cases in the two periods below 10 years the confluent cases were in greatest excess in these periods, whilst in the two periods, from 10 years upwards, the discrete cases predominated and the proportion of mild cases was in excess of that of the confluent.

5th. The absolute mortality was highest in the second age-period (1 to 10 years), but by far the highest relative mortality was among the infants under l year of age.

It will be necessary to revert to these figures when the question of the influence of vaccination comes to be con-

It will be seen subsequently that whereas in Dewsbury all the patients, with five exceptions, were treated in hospital, a considerable proportion of the Batley cases could not be so isolated. In the early months of the outbreak most of the cases were indeed removed to the Workbreak most of the cases were indeed removed to the Workhouse Infirmary at Staincliffe, but when this was closed to small-pox in November, by order of the Local Government Board, the temporary Small Pox Hospital at Batley did not exist. This hospital began to receive patients in January, but it was not until the middle of March, after the buildings had been extended, that it could afford accommodation sufficient for all cases. Hence, from November to March, the majority of the Batley patients had to be treated in their own homes. As regards the other districts, the boroughs of Ossett and Morley had their own provision for isolation, and the rest availed themtheir own provision for isolation, and the rest availed them-selves of either the Dewsbury or Batley hospitals; but a certain number of the cases (more than one-fourth), were cared for in their own dwellings.

Taking as before, the whole number of cases under review, it appears that :-

355 were treated at home.

,, ,, in isolation hospitals.
,, ,, in the Union Workhouse Infirmary,

Of the first group, 33 died, a mortality of 9.3 per cent.

Of the second group, 68 died, a mortality of 10.6 per cent.

Of the third group, 9 died, a mortality of 25.7 per cent.

These figures must not, however, be taken to show the comparative value of the different places of treatment, for the "workhouse" mortality is considerably heightened by the fact that three out of the nine fatal cases, were already notions, in the infinite fatal cases, were already patients in the infirmary when attacked with small-pox; and I think it is also a fact, that when a choice had to be made, from insufficient accommodation for all cases, those who were most ill were removed to hospital, and the others left at home.

Analysed according to age-periods the destiny of the cases may be thus summarised :-

#### Under 1 year of age.

```
10 were sent to hospital
                   • 6 " " 60·0
1 was sent to workhouse infirmary .
                     1 "
                         " 100°0
29
                     19
```

#### From 1 to 10 years.

```
53 were kept at home - - 11 died or 20'7 per cent.
135 were sent to hospital - 25 ,, ,, 18'5 ,,
135 were sent to hospital
 7 were sent to workhouse infirmary .
                                                2
                                                     ,, ,, 28.5
195
                                               38
```

#### From 10 to 30 years.

197	were kept s	t hom	e •	•		8	died	l, or	4.	per cent.
343	were sent t	o hosp	ital	•	•	20	33	29	5.8	24
20*	were treat			ouse		5	10	,,	25°	**
560						33				

#### From 30 years upwards.

	85 were	kept:	at b	ome	-	-		•	2	died,	or	2.3	per	cent.
1	46 were	sent t	o h	ospit	al	•		•	17	1)	,,	11.6	9.	,
	7 were	sent t	o w	orkh	ouse	infir	mar	7	1	33-		14.2		,
_	_													
2	38								20					
-	-													

. Including 6 inmates of whom 3 died.

Whilst of the 7 cases whose ages were not ascertained, 2 were left at home, and 5 sent to hospital.

It will be observed that as would naturally be expected. a much larger proportion of infants were left at home than of patients at other ages, the per-centages being :-

	At Home.	At Hospital.	At Work- house Infirmary.
At all ages -	34.6	62*	3.4
Under 1 year	62'1	34.2	3'4
1 to 10 years -	27.1	70*	3.0
10 to \$0 years -	 \$5.1	61.2	3.6
30 years and under	 36.3	60.7	<b>3</b> 9
	1	1	

#### PART III.

In this part I propose to give an account of the origin and progress of the epidemic in each of the districts invaded by small-pox up to the date of my inquiry, viz:—In Batley, Dewsbury, Birstal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, and Thornhill. As the disease first appeared in Batley, and the cases were most numerous there, I shall consider that borough first, and shall deal statistically in turn with—(a) Batley, (b) Dewsbury, and (c) the other infected districts (collectively). It must be borne in mind that the epidemic which commenced in April 1891 and had that the epidemic which commenced in April 1891 and had been most marked in the months January to March 1892, was manifestly subsiding when my inquiry commenced. I have, however, done my best with the data at my disposal to give a connected account of its earlier history.

#### BATLEY.

Cases of small-pox notified in period of inquiry—History of origin of outbreak—Chapel Fold cases—The Union Workhouse Infirmary at Staincliffe—Cessation of outbreak in September 1891—The second outbreak—early cases—Invaded houses and their inmates—Numbers invaded in each month—List in order of invasion—The weekly incidence of cases of small-pox—monthly prevalence—Age and sex distribution—Analysis of households in relation to case incidence—Attack rates at different age periods—Occupations of those attacked—and of the members of 267 infected houses classified—Relative incidence of the disease upon those (a) at home—(b) attending school—(c) at work. Type of attacks—proportion of confluent, coherent, discrete, and mild cases. Measures of isolation—Monthly and weekly return of cases removed from home and those detained there during illness. Age and sex in these two classes—Analysis of "single" and "multiple" cases in households with respect to isolation—The multiple class divisible into these areas in the second of the class divisible into these cases. "multiple "cases in households with respect to isolation—The multiple class divisible into three series, according as one or more were removed. "Initial" cases and "later" cases—Vaccination statistics—Weekly incidence in the various classes of vaccinated and unvaccinated subjects—Age analysis—Mortality—Relation to type of small-pox—Proportions of each class among immates of invaded houses—and attack rates at various ages—Previous attacks of small-pox—The statistics of vaccination amongst the inmates of houses yielding single and multiple cases—in reference to isolation measures.—Detailed list of households, with respect to vaccination of their members.

During the period covered by this inquiry, viz., the seventy weeks ending August 27th, 1892—there were known to have occurred in Batley 545 cases of small-pox.\* These cases came from 327 different dwellings, and one case arose at the small-pox hospital.

The first person known to be attacked was H. W., 22 years of age, a "minder" in one of the largest weollen factories in Batley. His illness began on April 30, 1893, the variolous rash (discrete) appeared on May 2nd, the case the variolous rash (discrete) appeared on May 2nd, the case was notified to the medical officer of health and removed to the workhouse infirmary on May 7th, where he remained until July 1st. The patient lived in Harrison's Yard, at the foot of Dark Lane, Batley, whenoe another case was removed (No. 298), much later in the epidemic (Feb. 14, 1892). He was vaccinated, as also were the other members of his family, viz., W., W. the father, at. 48, H. W., 20, and F. W., 18., brothers. The father and F. W. worked in the same mill as the patient, The origin of the attack could not be traced.

not be traced.

The next case notified was E. M. 22 years, a female "rag-picker" at the same mill as No. 1. She sickened on May 3, and was removed to the workhouse Infirmary on May 12, where she remained until June 26. She came from 5, Pearson Street, in the centre of town, a two-roomed dwelling, without free ventilation, in bad repair, but kept clean. There was an indifferent privy-midden at the back with covered ash-pit; the wall of same was damp from defective roof-drains, and a butcher's slaughter-house was situated opposite. The rent was 3s. 3d. per week. This

• All but 12 of these cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were also four other cases notified as small-pox, but presenting such ill-developed symptoms as to justify their exclusion from the list. Four other cases (Nos. 127, 149, 371, 485 in register) notified as small-pox proved on inquiry to be cases of varicella; two of them subsequently contracting small-pox. One of these (No. 371) was renotified (No. 452 in register); the other (No. 485) was readmitted to hospital without fresh notification,

tenement was occupied by three other persons besides the patient; viz., Mr. and Mrs. B., the one a cloth finisher, the other a rag-picker; and their child, M. A. B. (unvaccinated), other a rag-picker; and their child, M. A. B. (unvaccinated), who was attacked by small-pox on May 23, removed to the workhouse on the 26th, where she died on the 30th (No. 4). No other cases occurred in this neighbourhood. It is not unlikely that the first two cases were exposed to the same source of infection. This was not traceable to

any antecedent case, and may have been conveyed by the rags used in the trade. At the same time it is noteworthy

that no other cases occurred in workers at this mill for some months (December 1891).

The next case known was that of an infant five months of age living in High Street. He sickened on May 11th and died on the 14th, and Dr. Stewart reports that the child was unvaccinated. The parents had left the neighbourhed and no information was available as to the bourhood, and no information was available as to the possible source of infection in this case.

A series of cases next occurred on the high ground near A series of cases next occurred on the high ground near Staincliffe off the Halifax Road, near the westernmost boundary of Batley, and the Union Workhouse. The first of these (No. 11) was a youth, J. G., who was attacked on May 25. He worked in H.'s mill in Dewsbury, but at this time no cases were known to have occurred in that borough and the origin of his illness is unexplained. He lived with five others (aged from 77 to 29) in a small tree. lived with five others (aged from 77 to 22) in a small two-roomed "back-to-back" tenement in Chapel Fold, and was nursed at home by his mother. She alone kept to the louse, the others employed at various mills "went about as usual." Only two of these people had been vaccinated, June 7, M. B., a girl of 15 (No. 5), living at 39, Chapel Fold, and working at F.'s mill, which adjoins the workhouse, was attacked, i.e., on the 14th day of the earliest symptoms in the previous case. She was removed to the workhouse infirmary on June 12th, where she remained until August 14th. It may be presumed she contracted the disease from No. 11, for it is hardly likely that she was infected (aerially) No. 11, for it is hardly likely that she was infected (aerially) by the proximity of her workplace to the infirmary which at that time (i.e., about May 12) only contained one small-pox case. It may be mentioned here that the first case notified in Dewsbury was a worker in this same mill. He sickened on June 14, only eight days after the foregoing case of M. B., who, however, besides contracting the disease herself may well have been the medium of contagion to this lad from the infected area in which her here were this lad, from the infected area in which her home was this lad, from the infected area in which her nome was situated. On the whole this seems more probable than infection from the infirmary, which at that date (i.e., about June 1) contained two cases of small-pox, one having died on May 30. (See later, "Dewsbury" section.)

Other cases in Chapel Fold were members of one household, a man named S. P., at 35, a gardener, with a wife and a family of five children, the oldest ten years of age, and the volumest two mouths old when her mother was

and the youngest two months old when her mother was attacked with small-pox on June 10. She was probably infected on May 28, three days after the first case occurred in this area. She was not taken to the infirmary until July 4, when her infant was removed there, and her husband also, the one sickening on June 30, the other on July 3rd. The infant (who was un-vaccinated) died on July 8th. The four other children were removed to the workhouse for quarantine at the same time; they had all been vaccinated in infancy, and none of them took the disease. The house inhabited by this family was an old low roofed building and contained only two rooms. There was thorough ventilation, but the cleanliness and repair of the place was very moderate. A midden shared by the next house was situated about ten yards from the dwelling and had an open ash-pit.

Another case in this vicinity is that of G. B., a youth 17 years of age, living in Newsome's Yard, Chapel Fold, engaged in the co-operative grocery stores in the main road hard by. He was attacked on June 12th, and was nursed at home by his mother and sister, who were re-vaccinated on the day that his rash appeared, whilst his brother, the only other inmate of the house, was sent away from home. It was thought that he might have been infected in his shop by folk coming there from infected houses. The house, a back-to-back one, is well kept; but there is in the yard a defective privy-midden with a large and foul open ash-pit.

Chapel Fold is situated on the northern side of the Halifax Road about 800 feet from the workhouse. On the opposite side of the same road, about 500 feet from the workhouse, a large mill reservoir and field intervening, are two or three comparatively new rows of houses. In one

of these, Cullingworth Street, a young married woman, J. A., in third month of pregnancy, fell ill of small-pox on June 8th. She was removed to the workhouse infirmary on the 12th and died there on the 17th. Her husband, a soldier, being away, she lived with her parents Mr. and Mrs. C., who had five other children at home. The house, which is a healt to healt one have three parents of its died. Mrs. C., who had five other children at home. The house, which is a back-to-back one, has three rooms, and did not seem to be well kept. It is uncertain where J. A. contracted the disease. At the time of her presumed infection (about May 26) there were three cases of small-pox in the workhouse infirmary: but it is hardly probable that she was infected by them. Nevertheless another case (No. 7) a man, aged 40, occurred in a neighbouring house in the same street, on June 10, this case being left at home but no information available; and a third (No. 8), in a back-to-back house on the main road close to Cullingworth Street, a female child two years of age who sickened on June 12. a female child, two years of age, who sickened on June 12 and was taken to the workhouse infirmary on June 15, where she stayed until August 8. This child was un-vaccinated, as also was her sister, at 9, but the other inmates of the house, the parents, had been vaccinated in infancy. The house contained two rooms, was well kept and clean; and the privy was situated in a back yard, and was shared by three other households.

On June 12th there also fell ill a young woman, L. W. (No. 12) living in Upper North Street, also on high ground in a newly built over district in the same direction as Staincliffe. She was removed to the workhouse infirmary on June 15, and died there on the 18th. She was a weaver, but as the family had removed, I could get no information as to where she worked. The source of her infection cannot

be surmised.

In July two fresh cases were notified in the borough. One was that of a lad, C. T., 15 years of age (No. 15), employed by a newsagent to carry papers to customers, and amongst others to Mr. P. at Chapel Fold. The lad sickened on July 25, and must therefore have been infected on or about July 12, a week after all the P. family had been taken to the workhouse. He was nursed at home by his mother, at 38 (who had small pox in 1863 when it prehis mother, æt. 38 (who had small-pox in 1863, when it prevailed in Batley\*), being kept in the dwelling room downnstairs. The five other members of the family, all of whom had been vaccinated in infancy, were quarantined in the upstairs room. The house is in Track Quarry, has no through ventilation, a dead wall behind, the privy and ashpit accommodation is bad, and is situated in a narrow passage at the back of the row of houses. No other case occurred in this house. On July 29, R. W., 20, a butcher, living at Clay Hill, a few yards from the first case noted in Batley, was attacked with small-pox. He was left at home and one other of the six inmates, G. L., 17, a maid servant, fell ill on August 15. She was un-vaccinated, and had fell ill on August 19. Sne was un-vaccinated, and nau a confluent attack lasting for five weeks. A third member of this household, G. W., brother to the first case, a youth of 16 years, was notified as having small-pox, but the evidence of this seems to be too slight to justify the retention of his case in the list. As to the infection of R. W., his trade would perhaps afford him opportunities of coming into contact with persons from infected houses. Another case, Mrs. W., at. 46, occurred in this neighbourhood on August 13, and was also kept at home; but I could obtain no particulars of her illness and surroundings.

In August one other fresh house was invaded, not far from Track Quarry, in Victoria Street, Batley Carr. On August 2nd, Mrs. C., æt. 53, was attacked, and was left at home during her illness. The house is a four-roomed one and has thorough ventilation. Mrs. C. lives at home, and has thorough ventilation. Mrs. C. lives at home, having retired from business; and the four children, ranging in age from 25 to 17, are employed, one as manager of a grocery store, another as a plumber, and two as weavers. These latter, aged respectively 23 and 19, also contracted small-pox, one (No. 21) falling ill on August 18th, the other on August 23rd. All had mild attacks. Another member of the family, G. W., &t, 25 (No. 238), caught small-pox in January 1809

pox in January 1892. In September two children (æt. five and seven respectively) of one family living at Back Chapel Street, notified, but I could get no particulars, as they had left the neighbourhood. They had mild attacks, and one had nearly convalesced when the second fell ill and was attended by a medical man who notified both cases on September 16.

No other cases occurred in Batley until November. It may be useful here to summarise the chief facts of this early outbreak, especially as it marks the first ap-pearance of small-pox in the Dewsbury Union since 1888. Whether the disease was imported by rag-infection or not cannot be determined with certainty. That the first to be attacked were workers in a mill where there is a large consumption of rags of all kinds does not of course prove that the transmitted with the course of t that they were infected through rags, although one of them was a rag-picker. That they should have fallen ill within a few days of each other is suggestive of their having been exposed to a common source of infection; but this may exposed to a common source of infection; but this may have been an unsuspected case, just as much as an infected bale of rags, especially if the large numbers exposed to infection from the latter source be considered. It must also be remembered that a large proportion of the adolescent and young adult population of Batley are employed in rag-picking and wool-weaving, so that the incidence of the disease on members of their class does not of necessity imply that it was contracted in their work.

Batley being at that time unprovided with a separate

Batley being at that time unprovided with a separate isolation hospital took advantage of the practice which had isolation hospital took advantage of the practice which had been long customary, of sending these two cases of small-pox to the infectious wards of the workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe. In speaking of Dewsbury I shall mention that certain inmates of this Infirmary contracted the disease shortly after the admission of these cases; and it has been seen above that some of the earliest infected centres were in the vicinity of the workhouse (see plan\*). I shall refer in more detail to the former point when speaking of Dewsbury; but as regards the latter I may state at once that there is no evidence, but rather the contrary. of Dewsbury; but as regards the latter I may out once that there is no evidence, but rather the contrary, that the infection of the Chapel Fold and Cullingworth Street cases was from the infirmary. The disease apthat the infection of the Chapel Fold and Cullingworth Street cases was from the infirmary. The disease appeared in Chapel Fold on May 25, and the exposure to infection must therefore have been at a date corresponding to the removal of the second Batley case to the workhouse infirmary. I cannot say whether there is any relation at all between these cases, but it may, I think, be confidently averred that the appearance of the disease in this part of the borough was followed by its introduction into Dewsbury. This was, indeed, inevitable, for small-pox does not respect municipal boundaries, no more than do the workers in a mill necessarily reside in the district in which the mill is situated. which the mill is situated.

During the five months—May to September 1891—there were notified 24 cases of small-pox within the borough of Batley. The doubtful character of one of these cases has led me to eliminate it from the list. This leaves 23 cases which came from 14 different houses. Nine of these patients are not to the second of patients were sent to the workhouse infirmary of

patients were sent to the workhouse infirmary of whom four died; twelve were left at home, one of whom died.

Although cases of small-pox continued to be notified almost every week in Dewsbury, it is remarkable that with the exception of the two children in Back Chapel Street, notified in September, no other cases were known to the Batley authorities until the third week in November. Then positionally a popular again with the processing the course again with the control of the state of the stat notifications began to occur again, viz.:—one on the 21st, four on the 24th, three on December 4th, one on the 5th, two on the 6th, three on the 7th, four on the 9th, and one on the 11th. But these cases came from only eight infected houses, at least three of which were inhabited by families who were inter-related.

who were inter-related.

The number of cases notified every month from this date onwards, was December, 61; January 1892, 167; February, 136; March, 86; April, 33; May, 21; June, 0; July, four, August, three. As stated, eight of these proved not to be small-pox, whilst cases of that disease which were not notified occurred six in January, two in February, two in Narch two in April.

March, two in April.

On November 21st, 1891, the case of D. B. was notified. He is a millowner living in Dark Lane, and was taken ill on November 18th (No. 25). He said that about a fortnight before he visited a neighbour, Miss H., who was feeling ill, complaining of headache and backache, but she had no medical attendance, and I could not ascertain whether she had any rash. The possibility of his having contracted the disease in the course of his business through handling infected rags was mooted, but could not be sustained. as he had no transactions in those articles a fortnight previously. His last purchase of rags was in Batley on October 19th. His wife, C. B. (No. 30), was attacked on December 1st (i.e., 14th day of his illness). Both were mild attacks, D. B. having very slight eruption. There were two children, aged four and one year respectively, both vaccinated, the elder being re-vaccinated unsuccessfully. It is noteworthy that C. B. was successfully re-vaccinated (three insertions) on November 19th, practically simultaneously with her infection.

On the same day (so far as can be gathered from inquiries made at the several households), that D. B.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Mrs. T. told me that on that occasion, out of a family of five, three children (herself, a sister, and brother) and the father had small-pox. The children were unvaccinated, vaccination not then being compulsory. <sup>4</sup> I have already pointed out that the first cases in the West Riding occurred in Leeds.

<sup>\*</sup> I am indebted for this plan to the Borough Surveyor, Dewsbury; it is based on a survey made several years ago, before the extension of F.'s mill and the construction of Cullingworth Street. These additions I have ventured to make, of course, approximately; and have indicated the fever block by the red tint.

APPENDIX.

sickened, two cases occurred in two families who were related. One of these was an infant, C. T., æt. three months (No. 28), living in Brearley Street (off Dark Lane), who was taken into Batley by her mother about two weeks previously, but did not visit anywhere. The infant who was about to be vaccinated was noticed by the mother to have some "spots" out on the same day that she sickened (Nov. 16), but no medical man saw her until the 21st, and he notified the case on the 24th. The child died on the 30th. Another infant, 18 months old, R. T., who had been vaccinated 12 months previously by the public vaccinator, and whose arm presented three closely aggregated foveate scars, did not contract the disease. The house was a small one containing one bedroom and one sitting room, and was one of a row at the corner of a small passage leading to a yard enclosed on three sides by houses, and containing an ill-kept privy-midden, about three yards distant from the building. This tenement was occupied by Mr. and Mrs.

T. (who had both been vaccinated in infancy) and their two children as above. children as above. It received another inmate on December 1st from Hume Street, in the person of the infant E. B., aged 15 months, whose mother, E. B., was removed on that date to the Union Workhouse, suffering from small-pox, which she had contracted from her brother, A. B., æt. 14, a hurrier at Howley Park Pit, who sickened on the same day as C. T., viz., November 16. The infant E. B. (who was un-vaccinated), was removed to the workhouse on December 12, and died there on December 20th (No. 504).

Meanwhile, a series of cases were occurring in the mem-

bers of other households related to the foregoing, commencing in the family of a married brother of E. B. and A. B, with the illness of his un-vaccinated child, S.E.B., at. seven months (No. 27), who was attacked on November 21, and died on the 29th. This family occupied a house in Dark Lane, a few yards from that of D. B., who was attacked on November 16th. This house, although a back-to-back one and consisting only of two rooms, was clean and well kept. The parents, C. B. and E. B., were both attacked with smallpox on December 4th (Nos. 35 and 32).\* There were two other children, R. B. æt. seven, and M. E. B. æt. three, who were taken by Mrs. W. (mother of E. B.) to her house in Hume Street, when their parents developed the disease. It would appear, however, that the W. family were already infected (probably from the other branch of the B. family living in Hume Street, and already mentioned), for on December 7th and 9th three cases were notified in this house, viz.:—E. W., æt. 35, A. W., æt. 15, and B. W., æt. four (Nos. 38, 42, 41). So far as we could determine, these fell ill on December 6; whilst another, M. W., æt. 19, was attacked on December 18 (No. 505). The household consisted of nine members, the father, a miner, and also two sons, a daughter November 16th. This house, although a back-to-back one members, the father, a miner, and also two sons, a daughter and a cousin, and another son and daughter attending school. All were discrete attacks, one only, the youngest, being un-vaccinated. The whole family together with the two B. children were removed to the workhouse; the cases workhouse, the cases of small-pox being taken to the fever block, and the rest kept in quarantine in the workhouse. One of the B. children (viz. M. E. B., at. three years—No. 36) had a mild attack, but R. B. escaped.

Another family to be attacked about the same period was Another family to be attacked about the same period was that of R. living in Colbeck Buildings, Mount Pleasant, a court containing a large number of back-to-back tworoomed tenements, on high ground. The family in question consisted of six members, the first to be attacked being S. A. R., æt. six, a schoolgirl, un-vaccinated, attacked on the 24th November, left at home and died on December 11th (No. 26); her mother, M. A. R., æt. 30, was removed to the workhouse infirmary on December 9th (No. 34); followed on the 10th by her husband, J. R., æt. 30, and eldest child, M. E. R., æt. eight (Nos. 39, 40). The other two children, aged four and three respectively, were removed two children, aged four and three respectively, were removed to the workhouse at the same time, but not developing

the disease, were returned to their homes.

Thus several infected centres were established in the town, and as most of the class amongst whom the disease occurred were engaged either in mills or coal pits, or were attending day school, the disease soon gained a foothold, whilst as the majority of cases were nursed at home, the

opportunity for spread was considerable.

It would be impossible to follow the course of the epidemic in any connected way. Suffice it that Hume Street and the neighbouring streets in the heart of Batley, viz.:—New Street, Peel Street, Cobden Street, Providence Street, suffered harmely and College Publishers. Providence Street, suffered largely, and Colbeck Buildings, Billeliff Buildings, &c. disproportionately to the number of dwellings contained in their areas. Cases occurred in Hume Street from November 16 to April 10; in New Street from December 29 to March 7; in Cobden Street from January 3 to March 28;

in Providence Street from January 6 to April 22; in Colbeck Buildings from November 24 to January 30; Billeliff Buildings, December 11 to January 12; Alma Terrace, December 21 to January 2; Peel Street, December 31 to

Batley is mainly built on the two sides of the valley along which runs the Batley Beck, a stream fouled by many mills. The Bradford Road, which is the main road between Dewsbury and Batley, runs down the valley turning from a line running nearly due north and south to one from east to west. Adjoining Dewsbury is the one from east to west. Adjoining Dewsbury is the district known as Batley Carr mainly to the west of this road, with streets rising upwards towards the high ground of Staincliffe and Mount Pleasant. On the cast of this road from Dewsbury are the Batley sewage works and several large factories; whilst as it turns to the west, on the way towards Birstal, it encloses the most densely-peopled and lower parts of the town between Commercial Street and Wellington Street, which are separated by the wide space in which the Market Hall stands. Running between Wellingwhich the Market Hall stands. Running between Wellington Street and Commercial Street are a series of parallel streets, Providence, Cobden, Peel, New, and East Streets, where a large proportion of the cases of small-pox occurred. At the western extremity of Wellington Street, a road runs in a south-easterly direction—Purlwell Lane—towards the high ground about Mount Pleasant, and another westwards to Cleak Creen and Deak Language. to Clerk Green and Dark Lane, an open thoroughfare with houses only on one side running southwards, and rising towards Staincliffe. At the foot of Dark Lane are Clayfold and Harrison's Fold where the first case of small-pox occurred, and round to the north-west, are a few streets, including the poor district of Woodwell which adjoins the cemetery, beyond which is Carlinghow. The part of Batley to the north of the Bradford Road is on the summit of a steep hill; it is mostly residential and but few cases occurred here; it leads to Upper Batley, and the open country between Batiey, Morley and Birstal.

Sanitary Conditions of the Houses invaded by Small-pox.— In the inquiry made by Mr. Fardon and myself, certain particulars were noted as to the sanitary state of each of the houses we had occasion to visit, and in the tabulated lists that follow, the house is referred to by a numeral indicating its place in the register that was kept by us. The main points, and such as can be treated in a general

manner, may be summarised as follows:—
Of 266 houses,\* in which details as to sanitation were noted, 95 were so constructed as to have some through ventilation, either complete with back doors and windows, or partial; as, for instance, by means of one or more back windows only. The remainder, 171, had no through ventilation.

Through Houses.—Six of these were detached dwellings; 12 were connected with retail shops. In 79 the through ventilation was complete; in 16 it was partial. The total number of rooms in these 95 houses amounted to 412 (of which 216 were sleeping rooms; and they were inhabited by 530 persons, giving a proportion of 13 (nearly) per room. There were 158 cases of small-pox in these houses, giving a proportion of all inmates to the attacked of 3'3: I. In other words, at this rate 100 houses of this type would yield 166 cases.

Not Through Houses.—These include 122 "back-to-back" houses; 42" single" houses, and seven "cellar-dwellings," containing in all 404 rooms (of which 224 were used as sleeping rooms) for a total of 921 inmates, or a proportion of 2.2 per room. In these 171 dwellings there were 305 cases of small-pox, i.e., a proportion of in:nates to cases of 3:1. In other words, at this rate 100 houses of this type would yield 178 cases.

Excrement Disposal.—It may be of interest to note that Excrement Disposal.—It may be of interest to note that of the "through" houses, 82 were connected with privy middens (nine noted as "bad," six as "indifferent," the ashpits being uncovered in nine); nine were served by the "trough watercloset"; three by the pail system; and in one there was a watercloset in the house. Of the "not through houses" 159 were connected with privy middens (31 noted as "bad," 16 as "indifferent," nine having open ashpits); 10 used trough waterclosets, and two had the pail system.

The following table is a list of all the houses known to

The following table is a list of all the houses known to The following table is a list of all the houses known to have been invaded by small-pox within the period covered by this report. They are arranged in order according to the date at which the disease appeared in the household. The total number of inmates of each house is given under the four categories of those "under 1 year," "1 to 10 years," "10 to 30 years," and "30 years or upwards." The same division is made for the cases of small-pox arising in those tamilies which are indicated by the numbers that refer to the register of cases.

that refer to the register of cases.

<sup>•</sup> The case of the mother is interesting, for she was suckling her infant at the time, and was inoculated on the right nipple and shoulder, the general rath appearing four days after these spots. o 82692.

<sup>\*</sup> No record of No. 22.

BATLEY.

LIST OF HOUSES INVADED by SMALL-POX, with Numbers and Ages of Inmates, and Reference to the Register of Cases.

		40	ei.	I	nmates o	f House	·		Cases of Sn	nall-pox.†	
Date of Invasion of Small-pox.	Name of Street or Court.	Referen	Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards
1891.											
1. April 30 -	Harrison's Fold	-	138			3	1			1	
2. May 3	Pearson Street	-	224		1	1	2		4	2	
3. " 11	High Street	-	-	_	-	-	- 1	3			
4. ,, 25	Chapel Fold	-	238			2	4	-		11	
5. June 7	Chapel Fold	-	239			2	2			5	
6. " 8 - •	Cullingworth Street -	-	268		1	5	2			6	
7. " 10 -	Cullingworth Street -	-		- 1	_	-	-				7
8. " 10 -	Chapel Fold	-	266	1	3	1	2	14			10, 13
9. " 12 -	Staincliffe Road	-	269		2	1	1		8		
10. " 12 -	Chapel Fold	-	267			3	1			9	
11. " 12 -	Upper North Street -	-	-	-	_	-	-			12	
12. July 25	Track Quarry	-	246		2	2	3			15	
13. " 29	Clay Hill	-	136			5	1			16, 19	
14. August 2 -	Victoria Street, Batley Carr	-	245			4	2			21, 22, 238	17
15. " 13 -	Clayfold	-	-	-	-	-	-				18
16. Sept. 6-13 •	Back Chapel Street -	-	-	-	-	-	-		23, 24		
17. November 16	Dark Lane	-	1		2	1	1			30	25
18. " 16	Brearley Street	-	3	1	2	2		28	504		
19. " 16	Hume Street	-	22			4	1			29, 31	
0. ,, 24	Colbeck Buildings	-	214		4		2		26, 40		34, 39
21. ,, 24	Dark Lane	-	131	1	2	2		27	36	35, 32	
22. December 4 -	Albion Street		243		2	2	1	1	33		
23. " 4 -	Colbeck Buildings	-	215			3	1	ì		75	66
24, ,, 6	Hume Street • •		31		3	4	2		41	42, 505	38
"	Dark Lane - ·		2			2	2			43, 45	
	Henrietta Street		226		1	3	2	1		58	
0	Hume Street			_			_		46		179
"	Grosvenor Cottages -		_		_	_	_		1	49	
10	Dark Lane •		129	_	2	1	2		44		
29. " 10	Ward's Hill -		_	_		_			1	47	
30. ,, 10	Norfolk Street			_		3	4				56
31. " 10			70		1		2			48, 83	84
32. " 11	Clayfold	-	135		3	3				30,00	51
33. " 11	Billeliff Buildings			-	-	-	2		64	52, 53, 63	-
34. ,, 11	Colbeck Buildings - •		211		4	4	1		09	54	
35. ,, 11	Upton Terrace		291			2	2			59	
36. ,, 11		-	_	-	_	_	-	007	707 700	50, 109, 189	
37. ,, 12		•	127	1	4	3	2	201	187, 188		1
38. " 12		•	258		1	3	3			55, 236	148
39. ,, 12		-	132		3	2				57	
40. ,, 15		•	_	-	-	-	-			60	
41. " 18	Crescent Street	-	_	-	-	-	-				61, 8
42. ,, 13	Dark Lane	-	_	-	-	-	-				62
43. ,, 18	Clerk Green	•	68			2	2				68
44. ,, 18	Heaton's Yard	-	288			1	1				71
45. ,, 1	Colbeck Buildings	-	209		4	2			65	108, 516	
46. ,, 1	Billeliff Buildings	-	191			3	2			67	
47. ,, 18	Hume Street		52			5	1			86, 129	
48. ,, 10	Dark Lane	-	133			2	3				73
49. " 1	Hume Street		50	1	3	2	2	104	74	103, 102	
50. ,, 19	Union Street	-	_	-	-	-	-		72		
51. " 19			66		2	2	2				70
52. ,, 19			203	1	1	5	2		111	76, 112, 185	
53. ,, 20		-	170		2	5	1	69		404	
					1	- 1			1		

<sup>•</sup> This date refers to the "date of onset" of the first case occurring in the house.

Fatal cases indicated by black type.

<sup>†</sup> The figures refer to the Case Register.

LIST of HOUSES INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c .- continued.

						ce to e er.	1	nmates	of House	e		Cases of S	mall-pox.+	
Date of Sma			Name of Street of	or Court.		Reference t House Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards.
55. Dece	e <b>m b</b> e	r 24	Hume Strset -		_	39		1	3	1		80	78, 79, 506	7
56. ,	33	25	Bradford Road -		-	163		1	1	2				
57.	٠,	26	Stanley Place -		-	256		2	2	2		85		
58. ,	,,	26	Alma Terrace -		-	124		2	1	1		94, 152	229	
59. ,	,,	27	Cullingworth Street		-	240	1	3	1	2		105		181
60.	,,	28°	Brown's Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	_	-		87		
61.	,,	<b>2</b> 8	Healey Street -	-		242		1		2				98
62.	31	28	Back Crescent Stree	t ·	-	111			2	2			139	
6 <b>3.</b> ,	"	29	Carlinghow Lane -	•	-	_	-	_	_	-			88, 202	
64.	,,	29	New Street	-	-	74			3	1			90	
65.	,,	29	Parker's Place -	•	-	98			4	2			101, 397, 511	95, 163
66.	,,	30	New Scarbro' -	-	•	<b>2</b> 60			2				93, 92	
67.	,,	30	Oxford Street -	-	•	248		1	5				99, 100, 182, 195.	
68,	"	31	Grafton Street -	-	•	_	_	_	-	-			91	
69.	"	31	New Street	•	-	76		4	5	2			96, 180, 340	
70.	,,	31	Staincliffe	-	•	-	-	_	-	-				97
71.	"	31	Peel Strect	•	-	59		!	3	1			116,510	
18	892.													
72. Jan	nuary	1 -	Hume Street -	•	•	49		5	3	3	ļ	176, 249	106, 315, 331	
73.	"	1 -	Oxford Street -	-	•	199		2	4	2			107, 278	
74.	,,	1 -	Alma Terrace -	-	•	126	1	3	3	2				10
75.	"	1 .	Wetherall Street -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134		113	
76.	,,	1 -	Colbeck Buildings -	•	•	218			2	2	1		114, 514	
77.	12	1 -	King Street, B.C.		-	117		8	3	1		181, 192	118	
78.	"	2 -	Alma Terrace -	-	•	125			3	1	1		115, 117	
79.	"	2 -	Woodwell Street -	-	-	62		2	3	2		119	211	
80.	"	2 -	Charles Street -		-	187		1	2	2		132		
81.	"	2 -	Suffolk Street		-	73		1	3	2	1	186, 520	135	
82.	"	3 -	Cobden Street	-	-	20		2	4				120, 193	
83.	39	3 -	Billeliff Buildings	-	-	195		1	3	2			121	
84.	"	3 -	Providence Street .		•					3				122
85.	,,	3 -	Colbeck Buildings		-	210			3	2			123, 512	204, 513
86.	"	3 •	Billcliff Buildings		•	196		2	4	2			124, 126	}
87.	31	3 -			•	69		3	1	1		125		
88.	29	3 -			•	1		4	2	2		128	FOR	
89.	**	3 .	9		•			1	1	3	1	224	507	231, 281
90.	33	4 -		•	•	}	١.		3	1	1		515	508
91.	"	5 -			-		1	5	1	2		000	140	130
92.	"	5 -			-			2	2	2	292	233	140	
93.	"	6 -			-		1	1	2	1	230		131, 216	
94.	"	6 -			•				2	2			133 136	
95.	"	6 -			•	1	-	-	_	-			138, 147, 509	
96.	33	6 -			-	1		3	4	2				
97.	33	8 -	1 ^ 3		-	1			6	2			141, 422	
98.	"	9 -		•	-				2	2			143	
99.	39	9 -			•			1	3 2	2 2			144, 308	2.23
100. 101.	**	9 -		•	-	1		1	3	2			1145, 190, 227	
101.	"	9 -				1			-			146	100, 221	
103.	"	9 .	1					_	3	2		130	150	
104.	"	10			-			4	1	2			148	
104.	"	10 -	N.		•			2	1				151, 269	
106	"	10 -			-		1		2	-			161	
107.	"	11 .							6	1			153	
10%.	"	11			-	1	-	1	-	2			154	
109.	"	11 -				102	1	1 2	3	1	332	257, 518	156	
1000	79	11	THOM BUICEL -	•	-	142	1	) 2	4	1	552	201,010		

<sup>•</sup> This date refers to the "date of onset" of the first case occurring in the house.

LIST of HOUSES INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c.—continued.

*Date of of Sm	of Inv				500								
	mall-p		Name of Street or Co	urt.	Reference t House Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards.
10. Ja	nuar	y 11  •	Wheateroft		185		1	2				158	
11.	**	11 -	Pit Lane		264	1		4	2			160, 159	
12.	,,	12 -	Billcliff Buildings -	•	190	1	4	1	1	149			
13.	19	12 -	New Street		141			1	3				155
14.	,,	12 -	Woodwell Street -		_	-	-	-			157	531	
15.	,,	12 -	Dark Lane	•	_	-	-	-	-			162	247
116.	**	13 -	Commercial Street -	-	231			3	2			163	
17.	,,	13 -	Upper North Street	•	207		1	1	3			104 077	191
118.	33	14 -	King Street, B. C.		116 222			2 2	2			164, 377 171	
119.	,,	14 -	Brearley Place - Wilson's Buildings		_	_	_	_				111	172
20.	33	14 -	Brown's Buildings		177			2	2			173, 197	178
22.	,,	15 -	Hume Street -		23		3	5	2			333	166, 261
23.	"	15 -	Peel Street		54	1		2	2			167	,
24.	,,	15 -	Grosvenor Cottages		237		2	2				168	
25.	,,	15 -	Queen Street -		168		3	5	2		287	169, 279, 286,	288
.26.	,,	15 -	Cobden Street -		30			1	Age ? 2			289. 170	
27.	,,	l6 -	Dale Street, B. C.		149			4	2			175	
28.	,,	16 -	Wellington Street -		289		1	3	2			177	
.29.	"	18 -	Woodwell		71				3				179
30.	**	18 -	Charles Street •			_		_	_			203	194
31.	"	18 -	Purlwell Lane -		-	-	-	-	-			198	
32.	**	19 -	Balk Street		102		1	5	1			196, 396, 458	
.33.	,,	19 -	Peel Street		56				2				200
34.	39	20 -	Cross Bank		113			4	1			<b>208,</b> 307, 312	309
35.	,,	20 -	Wellington Street -		197			2	3				221, 222, 29
36.	"	21 -	High Street, B. C		155		1	2			452	205	
37.	11	22 -	Jacob Street •		87		2	5	2			206, 290, 296, 519.	
138.	"	23 -	Bath Street		262			1	2			210	207
l <b>3</b> 9.	**	23 -	Cobden Street -		17		1	5	2			210	
L40.	,,	23 -	Newsome's Buildings		180		1	1	Age ? 2			226, 282	
141.	**	23 -	Victoria Street, B. C.		49	_	_					209, 244	
142.	>>	24 -	Back Peel Street		43 10		1	2 <b>2</b>				215	
143.	>>	24 -	Providence Street • Providence Street •		14		1	3	2				218
144. 145.	>>	24 -	Henry Street, B. C.		-	_	_	_	_	1	225, 304		
146.	>>	25 -	Hume Street •		37			2				213	
147.	,,	25 -	Fox's Fold					2				214	
148.	,,	25 -	Peel Street		100	1	1	3	2	334	317	217, 428	
149.	"	25 -	Peel Street		57		2	4	2	1	314, 348	220, 310	239
150.	,,	25 -			280			4	2			237	
151.	,,	25 -			42			2	2				250
152.	93	26 -	Russell Street -		46		1	2	2			219	
153.	,,	26 -	Cobden Street -		27	1	1	3				228, 291	
154.	,,	26 -	High Street		183			2				232	
155.	11	27	Burnley Mill Fold		173			5	1			234, 313, 319 320.	),
156.	23	27	High Street, B. C			1	1	2		·		235	
157.	**	27			1		1	2	2			240	
158.	"	27			1		1	5	2			241, 370 243	
159.	,,	27			ĺ	-	_	-	-			248	
160.	**	27						2				4/90	950
161.	**	27				2	2		2			264	262
162.	33	27			25		1 2	1	2		329, 337	517	
163.	**	27			92		4	1	1		245	1	
164.	,,	28 28	- Jacob Street - - Bright Street -		- 92 - 277		-30	4	1				252

<sup>•</sup> This date refer to the "date of onset" of the first case occuring in the house.

<sup>†</sup> The figures refer to the Case Register.

37

#### LIST of HOUSES INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c.—continued.

					e to	]	Inmates	of House	e.		Cases of S	mall-pox.	
	e of Inv Small-p		Name of Street or Court.		Reference to House Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards.
166.	Januar,	y 28 -	Cobden Street		19		2	6	2		327	266, 445, 484	525
167.	**	29 -	Jabob Street	-	91	2		2	2	267		246	
168.	,,	29 -	Commercial Street -	-	230			2	2			251	
169.	39	29 -	High Street	٠	182			5	2			253, 330	
170.	,,,	29 -	Colbeck Buildings -	-	219			5	2			254, 256, 316	
171.	,,	29 -	Brearley Street	•	204		1		2			į	255, 301
172.	**	29 -	Colbeck Buildings -	•	217			4	2			258	
173.	,,	30 -	Colbeck Buildings -	-	213		4		2		259		
_ 74.	"	30 -	New Street	- '	77				3			200	200
175.	79	30 -	Billcliff Buildings	•	194		1	3	1			263	
176.	**	30 -	Warwick Mount	-	-	-	_	-	_				271
177.	"	30 -	Healey Lane	- 1	272			2	3			905	275
178.	29	31 -	Purlwell Lane	•	65			2	1			265	
179.	" Februa	31 ·	Woodwell Street	•	_	_	_	_	_	aw.		907	270
			Hume Street	•	36	1	2	2		374	273, 366	335	
181.	,,	1.	Brown's Buildings -	-	104	_	2		_			<b>274,</b> 455	a bro
182. 183.	2.9	1.	High Street	-	184		Z	1	2			Ohh	276
184.	,,	1.	Spa Street	-	283			4	2		90.1	277	
185.	**	2 -	Staincliffe		241 164		4 2	2 2	2		284 360	280	979 007
186.	••	3 -	Duck Lagior Server				2		2		360		272, 305
187.	"	4-	Peel Street Ward's Hill		234		١,	2			ŀ	293, 300 283	075
188.	,,	4 -					1	6	3			285	355
189.	39	4-	New Street	•	143			2	2			289	20.1
190.	"	4 -	Clayfold	-	-	1	2	_	_			295	294
191.	,,	5 -	Flemming's Place Hume Street		225	1	Z	4	2				
192.	,,	5 -			51			3	1			292, 373	
193.	"	6 -	Teaser Server	-	47			2	3			297	
194.	19	6 -	Wellington Street Providence Street		12		2 2		2			}	302
195.	,,	7 -	Derby Terrace, Woodwell		94		2	1	2			202 250	326
196.	,,	7 -	Wellington Street -		198		1	3	2 2			303, 352 306	
197.	,,	8 -	Harrison Fold -				. 1	5	1			298	
198.	,,	10 -			88		2	1	2		911	369	
199.	,,	12 -		-	1		4	3			311	460	321
200.	,,	12 -			1	_	_		2			200	325
201.	,,	14 -					2		2		318	}	521
202.	,,	14 -			-		2	2	1		322, 323		021
203.	,,	14 -					2	1	2		022, 020		324
204.	,,	14 -		-		_						328	021
205.	,,	16 -		-			2	4	1		402	336, 401	
206.	"	16 -		-			3	1	2		202	30, 101	342
207.	"	16 -		-				1	2				367
208.	,,	17 -	•	-			1	4	2				338
209.	,,	17						2	1			339	
210.	,,	17 -		-			4	2	2			341	
211.	"	17 -		-		_	_				400		343
212.	,,	18 •	_	-	1		2	4	2			346	
213.	,,	19 -						7	2			344	
214.	,,	19 -			i		2	3	1			347	
215.	,,	19		-	Ì			1	1			361	
216.	"	20 -				1	3	4	2			345	
217.	,,	20 -		-					2				349
218.	,,	20 -		_	]		3	4	2			<b>350,</b> 351	-
219.	,,	20		_				2	2	,		353	
220.	99	20 -	Commercial Street -					7	2			356	
221.	,,	20	Havercroft Fold -	-		_	_	_	<b> </b>			368	
						1		1			0	000	

<sup>\*</sup> This date refers to the "date of onset" of the first case occuring in the house.

<sup>†</sup> The figures refer to the Case Register.

LIST of HOUSES INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c.—continued.

			se to	1	nmates	of House	е.		Cases of S	mall-pox.	
*Date of	e of Invasion Small-pox.	Name of Street or Court.	Reference t House Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards.
222.	February 21 -	Cobden Street	. 28	1		2	1			354, 409	
223.	" 21 -	Upper North Street -	208		1	2				357, 423	
224.	,, 21 -	King Street	244		2	7	2			358	
225.	,, 21	Commercial Street -	- 292			4	2			359	
226.	" 21	Healey Lane	.   -	-	-	-	-			363	
227.	" 21	George Terrace -	252			3				365	
228.	,, 22	Peel Street	48		2	2	1				362
229.	,, 22 -	Hick Lane	. 281	1		2	3				364
230.	" 22 -	Crown Street	232	1		4	1			375	
231.	,, 22 -	Fearnsides Yard		-	_	-	-			372, <b>437</b>	
232.	,, 23	Peel Street	41	1	2	1	1				376
233.	,, 24 -	Alma Terrace	. 5		3	1	1				378
234.	,, 24		. 93		2	1	1		280		
235.	,, 25	Wellington Street -	950			4	4				379, 438
236.	,, 26 -	Alma Terrace	6		1	3	2			381	
237.	,, 26 -	0 21	121		1	2				382	
238.	" 27 -		152			3	2			384, 469	
239.	,, 28 -	35333	229			2	1				383
240.	,, 28 -	77' 11 77'''	_		-	_					385, 441
241.	90	70 11 60	15			7	2	·		386, 488	
242.	00					_	-			387, 468	
243.	90		103		1	2	2			389	
244.	80	Ball Street	118	1	_	2	2			395	
	" 28 -	0.0001.001	228		2	1	2				388
245.	,, 29 -		154		3	5	2			391	
246.	,, 29	11.82 51.663, 2161	270	1	1		4				392
247.	" 29		188	1	1	2				394	
248.	,, 29	Charles Street	-   100	_			_		390	449	448
	March 1	Ting Street, 21st	- 8	_	2	1	1				399
250.	,, 2	Diowinin Street	159	1	3	3	1	524		407, 523	522
251.	., 2	Oldroja b Ballangs	997	1		2	3				393
252.	,, 3	Chaper Street	_	_	_		"				398
253.	,, 3	Wood Street	290		3	3	4				408, 453
234.	,, 3	Cometery Board	18			2	4				410
255.	,, 3	Cosach Street			_		-			403	
256.			110		1	2	2		405		
257.	**	Queen Street	*		1	2	2		100	406	
258.	,, 4i	Date Louis	- 67	1			2			412	
259.	" 0	King Street, B.C.	153	1	2	2	2			415	
260.	,,	Alma Terrace	63	1		2	,			411	462
261.	,, 6	Queen Street	- 169			1	1			413	704
262.	,, 6	Bk. Henrietta Street -		-	-	_	-			410	417
263.	,, 6	- Sheard's Yard	- 235		2	2	2			418	417
264.	,, 7	- New Street	80			1	1			414, 450,	
265.	" 8	- Ambler Street	- 100			3	1			451.	
266.	" 8	- North Street		_	_	_	_			419	
267.	,, 9	- Bath Street	- 101	1	3	5	2			416	000
268.	,, 9	- Track Quarry			_	-	_				420
269.	, 10	- Wellington Street	- 249	1	4	4	2				431
270.	,, 10	- Bond Street	. 255			2	2				435, 465
271.	,, 10	- Dale Street, B.C	. 150		2	2			471, 472	439	
272.	" 11	- Peel Street	- 53			4	1			421	
273.	,, 11	- Russell Street	- 44	1	4		1		446		424
274.	,, 11	- Suffolk Street	. 145		2	1	2				426
275.	,, 11	- North Street	- 108			3	2			430	
276.	" 11	- East Street ·	. 83	1	2	1	2	478	433		
277.	,, 12	- Back Hume Street -			1 -		_		1		425, 427

<sup>\*</sup> This date refers to the "date of onset" of the first case occurring in the house. 
† The figures refer to the Case Register.

LIST of Houses Invaded by Small-Pox, &c .- continued.

		to to	]	Inmates	of House	е.		Vases of S	mall-pox.†	
*Date of Invasion of Small-pox.	Name of Street or Court.	Reference t House Register.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and upwards.
278. March 12 -	Holland Street	261		1	1	2			429	
279. ,, 13 -	Well Lane	284			1	2			436	
280. " 14 -	Cross Bank	_	-	_	_	-		432		
281. ,, 14 -	Taylor Street	-	-	-		-			434	
282. " 15 -	Kent Street	174	1	1		2				440
283. ,, 15 -	Kent Street	176			2				442, 443	
284. " 17 -	New Street	94	_	_		_			444, 461	454
285. ,, 19 · 286. ,, 20 ·	Cobden Street	24 26		3	1	2 2			447	30%
007 02	Crescent Street	114	1	3	2	2		456		
288. , 23 -	Peel Street	55		2	3	1			457	
289. " 24 -	Cobden Street	35		1	2				459	
290. " 24 ·	Balk Street	104			4	2			466	
291. " 25 -	Cobden Street	276		1	2				463	
292. ,, 26 -	Cross Bank Street	274		2	1	1			490	464
293. " 28 -	Newsome's Buildings	181		1	2	1			467	
294. ,, 28 -	Cobden Street	16		1	4	1			474	
295. " 29 -		139	1		4	2			470	
296. ,, 30 -		72			2	2			473	
297. April 1 -		64		3		2	1		477 EQC	476
298. " 1 - 299. " 2 -		275	_	_	2	Age? 4			477, 526 475	
200		110		2	4	2 Age?1			310	480
300. " 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		265	1	2	3	2 11 50 . 1			479	100
302. <sub>p</sub> 3 -		84	1			3				481
303. ,, 4 -		263				3	}			482
304. ,, 10 -	Dale Street, B.C	151		.2	1	2		485, 533		
305. " 10 -	Back Hume Street	279			3				486	
306. " 10 -	Providence Street	_	-	_	-	_				487
307. " 11 -	Back Richmond Street	109	1		2				489	
<b>3</b> 08. " 12 -	Brown's Buildings	178		1	3	2			491	
309. " 17 -		-	-	_	_	-			492	
310. " 18 -	7. 2 7. 2	287	1	1	2				493	
311. ,, 20		115		,	1	2		406	500	.0"
312. " 21 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1	3	2		496	494, 497, 498.	495
\$13. ,, 21 · · 314. ,, 21 · ·		1	1	1	1	1 2	501		503	499
315. " 22		-,,	_	_	_					502
316. " 25	477.	}	_	_	_	_			483	
317. ,, 29	Kent Street	297	1	3		2	527			541
318. " 29	Taylor Street	300		4	2			528, 547	537	
319. " 30	Bayldon's Place	_	-		_	-			529	
320. May 1	Belvedere Road	295		1	5	1		544	530	
321. " 3		298		1	7	2			532, 539, 540.	
322. ,, 6					3	2			536	
323. " 8			-	_	_	<b>-</b> .			534	
324. ,, 8				2	4	3		545	535, 543	542
,,	Purlwell Lane Chapel Fold		,	1	,	1	E4C			538
	- Chapel Fold	293 301	1	1 2	1 2	2	546	550	552, 553	548, 551
328. " 22	Bradford Road		_	_	_			330	002, 000	549
267 houses visited			45	312	662	428 Age? 9	17	68	278	102
60 houses not visit			-	_	_	_	2	12	39	26
Small-pox Hospita	u		_	_	_	_			1	
							19	80	318	128
This dat	te refers to the "date of onset" of th	e first ca	se occurr	ing in th	e honse		† The fig	ures refer to	the Case Rec	ister

From this it appears that 327 houses had cases of small-pox within them and the numbers invaded in each month were as follows:—

TABLE XXXV.

						•				
	_		N	Number of Cases of Small-pox per House.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Proportion of Houses in which more than one Case occurred,	
1891.									Per cent.	
April -	•	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- Cent.	
May .		3	2	1	_	-	-	-	33.3	
June -	•	7	6	-	1	-	-	_	14.2	
July -		2	1	1	-	-	-	-	50*	
August -		2	1	-		1	-	-	50.	
September		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	100	
October -		_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	
November		5		3	_	2	-	-	100	
December		50	27	10	5	5	2	1	46*	
1892.							1			
January -	•	108	60	25	12	7	3	1	44.4	
February -	•	69	47	19	1	2	-	-	31.8	
March -	-	47	34	9	3	1	-	-	27.6	
April -	-	23	17	4	1	-	1	-	26.	
May -	-	7	4	1	1	1	_	-	42.8	
June -	-			_	_	-	_	_	_	
July -	-	2	1	_	_	_	1	_	50.	
		327	201	74	24	19	7	2	38.57	
Small-pox he (Marc	ospit h.)	al -	1							
Total ca	ses	-	202	148	72	76	35	12	545	

Weekly incidence of cases of small-pox.—The rise and progress of the epidemic is well shown in the weekly returns. As far as possible the list has been compiled according to the date of outset of symptoms in each case, a plan which has been followed throughout. This does not of course tally with the dates of notification, but is an attempt to make the record more accurate. Notification in some instances is not made until some days have elapsed at the earliest on the day at which a definite rash appears; whilst occasionally a mild case has been overlooked (no medical man being called in) and its notification not made until the occurrence of another case, perhaps a fortnight later, in the house.

The facts given in this table are graphically shown in Chart  $V.^{*}$ 

\* Explanation of Chart V.:—
In this Chart the weekly distribution of cases of small-pox, given for the whole Union in Charts I, and II. is shown together with fatal cases) for each of the three divisions into which this report is divided, viz.:—

-		-		Cases.	Deaths.	
Batley -	-			-	545	57
Dewsbury			-	-	265	£9*
Other districts	-	•	•	•	219	14

<sup>\*</sup> Inclusive of workhouse cases.

TABLE XXXVI.

Week of Outbreak.	Ending	3		No. of Cases.	Deaths
i.	May 2 1891.			1	
ii.	,, 9 .			1	
iii.	,, 16 -			1	1
iv.	" 23 .	_		1	1
₹.	,, 30 -			1	
vi.	June 6 -			No cases.	
vii.	,, 13 -		_	7	2
viii.	,, 20 -			No cases.	_
ix.	,, 27				
I.	July 4 -		_	2	1
xi.	" 11 -			No cases.	1
xii.	,, 18				
xiii.	, 25 .			1	
xiv.	August 1			1	_
xv.	, 8 -		-	1	_
xvi.				2	_
xvi.		i		2	_
xviii.	-	•			_
				No cases.	
xix.	September 5	٠	-	,,	_
XX.	, 12	•	-	1	_
xxi.	,, 19	•	-	1	_
xxii.	,, 26	•	-	No cases.	
xxiii.	October 3 -	٠	•	23	_
xxiv.	,, 10 -	٠		,,	_
XXV.	,, 17 •	-	-	39	-
xxvi.	,, 24 •	•	-	"	
xxvii.	,, 31 .	•	-	"	-
xxviü.	November 7	•	-	,,	-
zxiz.	" 14	٠	-	2,	-
XXX.	,, 21	•	-	4	3
xxxi.	" 28	٠	•	1	1
xxxii.	December 5	•		6	_
xxxiii.	" 12	•	-	27	3
xxxiv.	" 19	٠	-	15	3
xxxv.	" 26	•	.	11	_
xxxvi.	January 2 -			34	3
xxxvii.	" 9 -			29	1
xxxviii.	" 16.			34	4
xxxix.	" 23 -		-	41	2
xl,	" 30 -			53	1
xli.	February 6			31	3
xlii.	" 13		-	22	
xliii.	,, 20				2
zliv.	,, 27			35 26	5
xlv.	March 5				1
xlvi.				30	2
xlvii.				23	5
xlviii.	" 19 · " 26 -			15	2.
				17	2
xlix. l.				14	1
				6	1
li.	,, 16 -		-	7	_
lii.	,, 23 •	•	-	11	2
liii.	,, 30 -	•	-	6	-
liv.	May 7 -	•	- 1	5	
lv.	, 14 -	-	-	4	
lvi.	,, 21 -	•		6	2
lvii.	,, 28 -	•		No cases.	

<sup>\*</sup> This column refers to the deaths amongst the cases attacked in the week.



TABLE XXXVI .- continued.

Week of Outbreak.		Е	ndin	ıg		No. of Cases.	Deaths.*
lviii.	June	4			-	1	_
lix.	,,	11		-	-	No cases.	
lx.	,,	18		-	-	1	_
lxi.	,,	25	-		-	No cases.	
lxii.	July	2	-		-	1	1
lxiii.	,,	9	-		-	No cases.	
lxiv.	,,	16			-	1	
lxv.	,,	23	-		-	1	1
lxvi.	,,	30	-		-	2	_
lxvii.	Aug	ust 6	-			2	
lxviii.	,,	13	-		-	No cases.	
lxix.	,,	20		-		,,	
lxx.	,,	27			-	,,	
						545 cases.	57 deaths.

<sup>\*</sup> This column refers to the deaths amongst the cases attacked in the week.

The monthly prevalence was as follows:-

				Cases.	Deaths.
	1891.				
April	-	-	-	1	0
May	-	-	-	4	2
June	-	-	-	4 8 3 5 2	3
July	-	-	-	3	0
August	-	-	-	5	0
September	-	-	-	2	0
October	-	-	-	0	0
November	-	-	-	5	4
December	-	-	-	76	8
	1892				
January		-	-	176	9
February	-	-	-	123	12
March	-	-	-	83	10
April	-	-	- j	35	4
May	-	-	-	16	3
June	-	-	-	1	0
July	_	-	-	5	2
August	-	-	-	2	0
				545	57

Of the 545 individuals attacked with small-pox 269 were males, 276 females; the fatal attacks among the former amounting to 29, and among the latter to 28.

These were distributed according to their ages as follows:—

TABLE XXXVII.

				Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Total.	
-				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-		-	7	4	12	9	19	13
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	20	7	21	6	41	13
5 to 10 "	-	-	-	14	2	25	2	<b>3</b> 9	4
10 to 15 "	-	-	-	26	1	28	1	54	2
15 to 20 "	-	-	-	55	3	50	4	105	7
20 to 30 "	-		-	74	5	85	4	159	9
30 to 40 "	-	-	-	47	3	31	2	78	5
40 to 50 "	-			15	2	10	_	25	2
50 to 60 "	-			8	2	10	-	18	2
60 to 70 "	-	-	-	1	-	3	_	4	_
70 and over		•	-	2	_	1	-	3	-
				269	29	276	28	545	57

or stated in age periods :-

				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortalisy.
Under 1 year			•	19	13	Per cent.
1 to 10 years	-	-	-	80	17	21.2
10 to 30 "	-	-	-	318	18	5.6
30 and over -		-	-	128	9	7.0

in other words, the lowest mortality was between the ages of 10 and 30 years; that at 30 years and over being about one-third higher, that from 1 to 10 years about four times, and under one year 12 times as much.

One of the patients was a nurse employed at the hospital who contracted the disease, apparently by inoculation, in discharge of her duties (No. 403).

The remaining 544 cases came from 327 houses, in 201 of which there was but one case per house in 74 there were

of which there was but one case per house, in 74 there were two cases, in 24 three cases, in 19 four cases, in seven five cases and in two there were six cases.

Particulars of the inmates of 267 houses, yielding 465 cases, were obtained on personal inquiry, the total number firms to being 1.456

of inmates being 1,456.
Of those houses which were not visited or of whose inmates no particulars could be obtained, in
42 there was 1 case per house or 42 cases in all.

74	DITCI	V 11 000		Casc	JUI III	usc or	12 00	LIGOUS I
17	,,	were	2	cases	,,	,,	34	"
1	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	3	,,,
_								
60							79	

The distribution of the cases in proportion to the size of those houses that were visited were as follows:—

TABLE XXXVIII.

Num-	No. of		N	umber	of Cas	es.		In-	0
ber of Houses.	mates to each House.	1.	1. 3. 3. 4. 5. 6.		6.	mates.	Cases.		
5	11	3	_	1	-	1	_	55	11
10	10	2	2	2	1	1	2	100	<b>3</b> 3
15	9	7	3	1	4	_	_	135	<b>3</b> 2
20	8	9	6	1	3	1	-	160	41
20	7	7	6	6	1	-	_	140	41
48	6	29	8	3	5	3	_	288	89
51	5	34	7	4	5	1	-	255	85
50	4	31	14	5	_	.—	-	200	74
28	3	23	5	-	-	_	-	84	33
19	2	13	6	_	-	-	_	38	25
1	1	1	-	-	_	-	_	1	1
267		159	57	23	19	7	2	1,456	465

#### Thus there were-

No. of Members of Households.	Single Cases in House.	Multiple Cases in House.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	
11	60.	40.	
10	20.	86.	
9	46.6	53 · 3	
8	45.	55*	
7	35.	65 .	
6	60.4	39.6	
5	66.6	33.3	
4	62.	38.	
3	82.	18 ·	
2	68 · 4	31.6	

A comparison of the ages of all the inmates of the households visited with those of them who contracted small-pox, showing at what age the liability was greatest, gives the following result:—

				Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of Cases at Age Periods.
Under 1	year		-	45	17	Per cent. 37 7 under 1 year.
1 to 5 y	ears			144	36	_
5 to 10	,,	-		168	32	-
				312	68	21 · 8 at 1 to 10 years.
10 to 15	,,	-	-	179	49	_
15 to 20	.,		-	208	98	_
20 to 30	1)	-	-	275	131	_
				662	278	41.9 at 10 to 30 years.
30 to 40	,,	-	-	178	64	_
40 to 50	,,		-	131	18	
50 to 60	,,		-	80	14	_
60 to 70	,,		-	28	4	_
70 and ove	r	-	-	11	2	_
				428	102	23.8 at 30 years and over.
Age not as	certa	ine	1 -	9	-	

Stated in per-centages of the total numbers the comparison between those who from dwelling in the same house were exposed to the chances of infection and those who were actually attacked at the different age periods :-

w.m.			Inmates (1,456).	Cases (465).
Under 1 year 1 to 10 years 10 to 30 ,, 30 years and over	-	-	Per cent. 3. 21.4 45.4 29.3	Per cent. 3.6 14.6 59.7 21.9

Occupation Tables .- In attempting to determine whether the incidence of small-pox was to any extent influenced by the occupations of those exposed to infection, the whole

- community has been divided into three groups, viz.:—

  (a.) Those engaged in domestic duties, or whose place of business was at their own homes, or who were either too young or too old to be attending school or a workplace away from home. This group contains necessarily a large proportion of married women and very young children children.
  - (b.) Those who attended elementary schools during the day.

(c.) Those engaged in mills or in mines, or in other occupations requiring their absence from home.

The order in which these several classes were attacked is shown in Chart VI.\*

The first of the tables bearing on this subject gives the occupations of those who were attacked with small-pox, with as much detail (as to sex, age and nature of employment) as was possible.

\*Explanation of Chart VI.:—
This Chart which, like Chart V., shows the weekly incidence in each of the three divisions of the Union, here adopted, is intended to illustrate the incidence upon the different classes—arranged in the three groups of those occupied (a) at home, (b) attending school, (c) employed at work, (d) immates of Union workhouse. The shades of colour are the same as those employed in Chart IV. The total figures are:—

			At Home.	At School.	At Work.	Work- house.	
Batley			183	63	294		
Dewsbury -		-	81	57	121	6	
Other distric	ts		76	48	95		

The second and third tables enumerate all the houses with the number of their inmates, classified under the three divisions above mentioned. It will be observed that the houses are grouped according to the numbers of their inmates. This table is graphically represented in Chart VII.\*

TABLE XXXIX. OCCUPATION TABLE .- MALES.

			Un- der 1 Year.	1 to 10 Years.	10 to 30 Years.	20 Years and over.	Total.
AT HOME -	-	-	7	17	13	15	52
Of no occupation	_		7	17	4		28
Baker						1	1
Butcher -	-	-			3	1	4
Cemetery keeper						1	1
Eating-house keep	er					1	1
Gardener -						2	2
Hairdresser -					1		1
Herring curer	-				1		1
Hosier						1	1
Innkeeper -						1	1
Insurance agent					1	1	2
Joiner						1	1
Manufacturer						1	1
Medical student		-			1		1
Milkvendor -		. 1			i	1	1
Pawnbroker -						1	1
Plumber -		. /				1	1
Shoemaker -		- 1	-		1	1	2
Shop assistant					1		1
AT SCHOOL	-			17	16		33
A TO THE OWNER.		-			1100		
AT WORK -		-  ,			126	58	184
Millhand -		-			40	15	55
Ragsorter -					1	3	4
Miner		-			53	10	63
Barber -					1		1
Brickmaker -					1	1	2
Brushmaker -					1		1
Blacksmith -			-		2		2

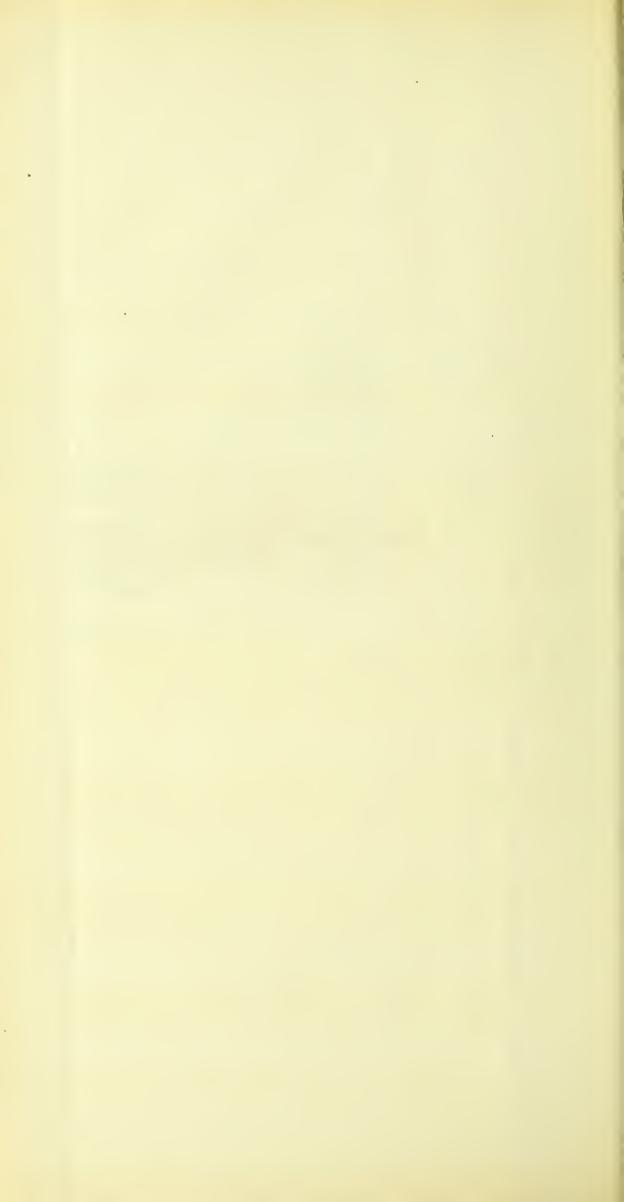
\* Explanation of Chart VII:—
This Chart illustrates graphically the statistical facts given in Table XL., viz., the occupation of each member of the 267 infected households in Batley, of which particulars are obtained; the members attacked with small-pox being indicated by the numbers pertaining to those in the list of eases. It will be seen that the houses are grouped according to the number of their inmates; there being 4 house with one inmate, 19 with two inmates, 28 with three inmates, 50 with four inmates, 51 with five inmates, 48 with six inmates, 20 with seven inmates, 20 with 44 inmates, 45 with nine inmates, 20 with eight inmates (see also Table XII.).
The columns to the right hand of Chart indicate the cases of small-pox occurring in households of which further particulars were not obtained (Table XLa.).

	At Home.	At School.	$At \ Work.$
1,456 inmates of 267 houses -	573	271	612
465 attacked with small-pox -	162	58	245
And in the supplementary col- umns:— 79 cases in 60 houses	20	10	49
case arising at small-pox hospital.	1		

N.R.-The fatal cases are indicated by deep borders.

5 8 3 8 8 8 8 8 2 9 16 330 6 13 20 27 1 11 13 25 1 6 1 1 2 3 1 5 6 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 13 30 E 20000 10 9 15 15

To face page 42. (Nº 1.)



OCCUPATION OF INMATES

INVADED HOUSEHOLDS

Chart VII.

962

To face page 42. (Nº 2)



# OCCUPATION TABLE-cont.

	_			Un- der 1 Year.	1 to 10 Years.	10 to 30 Years.	30 Years and over.	Total.
Cabdriver	-	-					1	1
Cabinetmaker	r	-	-				1	1
Carrier-	-	-	-			2	2	4
Clerk -	-		-			1		1
Decorator and	l hous	e pain	ter			1	1	2
Engin <b>e</b> er	-	-	-			1	3	4
Errand boy	-		-			1		1
Fireman	- ,	•	-				1	1
Groeer -	-	-	-			2		2
Hawker	-	-	-		ĺ	ļ	1	1
Insurance ag	ent	-	-				1	1
Joiner -	-		-				2	2
Labourer	-	-	-		ŀ	5	4	9
Librarian	-	-	-			1		1
Mason -	-	-	-			1		1
Millowner	-	-	-			1		1
Plasterer	-	-	-				1	1
Plumber	-	-				2		2
Police consta	ble	•	-			1		1
Quarryman	-	-	-			1		1
Rag merchan	t		-				1	1
Sanitary offic	er	-	-				1	1
Shoemaker	-	-	-				1	1
Shop assistan	t	-	- 1			1		1
Spirit mercha	nt	-					1	1
Store manage	er	-	-			1		1
Tailor -	-		-				1	1
Teamer		-					4	. 4
Turner -	-	-	-				1	1
Warehousem	an		-				1	1
Watchmaker	-	-	-			1		1
Occupation n	ot asc	ertaine	d			4		4

# Occupation Table.—Females.

AT HOME -			12	21	53	45	131
Of no occupation	-	-	12	21	18	1	52
Housewife  -	-	-			25	<b>3</b> 9	64
Domestle servant	-	•			3	(	3
Dressmaker -	-	-			3	1	4
Grocer -	•	-			1		1
Hospital nurse	-				1		1
Monthly nurse	-	-				1	1
Housekeeper -	-	-			2	2	46
Shop assistant	-	-				1	1
AT SCHOOL -	-	-		25	10		35
AT WORK -	-	-			100	10	110
Millhand -		-			66	8	74
Ragsorter -	-				26		26
Confectioner -	-	-			1		1
Dressmaker -	-				3		3
Domestic servant							
Domestic servant	-	-				1	1
Milliner -	-	-			2	1	3
		-			2	0	_

TABLE XI.

Showing the Occupations of all Inmates of 267 Houses visited, and of those attacked with Small-pox.

(CHART VII.)

		(Cr	iAR	T V	11.)		
	in sgister.	Ir	All	es.	Attacke	d with Sm	all-pox.
Street or Court.	Reference in House Register.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home,	At School.	At Work.
Purlwell Lane -	296	1			538		
Heaton's Yard -	288	2			71		
Peel Street	56			2			200
Hume Street -	37	1		1	213		
Fox's Fold	285	2			214		
Providence Street - High Street -	10 183			2			215
Sewage Works -	162	1		1			232 248
Harrison's Fold -	137			2			298
Hillbro' Road -	148	2		j	349		
Spring Gardens -	86			2			361
Brookroyd Lane -	7	1		1			367
New Street	80			2			418
Cobden Street -	24	2			454		
New Scarbro' •	260			2			92,93
King Street, B.C Peel Street -	116			2 2	i		164, 377 293, <b>3</b> 00
Kent Street	176	1		1	443		442
Taylor Street	147			2	210		499, 503
Queen Street -	169			2			411, 462
Healev Street -	040	1	1	1			98
Healey Street Providence Street	242	1	1	2			122
Wheatcroft -	185	1		2			158
Cobden Street -	30	1		2	170		(
Woodwell	71	2		1	179		
Bath Street -	262	2	ķ.	1			207
New Street	77	1		2			260
Purlwell Lane -	65	3	١.	١.	265		
George Terrace • George Terrace •	251 252	1 2	1	1 1	339 365		
Queen Street -		2		1	382		
Mill Lane				3			383
Charles Strect -	188	1		2			394
Alma Terrace -	63	1		2			415
Well Lane	284	1	1	1	-	436	
Cobden Street -		2	1	1			459
Cobden Street -		1		2	401		463
East Street - Bath Street	84 263	1 2		1	481		482
Back Hume Street		1		2			486
Back Richmond St.		1		2			489
Dale Street, B.C.	115	2		1			500
Chapel Fold -	293	2	1		546	1	
Woodwell Street -	k	1		2			26 <b>9</b> , 151
High Street, B.C	1	3			205, 452		
Back Peel Street •	43	2		1	244		209
Brearley Street - Upper North Street		1 2	1	1	255 357		301 423
		-			001		
Harrison Fold -	138			4			i
Chapel Fold - Staincliffe Road -	239	1 2	1	3	8		5
Chapel Fold -		1	1	3	0		9
	1	1	1		E.	1	
Upton Street -	291	3		1			54

Occupations of Inmates, &c.—cont.

Occupations of Inmates, &c.—cont.

Section of Courts   1																
Control Grown   Color   Colo		in egister.	Ir	All imat	es.	Attacked	d with Sm	all-pox.		in egiter.	In	All mate	es.	Attacke	d with Sm	all-pox.
Control Grown   Color   Colo	Street or Court.	Reference House R	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home,	At School.	At Work.	Street or Court.	Reference House R	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Description   Control										· · · · · ·						
New Street   78	Clerk Green -	68	3		1	68			Russell Street -	46	1	2	2			219
Septime   Sept	Bradford Road -	163	3		1	81			Cobden Street -	29	1	1	3			240
Brack Crossort St.   1	New Street	74			4			90	Bright Street -	277	2	1	2	252		
Book Creseart Sc.   11	Spring Gardens -	144	2		2	133			Billeliff Buildings -	194	3		2			263
New Street	Hume Street -	278	1		3			137	Healey Lane -	272	3		2	275		
Servering Cottage   237   3   1   10   108   11   108   11   11   1	Back Crescent St	111	2		2			139	High Street -	184	3	1	1	276		
Brearing Place   222	New Street -	141	1	1	2	155			Russell Strect -	47	1		4			297
Newsome Buildings	Grosvenor Cottage	237	3		1	168			Back Taylor Street	167	2	2	1			324
Free   Street   R.C.   156   3   0   1   1   250   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   255   2	Brearley Place -	222	1	1	2			171	Providence Street -	12	2	2	1	326		
Peel Street	Newsome Buildings	180	1	1	2			212	Peel Street	48		3	2			362
New Street	High Street, B.C	156	3		1			235	Crown Street -	232	4		1	375		
New Street	Peel Street	42	1		3	250			Peel Street	41	4		1			376
Wellington Street	Commercial Street	230	4			251			Alma Terrace -	5	3	1	1			378
Tablot Street   172   2	New Street -	143			4			₾ 285	Wilton Street -	228	3	1	2			388
Jacob Street   98	Wellington Street	282	2	1	1			302	Bath Street -	103	1	2	2			389
Queen Street   115	Talbot Street -	172	2		2			353	Common Road -	270	4		1			392
Brownhill Street	Jacob Street -	93	2	1	1	380			Chapel Street -	227	4		1			393
Dark Lane	Queen Street -	118	1		3			395	Queen Street -	119	1	1	3		405	
Holland Street   251	Brownhill Street	8	3		1			399	Peel Street	53			5			421
Rent Street	Dark Lane	67	3		1	406			Suffolk Street -	145	1	2	2	426		
Newsome Buildings	Holland Street -	261		1	3			429	North Street -	108	1	2	2			430
Suffolk Street   72	Kent Street •	174	4			440			Clerk Green -	64	2	3		476		
Wetherall Street - 257 3	Newsome Buildings	181	1	1	2			467	Riding Street •	294	1		4			536
Talbot Street - 171 3	Suffolk Street •	72	1		3			473	Dale Street, B.C	151	1	2	2		485	
Pearson Street   224	Wetherall Street -	287	3		1			493	Brearley Street •	3	4		1			
Dark Lane	Talbot Street -	171	3		1				ō .					31		29
Peel Street	Pearson Street •	224	1		3	4		2		1	1	2	1		311,369	
Colbeck Buildings 218 1 3 3 4 466 Alma Terrace - 125 1 3 3 573 292 New Street - 13 4 1 216, 230 131 Cobden Street - 27 2 1 2 2 291 228 Clerk Green - 128 2 3 3 223 144, 308 Hume Street - 51 1 3 3 573 292 New Street - 75 1 4 4 14, 145, 150, 150 Cobden Street - 28 2 2 2 1 1 435, 465 Cobden Street - 274 2 1 1 464 400 Colbeck Buildings 210 1 1 3 513 233, 231 Billeliff Buildings - 192 1 1 2 515 508 Cross Bank - 113 4 1 206, 374, 512 Cobden Street - 124 2 1 1 1 52, 229 94 Alma Terrace - 124 2 1 1 1 52, 229 94 Alma Terrace - 124 2 1 1 1 52, 229 94 Alma Terrace - 125 3 1 2 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 177 Cobden Street - 100 2 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 178 Cobden Street - 214 4 5 517 Ambler Street - 100 2 2 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 179 Cobden Street - 21 4 5 517 Ambler Street - 100 2 2 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 179 Cobden Street - 129 2 1 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 179 Cobden Street - 183 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 52, 229 94  Albion Street - 224 3 1 2 2 3 33, 337, 517 Ambler Street - 100 2 2 2 471, 472 430 Billeliff Buildings - 190 1 1 1 3 5 517 Billeliff Buildings - 191 1 1 1 3 5 517 Billeliff Buildings - 191 1 1 1 3 5 517 Billeliff Buildings - 191 1 1 1 3 5 517 Billeliff Buildings - 191 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		1	4			25, 30				İ	1					321, 460
Alma Terrace		59	1					<b>116,</b> 510	_			2			322, 323	
Cobden Street - 27 2 2 2 291 292 288 Clerk Green - 128 2 3 3 223 144,308  Hume Street - 51 1 3 3 373 292 New Street - 75 1 4 4 6 145,100, 222  Cobden Street - 28 2 2 2 2 338 34,409 Dark Lane - 131 2 2 1 1 2 318  Billeliff Buildings - 192 1 1 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 37,319  Cobden Street - 27 4 2 1 1 1 464 4 490 Cobden Buildings 210 1 1 3 5 13 223,234, 231  Billeliff Buildings - 192 1 1 1 2 5 15 5 66,75 4 1 1 1 24,451 450  Dale Street - 24 3 1 2 2 2 1 125 44,451 450  Dale Street - 243 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3					1						1					1
Hume Street - 51 1 2 3 373 373 389 292 New Street - 75 1 6 4 4 2 221, 299 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 202, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222, 290 222,	•				1						1					
Hume Street		į .	1					1						223		
Colden Street - 28 2			1		1			292			1			007 000		145, 190, 227
Bond Street   255   3		1	l .	2	1	521	318			1	1			1	9.0	
Cross Bank Street - 274						407 407		354, 409	1		1				30	
Billeliff Buildings - 192											1	1				512
Colbeck Buildings		1	1	1	1			1			1		1			
Dark Lane -         2         2         2         45         43         Hume Street         39         2         3         363,374 77,80         78,79,500           Alma Terrace -         124         2         1         1         152,229         94         173         Chapel Fold -         238         2         4         11         152,229         94         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         12         12         12         12	_	1	1	1	1			508		1	1		1	307, 312		305
Alma Terrace - 124 2 1 1 152,229 94 173   Chapel Fold - 238 2 1 4   September 2006   Street - 21 4   September 2006   Street - 226 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 3   Street 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 3   Street 2006   Street - 226 3 3 3   Street 2006   Street - 226 3 3 2 1   September 2006   Street - 226 3 3 3   Street 2006   Street 2006   Street - 226 3 3 3   Street 2006   Str	_				1			49		1				366, 374		78 79
Brown's Buildings			1				04	43	Tume Street	35	1		"	11,00		506
Cobden Street - 21 4				1			99	179	Chapel Fold -	238	2		4			11
Ambler Street - 100					4			175	Henrietta Street -	226	3	2	1			58
Dale Street, B.C       150       2       2       471,472       439       Stanley Place - 256   2   4   85   121       85   121         Albion Street - 243       1   2   2   33       Billcliff Buildings - 193   2   1   3   143       143         Dark Lane - 129       2   1   2   44   2   154       Dark Lane - 134   4   2   154         Dark Lane - 133   2   2   1   1   3   143       67       Wellington Street - 289   3   3   3   175         Billcliff Buildings - 191   1   1   3   173       Providence Street - 14   2   3   1   218         Norfolk Street - 69   2   2   1   125   125   132   132   132   132   132   132   134       Bradford Road - 280   2   1   3   245   132         Providence Street - 11   2   1   2   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148   148			1	2	2	517	414 451	450	Clerk Green -	66	3		3			70
Albion Street - 243 1 2 2 33 Billeliff Buildings- 195 1 2 3 143  Dark Lane - 129 2 1 2 44 Dark Lane - 134 4 2 154  Dark Lane - 132 2 2 1 5 Dale Street, B.C 149 1 5 175  Billeliff Buildings- 191 1 1 3 67 Wellington Street- 289 3 3 3 177  Dark Lane - 133 3 1 1 73 Providence Street - 14 2 3 1 218  Norfolk Street - 69 2 2 1 125 Bradford Road - 280 2 1 3 237  Charles Street - 187 1 2 2 1 148 Commercial Street 231 5 163  Peel Street - 54 4 1 1 167 Colbeck Buildings 220 4 1 1 2 265		1	2	-		471.479.	412, 101		Stanley Place -	256	2	4				
Dark Lane -       129       2       1       2       44       Dark Lane -       134       4       2       154         Dark Lane -       132       2       2       1       57       Dale Street, B.C       149       1       5       175         Billeliff Buildings -       191       1       1       3       67       Wellington Street -       289       3       3       177         Dark Lane -       133       3       1       1       73       Providence Street -       14       2       3       1       218         Norfolk Street -       69       2       2       1       125       Bradford Road -       280       2       1       3       237         Charles Street -       187       1       2       2       132       Jacob Street -       92       4       1       1       245         Providence Street -       11       2       1       2       148       Colbeck Buildings       217       1       1       4       258         Commercial Street -       54       4       1       163       Colbeck Buildings       213       3       2       1       259         Peel	2010 801000, 2010		-		-	112,212		100	Billeliff Buildings -	195	1	2	1		121	
Dark Lane -       132       2       2       1       57       Dale Street, B.C       149       1       5       175         Billcliff Buildings -       191       1       1       3       67       Wellington Street -       289       3       3       1       177         Dark Lane -       133       3       1       1       73       Providence Street -       14       2       3       1       218         Norfolk Street -       69       2       2       1       125       Bradford Road -       280       2       1       3       237         Charles Street -       187       1       2       2       132       Jacob Street -       92       4       1       1       245         Providence Street -       11       2       1       2       148       Colbeck Buildings       217       1       1       4       258         Commercial Street -       54       4       1       163       Colbeck Buildings       213       3       2       1       259         Peel Street -       54       4       1       167       Colbeck Buildings       220       4       1       1       262	Albion Street -	243	1	2	2		33		Billcliff Buildings -	193	2	1				
Billcliff Buildings- 191 1 1 3	Dark Lane	129	2	1	2		44					1	1			
Dark Lane -       133       3       1       1       73       Providence Street -       14       2       3       1       218         Norfolk Street -       69       2       2       1       125       Bradford Road -       280       2       1       3       237         Charles Street -       187       1       2       2       132       Jacob Street -       92       4       1       1       245         Providence Street -       11       2       1       2       148       Colbeck Buildings       217       1       1       4       258         Commercial Street -       54       4       1       167       Colbeck Buildings       220       4       1       1       262			1	2							1					
Norfolk Street - 69 2 2 1 125 Bradford Road - 280 2 1 3 237  Charles Street - 187 1 2 2 132 Jacob Street - 92 4 1 1 245  Providence Street - 11 2 1 2 148 Colbeck Buildings 217 1 1 4 258  Commercial Street 231 5 163 Colbeck Buildings 213 3 2 1 259  Peel Street - 54 4 1 1 167 Colbeck Buildings 220 4 1 1 262.	Billeliff Buildings-	191	1	1	3			67					10			177
Charles Street - 187   1   2   2   2   132   Jacob Street - 92   4   1   1   245    Providence Street - 11   2   1   2   148   Colbeck Buildings   217   1   1   4   258    Commercial Street - 231   5   163   Colbeck Buildings   213   3   2   1   259    Peel Street 54   4   1   167   Colbeck Buildings   220   4   1   1   262.	Dark Lane -	133		1	1						1			218		
Providence Street - 11 2 1 2 148       Colbeck Buildings 217 1 1 4       258         Commercial Street 231 5 163       Colbeck Buildings 213 3 2 1 259         Peel Street - 54 4 1       167 Colbeck Buildings 220 4 1 1			1	1		125					1					237
Commercial Street 231 5 163 Colbeck Buildings 213 3 2 1 259 Peel Street - 54 4 1 167 Colbeck Buildings 220 4 1 1 262.			1				132							245		0.50
Peel Street 54 4 1 167 Colbeck Buildings 220 4 1 1 265.					2									Oro		258
TOTAL STATE OF THE		1			1	163				1				269	}	0.0=
Upper North Street 207 1 1 3 191   Spa Street 283 3   3   217												1		977		202.
	Upper North Street	207	1	1	3			191	Spa Strect -	283	3	1	3	277		l.

# Occupations of Inmates, &c .- cont.

# OCCUPATIONS of INMATES, &c .- cont.

	in egister.	Ir	All	es.	Attacke	d with Sm	all-pox.		in egister.	In	All	es.	Attacke	l with Sm	ail-pox.
Street or Court.	Reference in House Register.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home,	At School.	At Work,	Street or Court.	Reference in House Register.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
														<u>'</u>	
Jacob Street -	89	4	1	1	342			Cobden Street -	17	2	2	4			210
Ward's Hill •	233	1	2	3			347	Staincliffe	241	3	3	2	284		
Commercial Street	292	6			359			Wellington Street	198	3	1	4		306	
Hick Lane	281	6			364	,		New Street -	78	3	3	2			341
Alma Terrace -	6	1	1	4			381	Taylor Street -	165	3	2	3			346
Cobden Street -	18	1		5			410	Crescent Street -	114	3	5	1		456	
Sheard's Yard -	235	3	1	2			417	Cobden Street -	20	2	2	4			120, 193
Cobden Street -	26	4 2	١,	3			447	Billcliff Buildings Spring Gardens -	196 85	3	1 2	6	126		124
Peel Street - Balk Street -	104	1	1	5			457 466	Jacob Street -	60	1	1	6			141, 422
Cobden Street -	16	1	2	4			474	Wellington Street	250	2	1	6	438		241, 370 379
Back Beaumont St.	265	5	1	1			479	Oxford Street -	199	3	2	3	107		278
Brown's Buildings	178	1	2	3			491	Clay Fold	135	2	3	3	101	83	48,84
Clay Hill	136	3	1	2	16, 19			Hume Strect -	50	4	1	3	74, 104	102	103
Hume Street -	52	2		4	129		86	New Street	142	4		4	257,		156
East Street	82	1	2	3		233	140	Oldroyd's Buildings	159	4	2	2	332, 518 523,		407, 522
Russell Street -	44	6			424, 446			Peel Street	57	4	1	3	524 310, <b>314</b> ,	220	239
Providence Street -	275	1		5	477		526	Alma Marraga	100	١.			348		
East Street	83	4	1	1	433, 478			Alma Terrace - Belvedere Road -	126 206	4	2	3	130		110
Kent Street -	297	3	2	1	527		541	New Street	140	3 2	5	1 2	150		150
Jacob Street -	91	3	1	2	267		246	Floming's Place -	225	4	2	1	295		150
Colbeck Buildings	209	3	2	1	<b>65,</b> 516		108	New Street	79	3	2	4	344		
Suffolk Street -	73	1	2	3		186, 520	135	Commercial Street	286	9	-	1	356		
Taylor Street, B.C.	300	2	3	1	537, <b>547</b>	528		Richmond Street -	110	1	3	5	480		
Victoria Street,B.C.	245	2		4	17		21, 22, 238	Queen Street -	170	4	2	1	69		404
Colbeck Buildings	214	3	2	1	34	26,40	39	Corporation Cot-	271	3	2	4			350,
Oxford Street -	248	1	1	3		313, 320	99, 100, 182, 195 234, 319	tages. Providence Street	15	3	2	4	488		351 386
Berkeley Fold - Back Taylor Street	173 164	1	3	2	272	360	280,305	Charles Street -	189	2	3	4			138, 147, 509
Parker's Place -	98	1	0	5	165		95, 101,	Jacob Street -	87	3	3	3		206, 296, 519	290
Taylor Street -	166	3		3	494, 496,		397, 511 498, 497	North Parade -	203	4	1	4	112	111	76, 185
Chapel Fold -	301	2	2	2	495 550, 548	553	552, 551	Hume Street -	31	3	2	4	38, 41		42, 505
			1					New Street	299		2	7		<b>04</b> 5	535, 5 <b>42,</b> 54
Track Quarry -	246	3	1	3			15	New Scarbro' -	259	3	4	3	345		
Billcliff Buildings	190	3	3	1	149			High Street, B.C	154	3	3	4	391		
Healey Lane -	273	6		1			161	Ward's Hill -	234	2	2	6	<b>35</b> 5		283
Cobden Street -	25	2	1	4			264	Cemetery Road -	290	4	4	2	408		453
Bridge Street -	257	3	2	2			338	Hume Street -	23	4	2	4	261		166, 333
King Street, B.C	153	2	3.	2		412	470	Back Upton Street	298	5	1	4		539	532, 540
New Street Woodwell Street -	139 62	3 2	3	4 2		119	470 211	Colbeck Buildings Cobden Street -	211	3	3	4	53,64	80=	52, 63
Pit Lane	264	2	,	5		110	159, 160	Clerk Green	19	1 2	3	6	525 201	327 187, 188	266, 445, 484 109, 50,
High Street -	182	1	3	3		253, 330	200, 200	Queen Street -	168	2	4	4	201	287, 289	189 169, 279,
Back Woodwell St.	94	2	2	3.		303	352			] -				201,200	286, 288
Cullingworth St	240	4	2	1		105	184	King Street, B.C	244	3	3	5			358
Belvedere Road -	295	2	2	3		544	530	Bath Street -	101	3	4	4		416	
Chapel Fold -	266	5	2		10 <b>, 13, 14</b>			Wellington Street New Street-	249	6	5		431		
Cheapside	258	2	2	3			55, 142, 236	New Street -	76 49	7	3	1 5	96,180, 340	170 040	106 915
King Street -	117	4	1	2	187	192	118	Trame Street	·#9	4	3	9	1	176, 249	106, 315, 331
Balk Street -	102		1	6			196, 396, 458	267 Households -		573	271	612	162		245
Colbeck Buildings	219	1	2	4		256	254, 316		1						
George Terrace -	253	2	2	3	224	402	336, 401								
Peel Street	40	2	2	3	334	317	217,428								
Cullingworth St	268	3	1	4	6										
Norfolk Street -	70	2	2	4			56								
North Parade -	201	1	3	4		128									

TABLE XLA.

TABLE showing Occupations of those attacked with SMALL-POX in the 60 Houses not visited.

		At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Friel Street		. 3		
High Street				7
Cullingworth Street				12
Upper North Street		18		
Clay Fold · ·			23, 24	
Back Chapel Street	•		46	174
Hume Street -	•			47
Ward's Hill -	•			49
Grosvenor Cottage .	•	51		
Billeliff Buildings -	•			59
Wheatcroft				60
Hanover Street -	•			61,89
Crescent Street -	-	62		<b>41,00</b>
Dark Lane · ·	-	772		
Union Street -	•	12		82
Hume Street -	•	07		02
Brown' Buildings -	•	. 87	800	88
Carlinghow Lane •	•		202	00
Grafton Street -	-		91	97
Staincliffe	•			113
Wetherall Street -	-	134		136
Parker's Place -	•	•		130
Wilton Street .	•	. 146		159
Harrison's Fold -	•	•		153
Woodwell Street -	-	157		531
Dark Lane	•	. 162		247
Wilson's Buildings	•	-		172
Charles Street -		-		194, 203
Purlwell Lane -		•		<b>19</b> 8
Henry Street, B. C.		225	304	
Victoria Street, B. C.	-	-		226, 282
Hick Lane • •		243		
Woodwell Street -		-		270
Warwick Mount -		•		271
Brown's Buildings		•		274, 455
Clay Fold · ·		-		294
Suffolk Street -		325		
Victoria Street -		-		328
Spa Street	•		400	343
Healey Lane •	-	. 363		
Havercroft Fold -		-		368
Fearnside's Yard -		437		372
Field Hill • •		. 441		385
Jacob Street -		-		387, 468
King Street, B. C	-	. 449	390	448
Wood Street -		. 398		
Back Henrietta Street	-			413
North Street -		-	419	
Track Quarry -	*	-		420
Back Hume Street		. 427		425
Cross Bank · ·	-	•	[432	
Taylor Street -				434
New Street -		-	1	[444, 463
Balk Street -		-	1	475
Providence Etreet -		-		487
Bradford Road •	-			492
Albion Street -	-		1	483
Providence Street -	-	- 502		
Blaydon's Place		-		529
2100 0000000000000000000000000000000000		1		1

Table showing Occupations of those attacked with SMALL-POX in the 60 Houses not visited—cont.

_	_			At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Ambler Street Bradford Road			-			534 549
60 houses -		-	-	20	10	49
Small-pox hospit	al			403		

The facts given in the preceding table (XL) and Chart VII. may be thus summarised:—

Of the 1,456 persons inhabiting 267 houses invaded by small-pox, there were,-

573 living at home and engaged in home-work. 271 attending school. 612 engaged in daily work away from home.

Of these attacked with small-pox there were :-

162 at home or 28.2 per cent. 58 at school or 21.4 per cent. 245 at work or 39.9 per cent.

The same series analysed according to the size of the households give :-

TABLE XLI.

Number of	Num-	Tot	al Inma	tes.	Т	otal Case	8.
Inmates per House.	ber of Houses.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
11	5	23	17	15	4	3	4
10	10	29	30	41	9	6	18
9	15	48	36	51	10	5	17
8	20	51	37	72	15	6	20
7	20	51	34	55	6	11	24
6	48	118	52	118	30	12	47
5	51	108	45	102	34	10	41
4	50	91	15	94	34	4	36
3	28	41	5 "	38	13	1	19
2	19	12	-	26	6	-	19
1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
	267	573	271	612	162	58	245

Taking the whole numbers of each series, it is seen that of those

(a.) Engaged at home there were in all 183 cases, 35 of which were fatal, a mortality in this class of 19 2 per cent.

(c.) Attending school 68 cases, four of which were fatal, a mortality of 5.8 per cent.

(c.) Engaged in work away from home 294 cases, 18 of which were fatal, a mortality of 6.7 per cent.

The high death-rate of class (a) is due to the inclusion

in it of all infants.

Type of Attacks of Small-pox.—As regards the type of the disease amongst these 545 cases, it was found that there were:

 126 confluent cases or
 23 l per cent.

 75 coherent
 " " 13." "

 197 discrete
 " " 36 l "

 142 mild
 " " 26 0 "

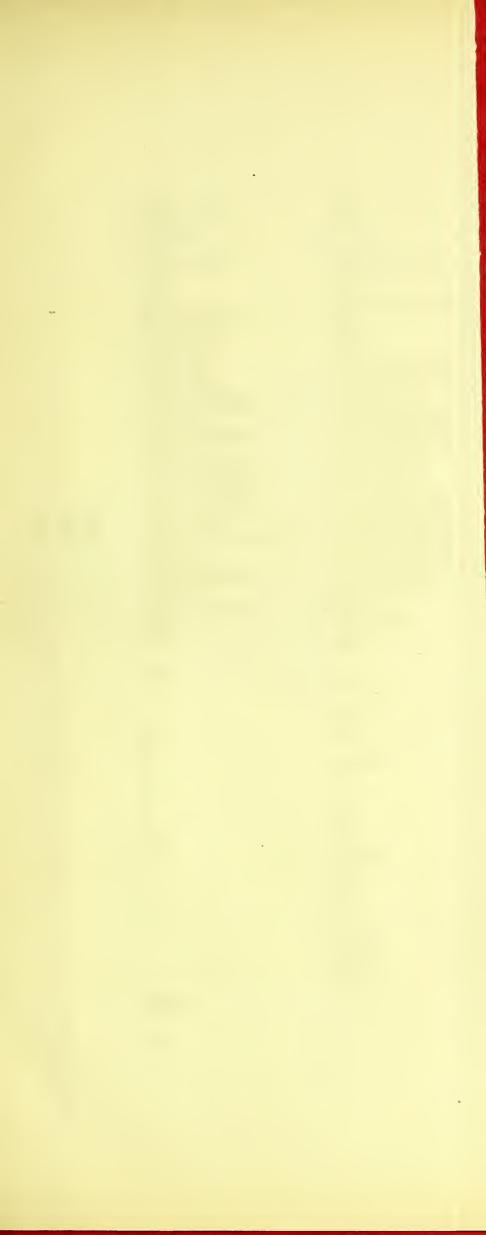
and in five cases the type could not be ascertained.

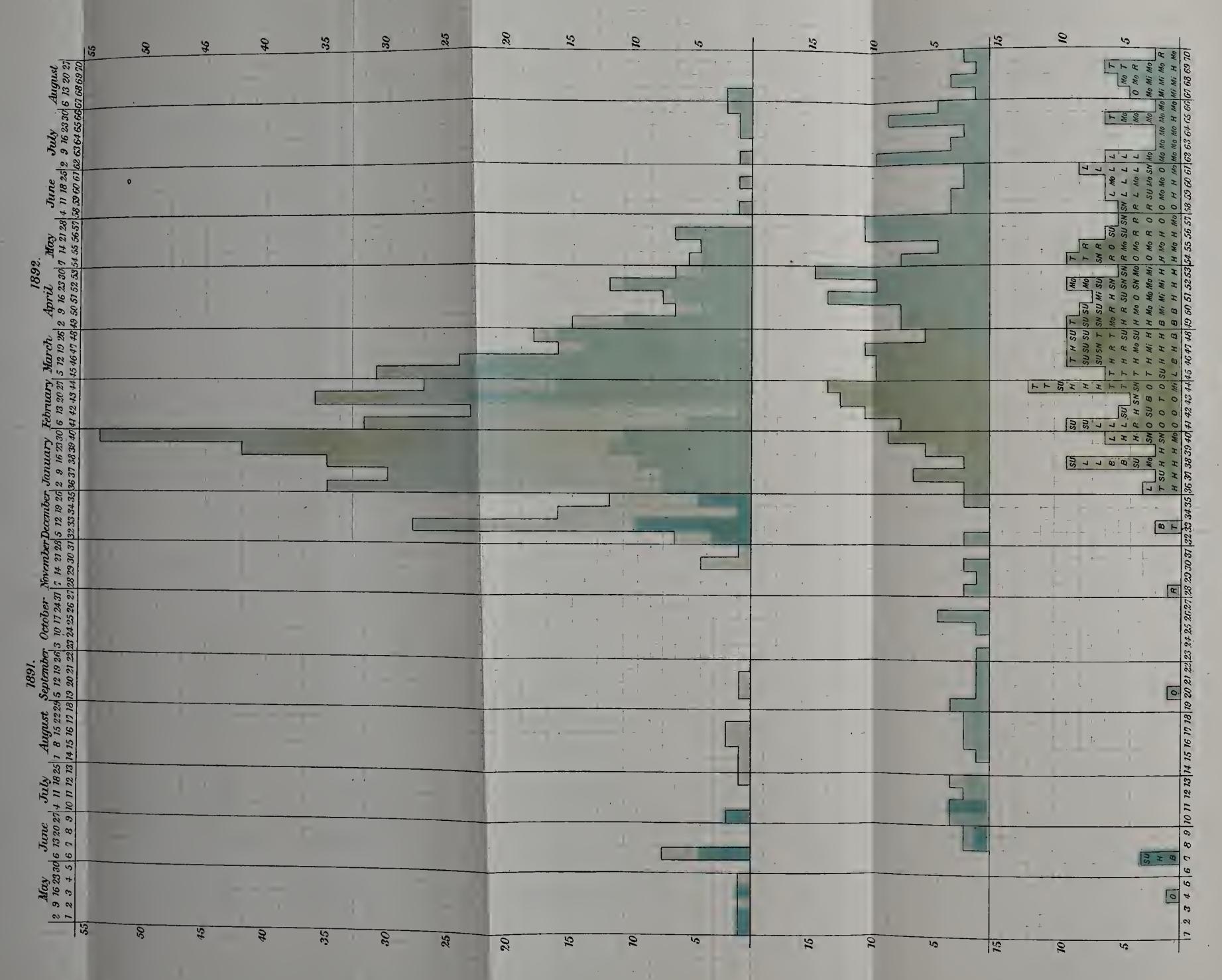
The proportion of confluent cases was therefore below the whole district (26.5 per cent.)

The mortality of the whole number was 10.4 per cent.; three of the 57 fatal cases being of the discrete type; the rest confluent (including two hamorrhagic).

The average mortality of the whole district was 10.7 per cent.

per cent.





Treated at Home
Removed to Union Workhouse
Removed to Isolation Hospital.

47

APPENDIX.

The distribution of these cases at different life periods was

		Cases.	Per cent.
		Cases.	1 er cent.
Under 1 year of age		19	
Confluent -		15	79.
Coherent -		1	5.2
Discrete -		3	15.8
From 1 to 10 years		80	_
Confluent -		24	30.
Coherent -		11	13.7
Discrete -		29	36.2
Mild -		14	17.5
Type not determine	ed -	_	2
From 10 to 30 years		318	
Confluent -		64	20.1
Coherent -		49	15.4
Discrete -		116	36.5
Mild -		88	27.4
Type not determin	ed -	1	
30 years and upwards		128	_
Confluent -		23	17.7
Coherent -		14	10.8
Discrete -	-	49	38.
Mild -		40	31.7
Type not determin	ed -	2	31.7
TJ PO HOT GOVERNMENT			

Isolation Measures .- More than one-half of the cases were treated in their own homes. During 1891, 26 of the total number of 87 cases were removed for treatment to the union workhouse at Staincliffe, which however was closed to non-paupers at the end of the year. During 1892 (up to August 27) there had been removed to the small-pox January 1st, 217 cases; 241 being retained at home.

In the case of those kept at home endeavours were made

by the authorities to restrain the movements of the remaining inmates of the infected houses, but with only partial success. In some instances all the members of the household were kept in the house until it had been disinfected, a matter of three to six weeks, or even longer,

disinfected, a matter of three to six weeks, or even longer, according to the severity of the case.

From the annexed tables, and Chart VIII. it will be seen that it was not until the 43rd week of the epidemic that more patients were removed of those attacked in the week than were kept at home; whilst from the 54th week onwards every patient was thus removed.

TABLE XLII. MEASURES OF ISOLATION. MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION.

				Sen Work	t to house.	Sen Smal Hos			ained ome.
Cas	es aris	ing in		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891.									
April	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	_	-
Мау -	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
June	-	-	-	5	3	-	_	3	_
July -		-	-	1	-	l –	_	2	_
August	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	5	_
September	^ <b>-</b>	-	-	_	-	-	_	2	_
October	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	-
November	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	5	4
December	-	-	-	17	2	3	-	56	6
1892						1			
January	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	135	8
February	-	-	-	_	_	52	5	71	7
March	-	-	-	_	-	72	8	11	2
April	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	9	2
May	-	-	-	_	_	15	3	1	_
June	-	-	-	-	-	1	_	_	_
July	-		-	_	-	5	2	-	_
August	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
				26	6	217	21	302	30

Thus of those sent to the workhouse infirmary the mortality was 23 per cent.; of those sent to the small-pox hospital it was 9.6 per cent.; and of those treated in their homes it was 9.9 per cent.

TABLE XLIII. MEASURES OF ISOLATION. IN WEEKS OF EPIDEMIC. (Chart VIII.)\* 1891.

Week of	Sent to Workhouse	Union Infirmary.	Treated:	at Home.
Epidemic.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
i.	1	-	_	_
ii.	1	-	-	
iii	_	-	1	1
iv.	1	1	-	-
v.	_	-	1	-
vii.	4	2	3	_
Σ.	2	1	-	_
xiii.	_	_	1	-
xiv.	_	-	1	-
xv.	-		1	_
xvi₊	_	_	2	_
xvii.	_	_	2	_
XX.	-	_	1	-
xxi.	_	_	1	_
xxx.	_	-	4	3
xxxi.	-	_	1	1
xxxii.	3		3	_
xxxiii.	9	2	18	1
xxxiv.	1	_	14	3
XXXV.	4	_	7	_
	26	6	61	

1892.

Week of	Sent to S Hos	Small-pox pital.	Treated at Home.			
Epidemic.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
xxxvi.	7	1	27	2		
xxxvii.	7	_	22	1		
xxxviii.	9	_	25	4		
xxxix.	11	_	30	2		
xl.	10	-	43	1		
xli.	5	1	26	2		
xlii.	1	-	21	2		
xliii.	23	2	12	3		
xliv.	16	1	10			
xlv.	22	1	8	1		

\* Explanation of Chart VIII.:—
This chart, drawn on the same plan as Chart V. and VI., illustrates the measures of isolation of the cases of small-pox adopted in each of the infected districts, in each week of the outbreak. The different shades of tint indicate the cases: (a) retained at home; (b) removed to special hospital; (c) to the workhouse infirmary.
The figures upon which the chart is based are to be found in Table XLIII., and in the text of report on Dewsbury and other Districts.
The chart shows that there were:—

	_			At Home.	Hospital	Workhouse.	
Batley -		-	-	302	17	6	
Dewsbury	-	~	-	5	254	6 (inmates)	
Other distri	icts	-	-	48	168	3	

1892-continued.

Week of	Sent to S Hos	Small-pox pital.	Treated	Treated at Home.			
epidemic.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			
xlvi.	21	4	2	1			
xlvii.	13	2	2	_			
xlviii.	15	2	2	_			
xlix.	10	_	4	1			
1.	4	_	2	1			
li.	6	_	1	_			
lii.	10	2	1	_			
liii.	4	_	2				
li▼.	4	1	1				
lv.	4	_	_	_			
lvi.	6	2	_	_			
lviii.	1	_	_	_			
lx.	1	· –	-	_			
lxii.	1	1	_	-			
lxiv.	1	-	-	-			
lxv.	1	1	_	_			
lxvi.	2	-	-	_			
lxvii.	2	_	-	_			
	217	21	241	21			

The distribution of these cases with respect to age and sex was as follows:—

TABLE XLIV.

					Sen	t to				Remained at			
		V	Vork	hous	e.	Hospital.				Home.			
		Male.		Fen	ale.	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Under 1 year		-	_	1	1	1	_	2	1	6	4	9	7
1 to 5 years	-	1	_	5	2	7	1	5	2	12	6	11	2
5 to 10 "	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	10	-	7	1	14	2
10 to 15 "	-	-	_	-	-	6	-	9	-	20	1	19	1
15 to 20 "	•	1	-	3	1	25	2	19	2	29	1	29	1
20 to 30 "	-	3	-	5	1	37	3	34	2	34	2	45	1
30 to 40 "	-	2	-	2	-	24	2	15	2	21	1	15	_
40 to 50 "	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	2	-	8	-	7	_
50 to 60 "	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	6	-	5	-
60 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
		8	1	18	5	116	12	101	9	145	16	157	14

Analysing these returns still further, in reference to the number of cases occurring in a house, we find that of the 202 "single" cases (proceeding from 201 houses and the small-pox hospital),—

There were	treated	at	home -	-	-	96
33	,,		workhouse			6
19	,,		small-pox l	hospital	-	100

Whereas of the 343 "multiple" cases in 126 houses,-

There	were	treated	at			-	206
,,		,,		workhouse			20.
,,		"		small-pox h	iospita	1 -	117

This second group may be subdivided according to the number of cases arising in the household. Thus:—

### (A.)

Of 74 households in which two cases occurred :-

In 34, both cases were treated at home through the whole illness.

" 19, one case remained at home, the other was removed to hospital (17) or infirmary (2).

" 21, both were sent to hospital (20) or infirmary (1).

### (B.)

Of 24 households in which three cases occurred :-

In 10, all remained at home.

- ,, 2, two remained at home, one was sent to hospital
- ,, 3, one remained at home, and two were sent to hospital (2) or infirmary (1).
- ,, 9, all were sent to hospital.

# (C.)

Of 19 households in which four cases occurred :-

In 12, all remained at home.

- ,, 1, three remained at home, one sent to hospital.
- ,, 4, one remained at home, three sent to hospital (2) or infirmary (2).
- " 2, all were removed to the infirmary (1) or hospital.

# (D.)

Of seven households in which five cases occurred :-

- In 1, all remained at home.
- ,, 1, four remained at home, one sent to hospital.
- ,, 2, one remained at home, four sent or hospital (1) or to infirmary (1).
- ,, 3, all removed to hospital.

# (E.)

Of two households in which six cases occurred:—
In both all the patients remained at home.

This may be summarised as follows:-

CASES OF SMALL-POX IN HOUSEHOLDS.

	One Case.		Three Cases.			Six Cases.
Number of Houses -	202	74	24	19	7	2
All remained at home	96	70	33	48	5	12
At home	-	19	5	8	6	-
Sent to workhouse infirmary.	-	2	2	6	4	-
Sent to small-pox hospital	-	17	5	10	5	-
All sent to workhouse infir-	6	2	-	4	-	-
Mary, All sent to small-pox hospital	100	38	27	-	15	-
	202	148	72	76	35	12

It might be supposed à priori that the risks of infection of other members of the family were much greater in those cases where the patient was detained at home—generally in a small crowded tenement—than where he was removed to hospital; but on examination of this group of "multiple cases in households" there is no very striking difference between the two series, as will appear from the following figures based on 108 of these households of which the number of members was obtained.

APPENDIX. 49

These 108 houses comprise:-

Houses.	Inmates.	Total.	No. attacked with Small-pox.
2	11	22	8
8	10	80	31
8	9	72	25
11	8	88	32
13	7	91	34
19	6	114	60
17	5	85	51
19	4	76	43 "
5	3	15	10
6	2	12	12
108		655	306

giving an "attack-rate" of 2:1: 1 or 46.8 per cent.

Now in 52 of these households, numbering 303 members in all, every case was treated at home, viz., 150, an attackrate for this category of 2:1 or 50 per cent.

In 26 of these households, numbering 162 members, the cases of small-pox were in part treated at home, in part sent to the workhouse infirmary or hospital; they number 75, giving an attack-rate of  $2 \cdot 1 : 1$  or  $46 \cdot 3$  per cent.

In 30 of these households, numbering 190 members, the cases were all sent to infirmary or hospital, viz., 81, an attack-rate of  $2 \cdot 3 : 1$  or  $42 \cdot 6$  per cent.

This comparatively small, though appreciable, testimony to the value of hospital isolation is however lessened by the fact that the average number of inmates of the house, and therefore of those presumably exposed to infection from the case was lowest in the series which yielded the largest proportion of cases. In the 52 houses where the patients were nursed wholly at home, the average number of inmates was 5 · 8; in the 26 houses where one or more of the patients were removed, the rest being kept at home, the average number of inmates was 6 · 2; and in the 30 houses, where all the cases were removed, the average number of inmates was 6 · 3. It will be seen that this proportionate rise in the numbers exposed to infection is closely balanced by the proportionate rise in the attack-rates of the three series.

It would, however, be unfair to estimate the value of hospital isolation in small-pox on these figures alone, for they require to be checked by many other considerations, such as the time of removal after development of symptoms, the dates at which the other patients were attacked, and the possible influence of vaccination upon those exposed to infection. The latter question does not come much into play in these returns, as comparatively little re-vaccination was done; but such as it was will be dealt with in the next part of the report (p. 130).

I propose, however, to attempt to deal with some of the other facts, so far as they are capable of analysis. Before doing so it may be useful to state that of the whole number of 545 patients, 265 were of the class in which no case was removed from the infected house; 85 belong to that class in which some were removed and some were not; and 195 to the class where every case in the house was removed.

It has been previously stated that the cases of small-pox came from 327 houses and one from the small-pox hospital, that 201 houses yielded each a single case; whilst multiple (i.e., two or more) cases came from 126 houses.

Of the first group, 97 were treated at home.

,, , 104 were removed to the workhouse infirmary or the small-pox hospital (to which may be added the case arising there).

Of the second group, 168 coming from 61 houses were treated at home; 90 coming from 34 houses were removed to hospital or infirmary; whilst of the remaining 85 from 31 houses, some (in each case) remained, and some were removed.

### Single Cases in Houses.

In 159 houses that were inspected, containing a total of 801, or an average of five inmates per house, there was only a single case of small-pox. In 77 the patients were treated at home, the total number of dwellers being 387, or an average of five per house, and the attack-rate was 5:1 or 20 per cent. In 82, the patient was removed to workhouse or hospital, the total number of dwellers being 414, or an average of five per house, the attack-rate being nearly 5:1 or 19.7 per cent.

### Multiple Cases in Houses.

The first fact, which has already been stated from another point of view is, that in the 126 households where more than one case occurred, 35 "primary" cases were removed to infirmary or hospital; and that to them there succeeded 58 subsequent cases (the majority probably infected from the first case), which gives a ratio of 1:1.6. On the other hand 91 "primary" cases were treated at home, and were followed by 159 subsequent cases or a ratio of 1:1.7, which does not seem to show any marked advantage from hospital isolation.

It may, however, be shown by grouping these cases in three series that the liability to infection was somewhat greater when no case was removed from the house. I have for this object compiled the following tables, corresponding to each Series.

Series A comprises those households, 43 in number, in which all the "initial cases," signifying by that term every person who sickened within 10 days of the first to be attacked, and most of the "later cases" arising in the same house were removed to hospital or infirmary. In the Table (XLV.) the dates of the appearance of the rash and of the removal to hospital of the initial cases are given; whilst as regards the later cases the date of the rash is stated and also the day of the illness of the first case to which it corresponds, together with the date of removal of the later case to hospital.

It will be seen that on this reckoning there were in these 43 households, 61 "initial cases," and 56 "later cases."

Series B. comprises those households, 24 in number, in which the "initial case" (or cases) was kept at home, whilst the later cases (or some of them) were removed.

The 24 households yielded 26 initial cases and 37 later cases.

Series C. comprises those households, 59 in number, in which all the cases (whether "initial" or "later") were retained at home.

The 59 households yielded 67 initial cases and 78 later cases.

# TABLE XLV.

MULTIPLE CASES in Households showing (a) day of Illness on which rash appeared in the First Case; (b) Day of Attack on which this Case was removed to Hospital; (c) Cases in same House occurring together with, or subsequent to the First Case, arranged in order of onset, with reference to the day of Attack of the first Case.

Series A.

			Initia	l Case.			Late	r Cases.		
House.	Number of Inmates.	Reference to Case Register,	Rash.	Date of  Removal to Hospital.	Day of Attack when removed.	Reference to Case Register.	Date of Rash.	Day of Attack of First Case.	Date of Removal.	Remarks,
224	4	2	May 4	May 12	10th -	4	May 23	20th -	May 26	
31	9	38 41 42	Dec. 7 Dec. 7	Dec. 9 Dec. 9	4th 4th	505	Dec. 18	10th -	Dec. 9	Sent to workhouse with rest.
39	5	77 78 79 80 506	Dec. 28 Dec. 26 Dec. 25 About 26 - Dec. 26	Dec. 31 - Dec. 3						
240	7	105	Dec. 29	Jan. 4	9th -	184	Jan. 18	24th -	Jan. 21	
117	7	118	Jan. 5	Jan. 9 • •	8th	181 192	Jan. 20 Jan. 22	20th - 22nd -		Remained at home.
49	11	106	Jan.3 · ·	Jan. 6 • •	6th	176 249 315 331	Jan. 19 About Feb. 1 Feb. 18 About Feb. 17	19th - 32nd - 49th - 48th -	Jan. 21 • • Feb. 17 • • Feb. 19 • • Feb. 23 • •	
189	9	138	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	7th	147 509	Jan. 12 Jan. 13	7th 8th	Jan. 13 Jan. 13	Reckoned as "initial cases."
20	8	120	Jan. 6	Jan. 6	4th : -	193	Jan. 21	19th -	Feb. 12	
75	5	145	Р	Jan. 13	5th	190 227	Jan. 22 Jan. 27	14th - 19th -	Jan 22	Remained at home.
85	8	141	Jan. 10	Jan 12	5th	422	March 12 -		March 14 -	Obviously fresh infection.
264	7	159 160		Jan. 17 Jan. 17	6th 7th -					
23	10	166	3	Jan. 17	3rd	261 333	Feb. 3 About Feb. 17	20th - 34th -	Feb. 18 -	Remained at home.
116	2	164	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	4th	377	Feb. 27	45th -	Feb. 27	Probablyfreshinfection.
155	3	205	Jan. 23 - •	Jan. 25	5th	452	March 22 -		March 23 -	Fresh infection.
43	3	209 244	Feb. 25 Feb. 28	Feb. 26	3rd • -					Remained at home.
_		372	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	5th	437	About Mar. 16	24th -		Remained at home.
19	10	266	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	10th	327 445 484 525	Feb. 17 -  March 18 -  April 9 -  April 13 -	21st - 51st - 73rd - 77th -	Feb. 21 March 21 - April 9	Remained at home.
51	4	292	P	Feb. 20	19th -	373	Feb. 26	25th -	_	Remained at home.
157	5	322 323	Feb. 16 Feb. 16	Feb. 18 Feb. 18	5th					
	1	1	1				March 5 .	18th -		Remained at home.

# MULTIPLE CASES in Households-cont.

			In	itial Cases.		1	Late	r Cases.		
	of s.			Date of		<u> </u>		1		
House.	Number of Inmates.	nce to		Date of		nce to gister	Date of Date	Day of Attack of	Date of	Remarks.
,	No Li	Reference to Case Register.	Rash,	Removal to Hospital.	Day of Attack. when removed.	Reference to Case Register.	Date of Rash.	First Case.	Removal.	
253	7	336	P	Feb. 24 -	5th	401 402	March 6 - March 6 -	16th - 16th -	March 7 - March 7 -	
250	8	<b>37</b> 9	Feb. 28	March 2 -	7th	438	March 17 -	26th -	March 18 -	
152	5	384	Feb. 29 - •	March 1 -	4th	469	March 31	34th -	March 31 .	
_	-	385	March 1 -	March 1 -	3rd -	441	March 18 .	21st -	March 18 -	
_	-	390	March 3 -	March 3 -	3rd	448	March 21 -	21st .	March 22 -	
						449	March 21 -	21st -	March 22 -	
	-	425	March 15 •	March 15	4th					
		427	March 15 -	March 15 -	4th					
44	6	424	March 13 -	March 15 -	5th	446	March 21 -	11th -	March 21 -	
100	4	414	March 9 -	March 11 -	4th	450 451	March 21 - March 23 -	14th -	March 22 - March 23 -	
	]		<u> </u>				1			
169	2	411	March 8	March 9 -	4th	462	March 28	23rd -	March 28 -	
255	4	435	March 13 -	March 17 -	8th	465	March 29		_	Remained at home.
150		439	March 17 -	March 19 -	9th	471 472	April 1	22nd -	April 1 April 1 -	
	4							- Dance	Zipiii 1	
_		444	March 20 -	March 21 -	5th -	461	March 28 -	12th -	March 28 -	
274	4	464	March 29 •	March 30 -	4th	490	April 11 -	15th -	April 15	
166		494	April 23 -	April 23 -	3rd					
	6	495 496	April 23 -	April 23 -	3rd					
	Ů	497	April 23 -	April 23 •	3rd					
		498	April 23 -	April 23 -	3rd					
147	2	499	April 23 -	April 23 -	3rd	503	April 28 -	8th -	April 29 -	Reckoned as "initial cases."
151	5	485	April 27 -	April 28 -	4th	533	May 10	13th -	May 10	No. 485 first admitted to hospital April 12th with varicella and dischargedApril 25th.
300		528	May 1	May 2	4th	537	May 15	16th -	May 16	
	6	<u> </u>				547	July 4		July 4	Fresh infection.
295	7	530	May 5	May 5	5th - •	544	May 23	23rd -	May 24	
298	10	532	May 5	May 6	4th	539	May 16	14th -	May 16	
	10					540	May 19	17th -	May 20	
299	. 9	535	May 11	May 11	4th	542 543	May 22 May 23 -	15th - 16th -	May 23 May 25	
						545	May 31	24th -	June 1	
301		548	July 20	July 24	9th	550	July 31	16th -	Aug. 2	
	6					551	Aug. 1	17th -	Aug. 4	
						552 55 <b>3</b>	Aug. 5 · -	21st - 22nd -	Aug. 4	
271	9	351	P	Feb. 24	5th	1	1	1	<u> </u>	Reckoned as "imitial
		991		FGD. 24	001	350	Feb. 25	4th	Feb. 24	case."
36	5	273	P	Feb. 4	4th	335 366	Feb. 19 -	19th - 24th -	Feb. 29 Feb. 24	
						366 374	Feb. 26 -	24th -	Feb. 24	
	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	0.9

# TABLE XLVI.

MULTIPLE CASES in HOUSEHOLDS showing DAY OF ILLNESS on which RASH appeared in the first and subsequent Cases, with reference to the Date of the first Case.

Series B.

	Initial Case." Later Case or Cases.									
House.	Number of Inmates.	Reference to Register.	Date of	' Rash.	Day of Itlness.	Reference to Register.	Date of Rash.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Date of Removal.	Remarks.
266	7	10	June 13		4th -	13	July 7 July 3	24th - 20th -	July 3 July 3.	Accompanied No. 14.
22	5	29	Nov. 17		2nd -	31	Dec. 4 -	19th -	Dec. 10.	
3	5	28	P About	Nov. 17	P	504	Dec. 8	P	Dec. 7.	
131		27	Nov. 24		4th -	32	Dec. 6 -	16th -	Dec. 13.	
	5					35	Dec. 6 -	16th -	Dec. 10.	
						36	P Dec. 9	19th -	Dec. 10.	
203		76	Dec. 23		5th -		Jan. 5	18th -	Jan. 7.	
	9					112 185	Jan. 5 Jan. 23	18th -	Jan. 7. Jan. 23.	
170	9	69	Dec. 31		2nd -	404	March 7 -		March 7.	Fresh infection?
199	8	107	Jan. 4		4th -	278	Feb. 5 -	36th -	Feb. 6.	
					1				1	
98	6	95 <b>101</b>	Jan. 3 Jan. 4		6th - 3rd -	165 511	Jan. 15 Jan. 25	18th - 28th -	_	Remained at home.
						397	March 4		March 4	Probably infected No. 165 or 511.
192	4	508	Jan. 7		4th -	515	Jan. 27	24th -	Jan. 28.	
102	İ	196	Jan. 22		4th -	396	March 4	46th -	March 5.	
	7					458	March 27		March 28	? Fresh infection.
219	7	254 256	Feb. 1		4th -	<b>3</b> 16	Feb. 15	19th -	Feb. 19.	
40	i	217	Jan. 26		2nd -	317	Feb. 11	18th -	-	Remained at home.
	7					334	Feb. 16	25th -	March 15	Stemamed at nome.
	1				l	428	March 15		March 15.	
-		157	Jan. 15		ì	531	May 5		May,5.	Fresh infection?
-		274	Feb. 4		4th -	455	March 24	53rd -	March 24.	
94	7	303	Feb. 10	• •	4th -	352	Feb. 23	17th -	Feb. 23.	
208	3	357	Feb. 24		4th -	423	March 10	19th -	March 24.	
290	10	408	March 6		4th -	483	March 23	21st -	March 24.	
-		387	March 1		3rd -	468	March 30	33rd -	March 30.	
15	9	386	March 2		4th -	488	April 12	45th -	April 14.	
275	6	477	April 5		5th -	526	May 2	32nd -	May 2.	
297	6	527	May 1		3rd -	541	May 19	22nd -	May 20.	
214	6	26	Nov. 27		4th -	34	Dec. 8	15th -	Dec. 9.	
						39 40	Dec. 10 Dec. 10	17th -	Dec. 10.	
10	.	191	Town 0		and			1		Remained at home.
13	5	131	Jan. 8		3rd -	216	Jan. 24 P Jan. 24	19th -	Jan. 28.	remanieu at nome.
	3	151	Jan. 13		4th -	269	Jan. 31	22nd -	Feb. 3.	

APPENDIX. 53

# TABLE XLVII.

MULTIPLE CASES in Households—Cases treated at Home—dates of Onset and Rash in First Cases and in later cases—with reference to Day of Attack of first Cases.

Series C.

	1	1	T-itial Com		1	- Late	T Caron		
	Number		Initial Case			Late			
House.	of Inmates.	Reference to Register.	Onset.	Rash.	Reference to Register.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Date of Rash.	Remarks.
136	6	16	July 29	July 31	19	Aug. 15 -	18th -	Aug. 17.	
245	6	17	Aug. 2	Ang. 6	21 22 23	Aug. 18 - Aug. 21 - Jan. 22 -	17th - 20th -	Ang. 21. Aug. 25. Jan. 28	Fresh infection pro-
									bably.
_	-	23	About Sept. 6 -		24	About Sept. 19			No exact information.
1.	4	25]	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	30	Dec. 1 -	16th -	Dec. 4	
215	4	66	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	75	Dec. 7 -	4th -	Dec. 10 -	Reckoned as initial case.
2	4	43	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	45	Dec. 10 -	5th -	Dec. 13 -	Reckoned as initial case.
211	10	52 53	Dec. 11 Dec. 11	Dec. 14 Dec. 14	63 64	Dec. 15 - Dec. 15 -	5th -	Dec. 18. Dec. 18.	Reckoned as initial cases.
135		48	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	83	Dec. 26 -	16th -	Dec. 28.	
	8				84	Dec. 29 -	19th -	Dec. 31.	
	-	46	Dec. 9	Dec. 12	174	Jan. 15 -	38th -	Jan. 18.	
127		50	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	109	Dec. 28 -	17th -	1	
	10				187 188	Jan. 19 -	39th -	Jan. 22. Jan. 22.	
	10			-	189	Jan. 19 -	39th -	Jan. 22.	
					201	Jan. 18 -	38th -	Jan. 23.	
258		55	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	142	Jan. 8 -	28th -	Jan. 11.	
	7				336	Jan. 26 -	46th -	Jan. 29.	
	-	61	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	89	Dec. 30 -	18th -	Jan. 1.	
52	6	86	Dec. 15	?	129	Jan. 5 -	22nd -	P	
50		74	Dec. 17		103	Jan. 1 -	16th -	Jan. 5.	
	8				102	Jan. 4	19th -	?	
					104	Jan. 4 -	19tL -	P	
209	6	65	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	108 516	Jan. 1 - Jan. 26 -	18th - 48rd -	Jan. 4. Jan. 28.	
124		94	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	152	Jan. 11 -			
	4				229	Jan. 26 -	32nd -	Jan. 28.	
260	2	92 93	Jan. 1 Dec. 30	Jan. 2 Jan. 1					·
125	4	115	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Jan. 5 Jan. 5					
	-	113	Jan. 1	Jan. 5	134	Jan. 7 -	7th -	Jan. 10 -	
59	4	116	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	510	Jan. 10 -	11tb -	Jan. 13 -	
	-	83	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	1	Jan. 15 -	21st -	Jan. 18 -	
218	4	114	Jan. 1	Jan. 5	514	Jan. 22 -	22nd -	Jan. 26	
	1	1	1	1	1			1	
62	7	119	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	211	Jan. 22 -	21st -	Jan. 26 -	

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON VACCINATION:

# MULTIPLE CASES IN HOUSEHOLDS, &c.-cont.

			Init	ial Case	es.			Late	or Cases.		
House.	Number of Inmates,	Reference to Register.	Onse		te of	ch	Reference to Register.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Cases.	Date of Rash.	Remarks.
			Onse		IV.a.	эп.	1		Cases.		
248	6	99 100	Dec. 30 Dec. 30		? - Jan. 1		182 105	Jan. 17 Jan. 20	19th - 22nd -	Jan. 20. Jan. 22.	
73	6	135	Jan. 2	•	Jan. 10		186 520	Jan. 19 - Feb. 5 -	18th - 35th -	Jan. 22. Feb. 8.	
76		96	Dec. 31		Jan. 3		180	Jan. 17 -	18th -	Jan. 20,	
	11						340	Feb. 18 -	50th -	Feb. 20,	
196	8	124 126	Jan. 3 Jan. 3		Jan. 6 Jan. 6						
210		123	Jan. 3		Jan. 6		204	Jan. 21 -	19th -	Jan. 24.	
	5						512 513	Jan. 21 - Jan. 21 -	19th -	Jan. 24. Jan. 24.	
82	6	140	Jan. 5		Jan. 10		233	Jan. 28 -	24th -	Jan. 29.	
212		231	Jan. 5		Jan. 8		281	Jan. 17 -	13th -	Jan. 20.	
	5	507	Jan. 3	• •	Jan. 6		224	Jan. 24 -	21st -	Jan. 21.	
128		144	Jan. 9		Jan. 12		223	Jan. 24 -	16th -	Jan. 27,	
-	5						308	Feb. 10 -	33rd -	Feb./12.	
177	4	173 178	Jan. 14 Jan. 16		Jan. 18 Jan. 19		197	Jan. 19 -	6th -	Jan. 22,	
_		162	Jan. 12		Jan. 16		247	Jan. 27 -	16th -	Jan. 30.	
168		169	Jan. 15		Jan. 18		279	Feb. 3 -	20th -	Feb. 5.	
	7.0						286	Feb. 3 -	20th -	Feb. 7.	
	10						287 288	Feb. 5 -	22nd -	Feb. 7.	
							289	Feb. 5 •	22nd -	Feb. 7.	
142		156	Jan. 11		Jan. 14		518	Jan. 29 -	19th -	Feb. 1.	
	8						257 332	Jan. 29 • Feb. 16 •	19th - 37th -	Feb. 18.	
_	_	194	Jan. 18		? -		203	Jan. 18 -		?.	
197	5	222	Jan. 20 Jan. 22		Jan. 27 Jan. 25		299	Feb. 7 -	19th -	Feb. 10.	
87		206	Jan. 22		Jan. 24		290	Feb. 5 -	15th -	Feb, 6.	
3,	9	200					296	Feb. 6 -	16th -	Feb. 9.	
							519	Feb. 10 -	20th -	Feb. 13.	
113		208	Jan. 20		Jan. 21		307	Feb. 8 -	20th -	Feb. 9.	
	5						309 312	Feb. 7 - Feb. 11 -	19th - 23rd -	Feb. 12. Feb. 12.	
	_	226	Jan. 23		Jan. 27		282	Feb. 2 -	11th -	Feb. 6.	
27	4	228	Jan. 26		Jan. 28		291	Feb. 5 -	11th -	Feb. 8.	
91	6	246	Jan. 29		Jan. 30		267	Feb. 1 -	4th -	Feb. 2	Reckoned as "initial" case.
-	-	225	Jan. 24		Jan. 28		304	Feb. 7 -	15th -	Feb. 11.	
204	3	255	Jan. 29		Feb. 1		301	Feb. 7 -	10th -	Feb. 10.	
173		234	Jan. 27		Jan. 29		313	Feb. 11 -	16th -	Feb. 13.	
	6						319 320	Feb. 13 -	18th -	Feb. 15. Feb. 15.	
								100.10			

# MULTIPLE CASES IN HOUSEHOLDS, &c .- cont.

			Initial Cases.			Late	r Cases.		
House.	Number of Inmates.	Reference to	Da	te of	Reference to	Dave	Day of Attack of	Date	Remarks.
		Register.	Onset.	Rash.	Register.	of Onset.	Initial Case.	of Rash.	
182	7	253	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	330	Feb. 14 -	17th -	Feb. 17.	
21		517	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	329	Feb. 14 -	19th -	Feb. 17.	
	4				337	Feb. 16 -	21st -	Feb. 19.	
57		220	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	310	Feb. 9	16th -	Feb. 12.	
	8	239	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	314	Feb. 10 -	17th -	Feb. 12.	
					348	Feb. 19 -	26th -	Feb. 22.	
60	8	241	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	370	Feb. 22 -	27th -	Feb. 25.	
58		293	Feb. 3	Feb. 6					
	2	300	Feb. 5	Feb. 8					
234	10	283	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	355	Feb. 22 -	19th -	Feb. 23.	
164		272	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	305	Feb. 9	8th -	Feb. 11	Reckoned as "initial"
	6	280	Feb. 2	Feb. 5	360	Feb. 21 -	20th -	Feb. 24.	case.
88	5	311	Feb. 10	2	369	Feb. 22 -	13th -	P.	
175	5	321	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	460	March 24 -	42nd -	March 26.	
33	4	318	Feb. 14	Feb. 17	521	? Feb. 28 -	15th -	March 10.	
28	4	354	Feb. 21 · ·	Feb. 23 · ·	409	March 5 -	14th -	March 8.	
159		407	March 2	?	522	March 9 -	8th -	March 9.	Reckoned as "initial"
	8				523	March 23 -	22nd -	March 25.	Cuse.
					524	April 6 -	36th -	P	
83	6	433	March 11 · ·	March 13	478	April 2 -	23rd -	April 5.	
176		442	March 17 ·	March 20					
	2	443	March 15 -	March 20					

# SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF TABLES XLV. to XLVII.

				Households of which particulars obtained.									
-	-		No. of	No. of	Initia	I Cases	Later cases						
	1.0		Houses.	Inmates.	Removed.	Remained.	Removed.	Remained					
Single cases  Series A.  Multiple cases  Series A.  "B. "C.	-	-	 37 21 50	801 226 134 295	81 53 —	78 1* 23 69	44 29 —	6 5 76					
			267	1,456 Households of	f which no p	articulars of	73 btained.	87					
Single cases $\begin{bmatrix} Series & A. \\ & & B. \\ & & C. \end{bmatrix}$	-	:	42 6 3 9	=======================================	24 7 —	18  3 9	- 4 	2 3 9					
Case arising in hospital -	_	-	 60	_	31	30	4	14					
				-	32								

<sup>\*</sup> This case sickened three days after removal of first case (Nos. 244 and 209).

Particulars were obtained of the inmates of 108 of these houses, numbering 655 in all, of whom 306 were attacked

In Series A. there were 37 houses, in five of which, namely, Nos. 39, 264, 157, 166, and 371 in House List, containing 32 inmates, there occurred 16 cases all of which were removed at the same time, no others subsequently arising in those houses. The remaining 32 households containing 194 inmates, yielded 88 cases of small-pox, 38 of which may be regarded as "initial" cases. Subtracting 38 from 194 we have 156 percent who may be resurred to 38 from 194 we have 156 persons who may be presumed to have been exposed to infection; and of these 50 or 32 per cent. were attacked subsequently to the removal to hospital of the initial case.

In Series B. there were 21 houses containing 134 inmates, In Series B. there were 21 houses containing 134 inmates, amongst whom 57 contracted small-pox, 23 of whom may be regarded as "initial cases." Subtracting 23 from 134, we have 111 persons who were exposed to infection from the initial case, which was retained at home. Of this number 34 or 30.6 per cent. were attacked with small-pox, and the majority of them were removed.

In Series C. there were 50 houses containing 295 inmates, amongst whom 145 contracted small-pox, 69 being regarded as "initial cases." Subtracting 69 from 295, the remainder 226 were exposed to infection at any period after illness of the initial case, and 76 or 33.6 per cent. were attacked with small-pox.

Lastly, taking the whole number of 1,456 inmates of 267 infected houses, we find that 305 were "primarily" attacked (in several instances more than one member of a attacked (in several instances more than one member of a family falling ill within a few days or at the same time as the first). This would leave 1,151 persons subjected to infection (more or less), of which number 160 or 14 per cent. subsequently sickened. And in those houses where the cases were all sent to the bospital (including both single and multiple cases) there would be 500 thus exposed, of whom 50 or 10 per cent. sickened; whilst in those houses where all the cases were retained at home there would be 542 exposed, of whom 78 or 14'4 per cent. sickened.

# Vaccination Statistics.

Of the total number (545) small-pox patients at Batley there were :-

- A. Vaccinated 347, of whom nine died.
- B. Alleged to have been vaccinated, but presenting no marks, 13, of whom one died.
- C. "Undergoing" primary vaccination when attacked with small-pox, 8, of whom one died.
- D. Unvaccinated 167, of whom 46 died, and E. in 10 instances no information could be obtained respecting vaccination.

The mortality in the foregoing classes was therefore:-

- A. Vaccinated - -2.9 per cent.
- B. Alleged vaccination -7.7 ,,
- 12.5 C. Under vaccination -
- 27.5 D. Unvaccinated

In the accompanying Table and Chart IX.\* the incidence every week of these various classes attacked is illustrated.

\* Explanation of Chart IX.:—
This Chart is prepared to show the weekly incidence in Batley of cases of small-pox during the 70 weeks of the cpidemic under review, the cases being separately grouped according to their vaccination relations.

The vaccinated are indicated by the blue tint; the unvaccinated by the red. Those who developed small-pox when undergoing primary vaccination are marked green. Those patients who were stated to have been vaccinated, but who showed no evidence of this are indicated by the yellow tint. Those about whose vaccination no information was obtainable are indicated by the brown tint.

The above colours are retained uniformly in all the remaining diagrams referring to vaccination.

The fatal cases are indicated thus +.

As far as possible each case is referred to the week in which'tz earliest symptoms of the disease were manifested.

### TABLE XLVIII.

BATLEY SMALL-POX, 1891-92.

No. of Week of	Va	cci-	Inf mat	or- ion.	" A lege Va nat	cci-	"U de: Vac nat:	r"	Uni	vac- ited.	Tot	tal.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Week of Ontbreak.  i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi. vii. viii. iii.				_	1 1 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion,		ion.	sessey 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 6 8 5 100 7 10 11 11 9 6 12 7 11 7 3 8 6 6 2 2 2 3 2 2 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
l <b>vii.</b> Iviii.	3	t							1	_	1	_
lix. lx. lxi.							1	-			1	-
									1	1	1	1

			a. Vaccinated 347  20 b. Under Vaccination 8  4. An 3 T
35	83	25	30
	-		
			+
		- L	,
-			
		-	-=
	-		
			-
	930	52	300

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40

d	Total.								
Dearins.	Cases.	Deaths.							
5	347	9							
-	10	-							
-	13	1							
-	8	1							
4	167	46							
9	545	57							

accinated hilst that

cinated.

Cent.
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ersons in
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)	
d.	Type not ascer- tained.
	1
	6
	-
	_
	_

confluent per cent.

confluent per cent.

1; 77 per re vacciccinated: :cinated;

inmates with that nall-pox,

Particulars were obtained of the inmates of 108 of these houses, numbering 655 in all, of whom 306 were attacked with small-pox.

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The mortality in the foregoing classes was therefore:-

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This Chart is prepared to show the weekly incidence in Batley of cases of small-pox during the 70 weeks of the cpidemic under review, the cases being separately grouped according to their vaccination relations.

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The above colours are retained uniformly in all the remaining diagrams referring to vaccination.

The fatal cases are indicated thus +.

As far as possible each case is referred to the week in which'tz earliest symptoms of the disease were manifested.

### TABLE XLVIII.

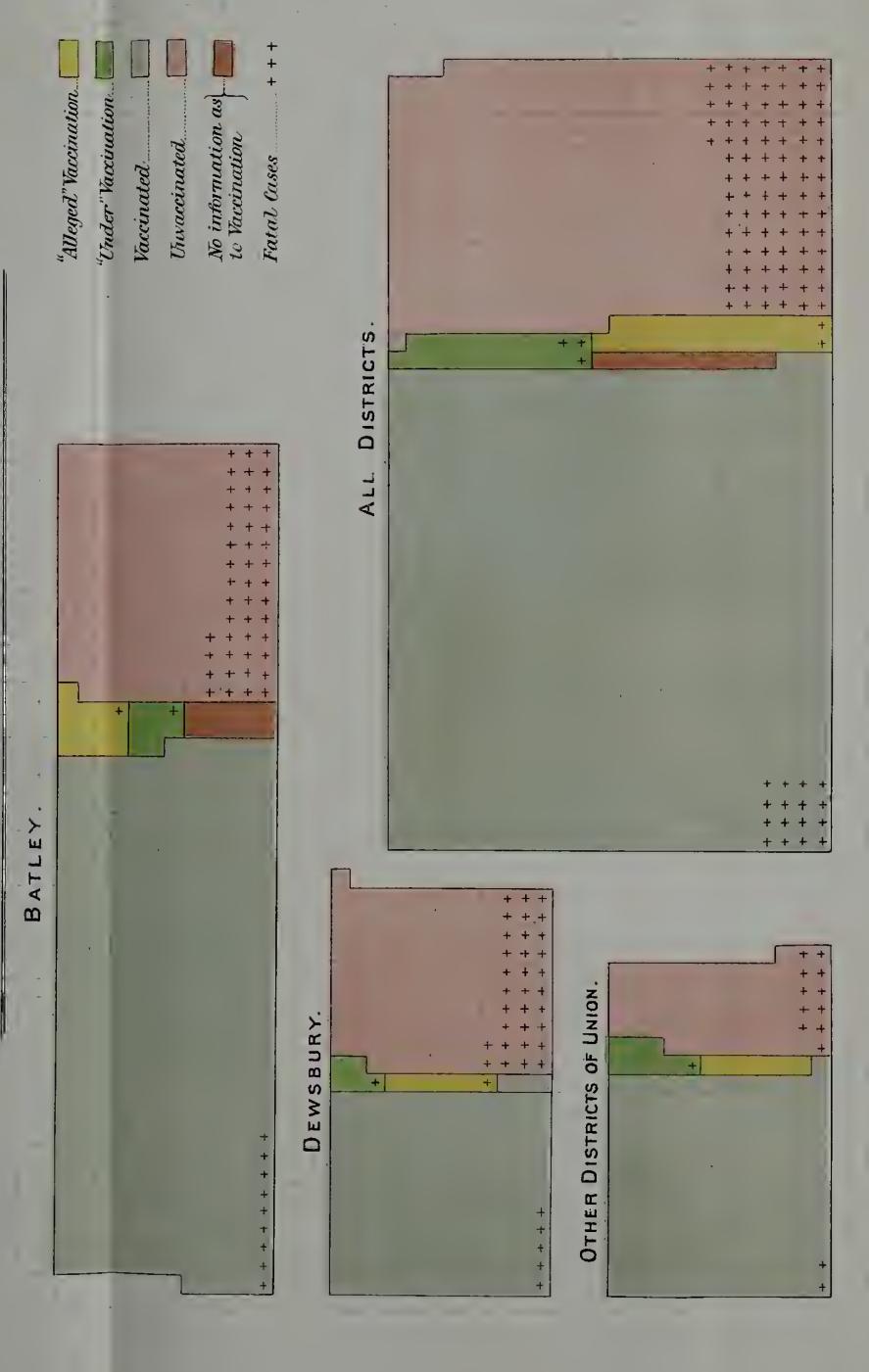
BATLEY SMALL-POX, 1891-92.

No. of Week of	Va nat	eci-	Inf mat	or- ion.	" A lege Vac nati	3C1-	"U de Vac nat	cci-	Unv	ac- ted.	Tot	al.
Outbreak.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
i.	1										1	
ii.	1	_									1	_
iii.									1	1	1	1
iv.									1	1	1	1
₹.			1						1	_	1	_
vi.												
vii.	3	1	1	-					3	1	7	2
viii.												
ix.												
x.	1	-							1	1	2	1
xi.												
xii.	١.											
xíii. xiv.	1	_									1	_
xıv.	1										1	_
xv.	1								1	_	2	
zvi.	2	_							1		2	
							İ					
XX.			1								1	_
XXI.			1	_					,		1	_
xxx.	1	_							3	3	4	3
xxxi.									1	1	1	1
xxxii.	5	_							1	_	6	_
xxxiii.	19	-	1	-	1	1			6	2	27	3
xxxiv.	7	-							8	3	15	3
xxxv.	5	-			1	-			5	_	11	_
xxxvi.	21	-	2	_			1	_	10	3	34	3
xxxvii.	19	_					3	_	7	1	29	1
xxxviii.	22	1	1		1	_	1	-	10	3	34 41	4
xxxix.	38	_	2		2				11	1	53	2
xli.	20	_			1	_	1	_	9	3	31	1 3
xlii.	16	_					_		6	2	22	2
xliii.	21	_			1	_	1	1	12	4	35	5
xliv.	18	_			1				7	1	26	1
xlv.	16	1			3	_			11	1	30	2
xlvi.	15	2			1	_			7	3	23	5
xlvii.	11	1			1	-			3	1	15	2
zlviii.	9	-							8	2	17	2
xlix.	8	-							6	1	14	1
1.	4	-							2	1	6	1
li.	4	_	1	-					2	_	7	_
lii.	9	_							2	2	11	2
liii. liv,	3								3 2	1	6 5	
lv.	2	_							2	_	4	1
lvi.	6	2									6	2
l <b>v</b> ii.												
l <del>vi</del> ii.									1	_	1	_
lix.												
lx.							1	_			1	_
lxi.												
						19			1	1	1	1
					1		,			-		





# CHART SHEWING VACCINATION-RELATIONS OF CASES OF SMALL POX.



BATLEY SMALL-POX, 1891-92-cont.

No. of	Vac		Ini mat	or-	Va	d' ed'' cci- ion.		r"; cci-		7ac- ited.	Tot	al.
Outbreak.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
· lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxvi. lxvii.	1 1 2	_							1 1	1 -	1 1 2 2	1
	647	9	10	-	13	1	8	1	167	46	545	57

In Chart X. the distribution of cases of small-pox amongst the several classes of vaccinated or unvaccinated is depicted\*.

The vaccination-relations of those attacked with smallpox at various ages, are given in the annexed Table :-

TABLE XLIX.

Ages of those attacked with Small-Pox in respect to Vaccination.

		Vac		No form tion to V cin tio	na- as ac- a-	Alle Vac nati	cci-	" U dei Vac nati	r" ci-	Ur vac nate	ci-	Tot	al.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-	1	_	_	_	-	_	3	1	15	12	19	13
1 to 5 years	-	5	-	2	-	_	-	_	_	34	13	41	13
5 to 10 "	-	11	1	2	_	1	-	1	_	24	3	39	4
10 to 15 "	•	40	-	-	-	1	-	2	_	11	2	54	2
15 to 20 "	-	<b>5</b> 9	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	45	5	106	7
20 to 30 "	-	124	1	2	-	6	1	1	-	25	7	158	9
30 to 40 "	-	68	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	2	78	5
40 to 50 "	•	19	-	3	-	-	–	-	-	3	2	25	2
50 to 60 "	•	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	18	2
60 to 70 "	-	3	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
70 years and o	ver	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	3	_
		347	9	10	-	13	1	8	1	167	46	545	57

\* Explanation of Chart X.:—
This Chart shows the actual numbers attacked with small-pox in the period under inquiry, in each of the three divisions employed in the Report, and in all the districts combined; giving the vaccination condition and the mortality amongst these cases.

The chart as expressed in tabular form is as follows:—

,	Vac nate		No in- forma- tion as to Vacci- nation.		Vac		leg. Va	Al- ed" cci- ion.	Unvacci nated.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Batley - Dewsbury - Other Districts All Districts	 347 135 145	9 5 2 16	10 -	  -  -  -	8 5 8	1 1 1 3	13 6 6 25	1 1 - 2	167 119 60	46 32 11 89

82692.

or grouped in age-periods :-

		der l ear.		o 10 ars.		o 30 ars.		and er.	To	tal.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vaccinated	1	-	16	1	223	3	107	5	347	9
No information as to vaccination.	-	-	4	_	3	-	3	-	10	-
Alleged vaccination -	_	-	1	-	7	1	5	_	13	1
"Under" vaccination -	3	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	8	1
Unvaccinated	15	12	58	16	81	14	13	4	167	46
	19	13	80	17	318	18	128	9	545	57

It will be observed that the proportion of the vaccinated increases with the years of age of the subjects, whilst that of the unvaccinated decreases. For at ages—

		Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated		
Under 1 year -	_	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
1 to 10 years -	-	20.5	74.3		
10 to 30 years	-	70.	25.5		
30 years and over	-	83 · 7	10.		

whilst conversely :-

Of the vaccinated :-

0.2 per cent. were at ages under 1 year. 1 to 10 years. 10 to 30 years. 4.6 ,, ,, ,, 64.2 ,, ,, ,, 31.130 years and under. ,, ,,

Of the unvaccinated :-

9. per cent. were at ages under 1 year.

34.7 ,, ,, 1 to 10 years.

48.5 ,, ,, 10 to 30 years.

7.7 ,, ,, 30 years and over.

As to the relation between the type of the attack of small-pox, and the condition of the attacked persons in

regard to vaccination, the following is a summary analysis :-

TABLE L. Type of Small-pox. (See Chart XI.)

Confluent.	Con- fluent.	Co- herent.	Dis- crete.	Mild.	Type not ascer- tained.
Vacccinated	22	37	158	129	1
No information as to vaccination.	1	1	2	2	4
Alleged vaccination	3	1	6	3	_
"Under" vaccination -	3	2	1	2	_
Unvaccinated	97	34	30	6	_

In other words, at all ages.

- (a.) Among the vaccinated 6.4 per cent. had confluent small-pox; 10.6 per cent. conerent; 45.5 per cent.
- discrete; 37·1 per cent. conferent; 45 5 per cent.

  (b.) Among the unvaccinated 58 per cent. had confluent small-pox; 20·3 per cent. coherent; 18 per cent. discrete; 3·6 per cent. mild.

And conversely:

- (a.) Of the confluent cases, 17.4 were vaccinated; 77 per cent. were unvaccinated.
- (b.) Of the coherent cases, 49.3 per cent. were vaccinated; 45.3 per cent. were unvaccinated.
  (c.) Of the discrete cases, 80.2 per cent. were vaccinated; 15.2 per cent. were unvaccinated.
- (d.) Of the mild cases, 90.8 per cent. were vaccinated; 4.2 per cent. were unvaccinated.

Comparing the vaccination condition of the immates of 267 invaded houses visited during the inquiry with that of those amongst them who were attacked with small-pox,

At all ages of 1,456 inmates of the houses: 1,125 were vaccinated or 77.2 per cent.
18 "alleged" to have been vaccinated.

 $\mathbf{H}$ 

50 undergoing primary vaccination at time of exposure.

232 un-vaccinated or 15.2 per cent.

and in 31 no information as to vaccination could be obtained.

In the same households amongst the 465 cases of smallpox arising therein, there were:

296 vaccinated or 63'8 per cent.

13 "alleged" to have been vaccinated.

8 undergoing primary vaccination at time of attack. 144 un-vaccinated or 30.9 per cent.

and in four cases no information as to vaccination could be obtained.

The actual numbers at each age-period being :-

				Vacci- nated.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	Under Vacci- nation,	Un- vacci- nated.	No infor- mation on Vacci- nation,
Un	der 1 y	ear.						
Inmates		•	•	12	0	9	24	0
Cases -	•	-	•	1	0	3	13	0
1 t	o 10 ye:	ars						
Inmates	•	•	•	208	1	24	75	4
Cases -	٠	•	•	13	1	1	51	2
10 t	о 30 уе	ars.						
Inmates	-	-	•	537	8	15	92	10
Cases -	•	•	•	195	7	4	71	1
30 yes	ars and	over.						
Inmates	-	-	•	362	9	2	- 41	14
Cases -	•	•	-	87	5	0	9	1
Age no	t ascer	tained.	.					
Inmates	•	•	•	6	-	-	-	3
Cases -	-	•	-	-	-	-	_	_
			- 1					

Explanation of Chart XI.:—
In this Chart the cases of small-pox occurring in each of the three divisions of the Unions employed in this Report, are analysed with respect (1st) to the type of the attack, and (2nd) with respect to the condition of the subject as regards vaccination.

The particulars upon which the Chart is drawn will be found in Tables XXXIV., L., LXIII, and LXXIX.
It will be seen that the figures at all ages in each district are as follows:—

Confluent. Coherent. Discrete. Mild. Type? Deaths. Deaths. Deaths Deaths Cases. Cases. Cases. Cases. Batley: Vaccinated 158 129 37 Under Vacci-3 8 nation.
Alleged Vacci-3 6 3 nation.
No Information. g Q 4 Unvaccinated 97 44 34 30 g. 6 Total -126 54 75 197 3 142 5 19 5 63 11 40 Q Under Vaccination.
Alleged Vaccination.
Unvaccinated 2 1 3 81 32 19 2 17 Total -39 67 3 58 Other Districts: Vaccinated S 62 64 5 1 Under Vacci-S 5 nation.
Alleged Vaccination. 3 2 Unvaccinated 33 10 15 5 2 5 Total -42 12 18 78 74 7 2

On the assumption that these individuals were all equally exposed to the chances of infection, (which is of course not absolutely the case) these figures show:—

lst. That of the vaccinated class, the proclivity to the disease under one year of age was as 1:12; between 1 and 10 years, as 1:16; between 10 and 30 years, as 1:27; at 30 years and upwards, as 1:41.

2nd. That of the un-vaccinated class, the proclivity under one year of age, was as 1:2; from 1 to 10 years as 1:14; from 10 to 30 years, as 1:13; at 30 years and upwards, 1:45.

3rd. That the general proclivity of all classes at—
"under" 1 year was 1:2.6.

1 to 10 years was 1: 4.5. 10 to 30 years was 1: 2.4.

30 years upwards was 1:41.

h. As regards the other classes, at all ages the proclivity amongst the "alleged vaccination" class was, 1:18; and amongst the "under" vaccination class, was 1:12:1. 4th. As

A previous attack of small-pox had been experienced by 66 of these individuals, viz., 16, between 10 and 30 years of age and 50 at 30 years and over. Of the former, four were vaccinated subjects (including one who was again attacked); in three no information was obtainable as to vaccination (and one of these was again attacked); nine were un-vaccinated. Of the latter, 24 were vaccinated subjects, one belonged to the "alleged" group, and 25 were un-vaccinated (including two who were again attacked.) If one may assume that those who have been vaccinated If one may assume that those who have been vaccinated are on the same plane as to liability to attack as those who have previously had small-pox, the proportions above given may be thus modified :-

ted or previously had Small-pox.	Not Vaccinated nor had Small-pox.				
10 to 30 years.					
549)	83 )				
- 196 or 1: 2'8	83 71 } or 1:1:1				
30 years upwards.					
388	16				
89 or 1: 4'3	16 or 1:2:3				
	549 196 or 1: 2*8				

As regards the question whether vaccinations had any influence in limiting the number of cases of small-pox in households, where the cases were treated at home, and not sent to hospital, I may give here, an analysis similar to that previously given, in respect to the isolation question.

# Single Cases in Houses.

(a) It may be recalled that facts were obtained, concerning 159 households, in which one member alone suffered from small-pox; and that in 82 of these, the patient was removed to infirmary or hospital, leaving 332 persons who had been more or less intimately in contact with the case

Of these 82 cases, 56 were vaccinated subjects, 2 were alleged to have been vaccinated, but showed no evidence of it, in 1 case, there is no information as to vaccination. One was undergoing primary vaccination when attacked, and 22 were unvaccinated (one of these being said to have suffered from small-pox in early life).

suffered from small-pox in early life).

Of the 332 co-dwellers with these patients, 279 were vaccinated, and 20 of them were successfully re-vaccinated on the removal of the patient; 9 were undergoing vaccination before the case was removed; 2 were alleged to have been vaccinated, and in 3 no information could be obtained. There remain 39 unvaccinated persons, 14 of whom, were submitted to vaccination almost immediately on or after the removal of the case. Lastly of the vaccinated subjects, 6 had previously suffered from small-pox, as also had 13 of the unvaccinated. as also had 13 of the unvaccinated.

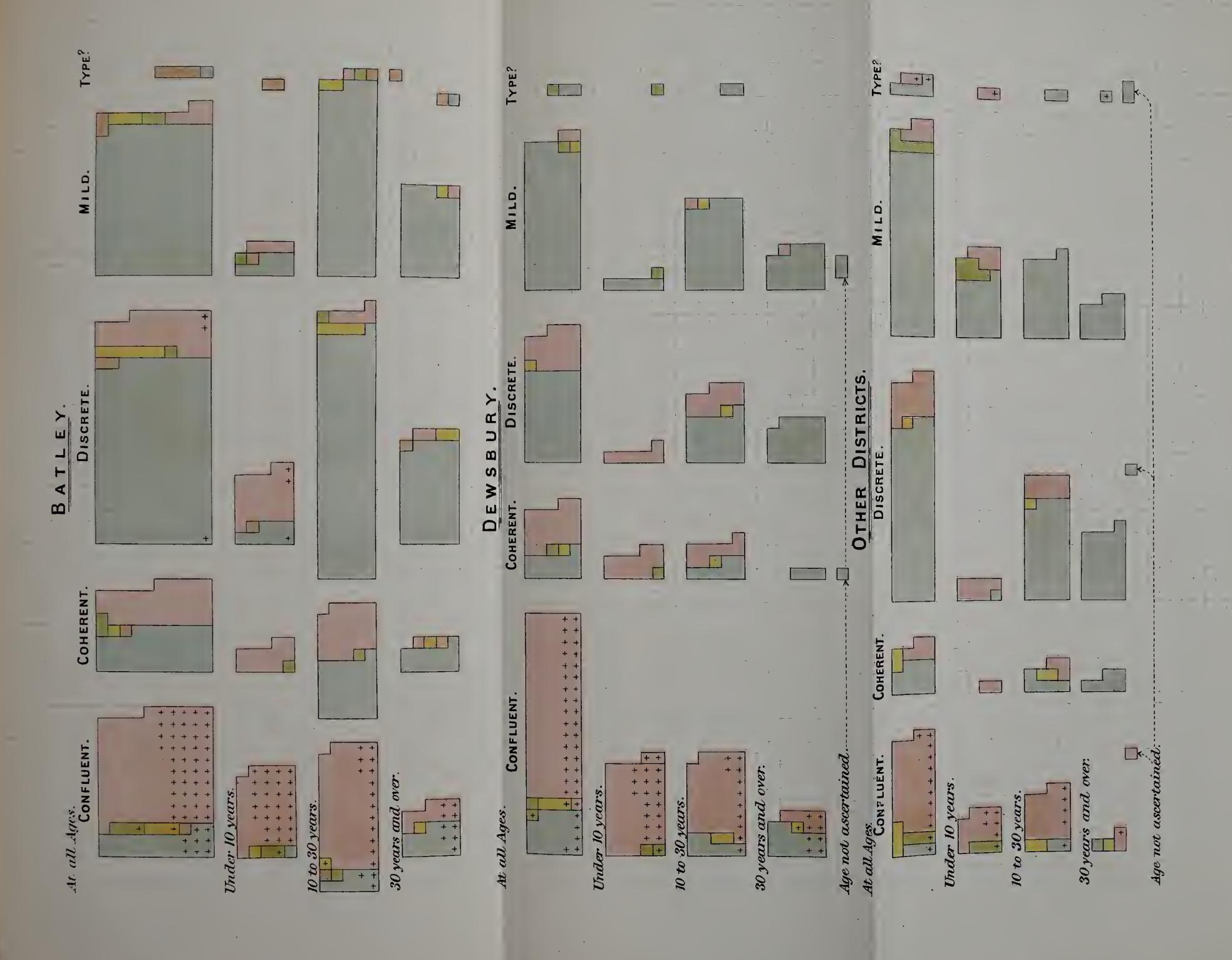
(b) In 77 households, where a single case occurred, the patient remained at home, together with 310 other persons and in more or less intimate contact with them.

Of these 77 cases, 54 were vaccinated subjects, 2 were

Of these 77 cases, 54 were vaccinated subjects, 2 were undergoing primary vaccination, when attacked with smallpox, and 2 were alleged to have been vaccinated, but showed no evidence; 19 were unvaccinated.

Of the 310 co-dwellers with these patients, 260 were vaccinated, and 31 of them were re-vaccinated successfully shortly after the nature of the case was recognised; 18 were "undergoing vaccination," during the patient's illness

<sup>\*</sup> It should be remembered that this class would probably include more members, if it had been possible to inspect the arms of every person.





59 APPENDIX.

having previously been unvaccinated; one was alleged to have been vaccinated, and in 11, no information in this head was obtainable; the remaining 20 were unvaccinated, but 0 of them had proviously suffered from small-nov as but 9 of them had previously suffered from small-pox, as also had 13 of the vaccinated persons, and the one "alleged" <sup>8</sup>ubject.

In tabular form these facts may be thus stated :-

	remo Hos	ses ved to pital rmary.	Cases treated at Home.		
		Inm	ates.	Inm	ates.
		Attacked.	Not Attacked.	Attacked.	Not Attacked.
Vaccinated		56	279	54	260
Re-vaccinated	•		20	-	31
Previous small-pox •	-		6	1	13
"Under" vaccination -		1	9	2	18
"Alleged" vaccination .		2	2	2	1
Previous small-pox -	•	_	-	-	1
No information as to vaccination	n -	1	3	_	11
Previous small-pox -	-	1	_	-	-
Unvaccinated • • •	-	22	39	19	20
Vaccinated on removal of ca	se •		14	-	-
Previous small-pox -	-	_	12	2	10

# Multiple Cases in Houses.

Following the plan previously adopted of dividing the families in which more than one case of small-pox occurred into groups—according to whether the cases were isolated at home or in hospital, the following analysis may be

Series A.—in which every "initial case" was removed to hospital and nearly all of the later cases; there were:—
32 houses containing 194 members, from which 38
"initial cases" proceeded. Of these 38 patients

25 were vaccinated.

l was alleged to be vaccinated but showed no evidence of it.

12 were unvaccinated.

The remaining 156 persons in these houses comprised:—107 vaccinated, of whom 24 contracted small-pox including three out of five who were re-vaccinated on the removal of the first case. Two had previously

had small-pox.

4 were "under" vaccination whilst the initial case was still at home; not one of them contracted small-

pox.

6, no information obtainable, no case of small-pox.

1 who was attacked, was said to have been vaccinated,

but showed no evidence.

38 were unvaccinated, 25 contracted small-pox and 3 had previously suffered from it;

or stated in tabular form .-

			Initial Cases	Remaining Inmates of 32 houses after removal of Initial Cases.		
			removed to Hospital.	Attacked.	Not Attacked.	
Vaccinated	-	-	25	24	82	
Re-vaccinated -		•	_	_	7	
Previous small-pox		-	_	_	3	
Under vaccination		-	-	_	4	
Alleged vaccination		-	1	1	1	
No information as to va	ccin	ation	-	_	6	
Unvaccinated -		-	12	25	13	
Previous small-pox	-		-	-	3	

Series B.—The same method of analysis applied to the comparatively small group of households (21 in number) in which the first to be attacked with small-pox remained at home, the subsequent cases being removed to infirmary or

hospitals, yields the following:—

21 houses containing 134 inmates; 57 cases of small-pox of whom 23 may be regarded as "initial cases" of small-pox. Of these 23 patients:—

14 were vaccinated.

9 unvaccinated.

The remaining 111 persons in these houses included-

91 who were vaccinated, of whom 23 contracted smallpox. One of the others was re-vaccinated at the time of outbreak of the initial case. Two had had small-pox previously.

2 were "under vaccination" when the initial case was in progress, and one of these contracted small-pox. In one no information as to vaccination could be

obtained. 17 were unvaccinated of whom 10 contracted smallpox, and two had had the disease previously.

Stated in tabular form :-

		Initial  Cases kept	Other Inmates of 21 houses.		
		at Home.	Not Attacked.		
Vaccinated		-	14	23	68
Re-vaccinated -	•	•	_	-	2
Previous small-pox	•	•	_	-	4
" Under" vaccination	•	-	_	1	1
"Alleged!" vaccination	•	-	-	_	-
No information as to vac	ccinatio	n	-	_	1
Unvaccinated -	•	-	9	10	7
Previous small-pox	•		-	_	2

Series C .- In this series of households having more than one case of small-pox amongst their members, every case being nursed at home, the analysis of vaccination relations is the following :-

50 houses containing 295 inmates of whom 145 had small-pox. 69 of these may be regarded as "initial cases," and of them—

45 were vaccinated.

2 were stated to have been vaccinated, but showed no evidence.

22 were unvaccinated.

The other inmates (226) of these infected houses com-

170 who were vaccinated, of whom 46 contracted small-pox. One who was attacked hard recently (within a month) been re-vaccinated, and another had been re-vaccinated some years previously; and one had previously had small-pox\*(?). 12 of those who were not attacked were re-vaccinated on this occasion.

14 were "under" vaccination at the time there was small-pox in the house, and 4 of them took the disease.

5 were said to have been vaccinated, but had no evidence. 4 contracted small-pox.

In 9 no information as to vaccinations was obtained.

Three contracted small-pox; two others had previously had the disease.

28 were unvaccinated, of whom 19 contracted smallpox and five had previously suffered from it.

			Initial	Other Inmates of 50 houses.		
			Cases.	Not Attacked.		
Vaccinated		-	45	46	124	
Re-vaccinated -	•	-	_	1	12	
Previous small-pox	٠	-	_	_	1	
Under vaccination	-	-	_	4	10	
Alleged vaccination	-	-	2	4	1	
No information as to va-	ceins	tion	- 1	8	6	
Previous small-pox	-	-	-	-	2	
Unvaccinated -		-	22	19	9	
Previous small-pox		-	- (	_	5	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>circ}$  This person had been employed formerly as a nurse at a small-pcx hospital, where she said that she had seven (sic)mild attacks.

<sup>•</sup> With one exception, viz., No. 244. Vide supra.

It may be instructive to contrast these various series of persons exposed to infection, under varied conditions of preventive measures, by a comparison of their respective attack-rates.

For this purpose one may take the group of multiple cases with the exclusion of those denoted "initial cases" as gauging perhaps more accurately the degree of liability to infection after known exposure. Although this necessitates a separation of the "single cases" from the "multiple series," I will add subsequently the figures relating to the former class, and contrast them with the

ATTACK RATES of SMALL-POX in HOUSEHOLDS of which the Members were exposed to Infection from a Previous Case occuring in the house.

					All Classes.	Vaccinated.	Un- vaccinated.
Whole nu	mber			-	Per cent. 32.7	Per cent.	Per cent.
Series	A	-			32*	22.4	65.8
**	B		•	•	30*6	25.2	58.8
,,	C	-	•	-	34.2	27.0	74.0

Several, however, had previously suffered from small-pox and deducting these will considerably modify the attackrates.

		not attac	on of those ked, who small-pox ously.	Attack Rates, exclusive of those who had had Small-pox previously.			
		Vac- cinated.	Unvac-	All Classes.	Vac- cinated.	Unvac- cinated.	
Whole numb	er -	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 33'8	Per cent. 25.7	Per cent.	
Series A		3.6	23*	33.3	23.3	71.1	
" B		5.8	28.2	32.3	26*4	66.6	
" C	-	0.8	55.2	34.8	27*2	82.6	

Apart from the marked difference in incidence upon the vaccinated and unvaccinated, a subject more fully dealt with hereafter, the most striking fact shown by these statistics is that of the increasing liability to attack as the conditions of exposure are more marked. For it may be remembered that series A. comprises those households from which each case, as it arose, was removed to hospital, that series B. comprises those households in which the initial case (at least) was retained at home, the remainder mostly being removed; whilst in series C. each case as it arose was kept at home.

It will be observed that the above calculations take no note of those "undergoing primary vaccination" when exposed to or attacked by small-pox, nor of those alleged to exposed to or attacked by small-pox, nor of those alleged to have been vaccinated, nor of those of whom no information as to vaccination could be obtained. The numbers are too small to be of much significance, but it may be stated that of those "under" vaccination, all of which were really unvaccinated when small-pox first invaded the household viz., 20, only 5 or 25.5 per cent. were attacked, viz., one out of two in series B., and four out of ten in series C. Thus, so far as the figures go, their liability is almost precisely as that of the "vaccinated class."

Finally reverting to the group of "single cases in houses" it is interesting to observe that the parallalism in the attack rates of (a) those households from which the case was removed, and (b) those in which it was kept at home, obtains throughout each class. For the sake of comparison I have appended to this table the attack-rates of the other ("multiple") series inclusive of the nitial cases :-

ATTACK RATES of SMALL-POX in HOUSEHOLDS in which a SINGLE CASE occurred, and those in which there were MULTIPLE CASES.

-	All Classes.	Vaccinated.	Un- vaccinated.
Single Cases.  Whole number  Cases removed  Cases retained	Per cent. 19.8 19.8 20.0	Per cent. 16.9 16.7 17.2	Per cent. 41°0 36°0 48°7
Multiple Cases. Whole number including "initial cases."	46.2	39.5	77*0

or excluding persons who had previously had small-pox,-

			All Classes.	Vaccinated.	Un- vaccinated.	
Single Cases. Whole number - Cases removed Cases retained		-	Per cent. 20.5 20.5	Per cent. 17.3 17.6	Per eent. 50°3 45°8 60°7	
Multiple Case Whole number -	s. -	-	48.0	40.0	83.6	

I may conclude this part by the following list drawn up on the same plan as the previous one, which contains the data on which much that has been given is based. This list is graphically shown in Chart XII.,\* where the vaccination facts of the inmates of invaded houses are made plain.

# TABLE LI. BATLEY.

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS INVADED by SMALL-POX giving the VACCINATION DATA Of their MEMBERS and of the SMALL-POX occurring amongst them CASES of (Chart XII.).

		In	MAT	ES.		С	ASES C	F SMA	LL-PO	x.†
	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under". Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.
296	1					538				
288	2					71				
56	2					200				
37	2					213				
285	2					214				
10	2					215				
183	2					232				
162	2					248				
137					2					298
148	2					349				
86	1				1	361				
7	2					367				
80	1				1					418
24				1	1				454	
260	1				1	92				93
116	1				1	377				164
58	2					293,300				
176	2					442, 443				
147	2					499, 503				
169	2					411, 462				
242	3					98				
9	2				1	122				

<sup>\*</sup>Explanation of Chart XII.:—
This Chart is the counterpart of Chart VII., viz., that in which each household of which there are particulars is represented. But this chart is coloured so as to indicate the condition of every inmate as regards vaccination, the tints employed being the same as those in Charts IX., X, YI., &c.
† The numerals refer to the register of cases.

HOUSES VISITED

Z

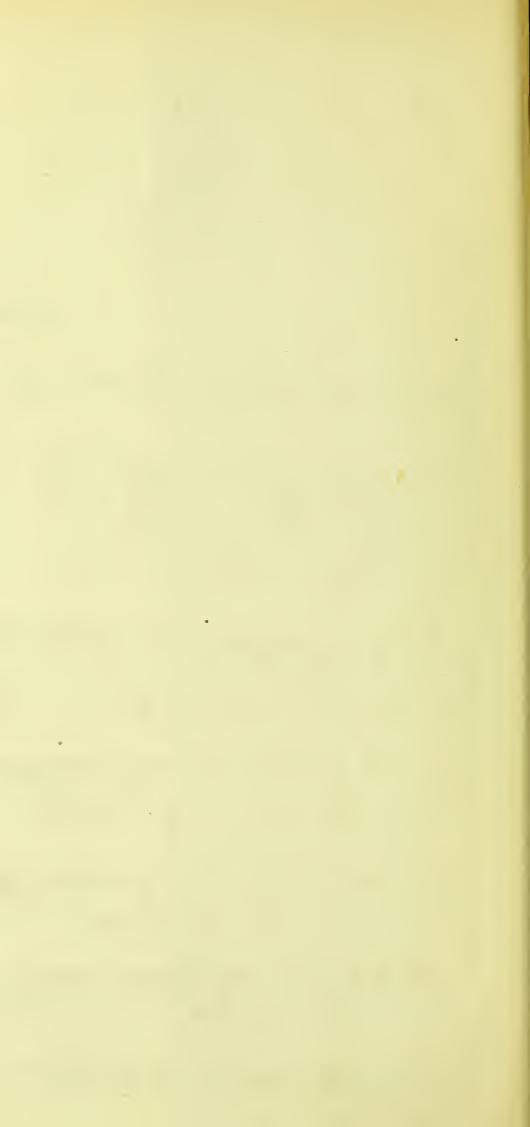
INMATES

AND

CASES

Chart XII

CASES IN HOUSES NOT VISITED



61 APPENDIX.

LIST of Households invaded by Small-pox, &c .- LIST of Households invaded by Small-pox, &c .- continued.

	INMATES.					CASES OF SMALL-POX.					INMATES.					CASES OF SMALL-POX.					
					Y																
	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	" Under " Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated		Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvacoinated,
185	3					158					72	3				1					473
30		2		1		179			170		287 171	3				1	493				501
71 262	3					207					224	3				1	2				4
77	2			1					260		1	4					25, 30				
65 251	3					265 339					59 218	3 2				1 2	510				116 114, 514
252	3					365					125	4					115, 117				
121	3					382					27	1			1	2	228			291	
229 188	3 2			1		383			394		51 33	3 2	1		1	1	292, 373			521	<b>3</b> 18
63	2		1	_		415					28	2			2					354, 409	
284	2				1	436					255	4					435, 465			200	
<b>3</b> 5 276	2 2				1	459				463	274 192	4					464, 490 508, 515				
84	2				1					481	215	4					66, 75				
263	2		1			482	400				2	3			1		43			45	94, 152
279 109	3	2				489	486				124 177	3				1	2 <b>2</b> 9 173, 178				197
115	3					500					21	2				2	517				329, 337
293			2		1	151, 269		546			100	1	1			2 2	451 439				414, 450 471, 472
96 155	2 2		1		1	205				452	150	1									411, 412
43	2				1	209, 244					243 129	5				1	33 44				
204	3					255, 301 357, 423					132	5					57				
208	3										191	4	1			1					67
138 239	3				1	1				5	133 69	5					73 125				
269	2				2					8	187	3				2					132
267	4					9					11	4		1			148				
291 68	3	1			1	54				68	231 54	3	1	2		1	163				167
1 <b>6</b> 3	4					81					207	E	- 1				191				
74	3		١,		1	133				90	46	4				1	1				219
144 278	3	- 1	1			137					29 277	1 2					240 252				
111	4	Į.				139					194	4	1			1	263				
141	4	1				155 168					272	1					275 276				
237 222	3				1					171	184		1				297				
180	4					212					167	;	-1				324				
156 42	3	- 1			1	1				250	12 48	-1	5			1	326 362				
230		3			1					251	232		5				375				
143					4					285	41		5				376				
282 172		3			1	302 353					5		2			3					
93		2			2					380	228 103	- 1	4			1					388
118		4				395					270	!	2 1			1					392
8 67	- 1	3 4			1	406				399	227 119		1			1	393				405
261		2				1				429	53	- 1	5			1	421				200
174		4				440					145	4.1	4			1					426
181		4			1	467	1	1	1	1	108	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1		930

LIST of HOUSEHOLDS INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c .- LIST of HOUSEHOLDS INVADED by SMALL-POX, &c .- continued.

	Inmates.				CASES OF SMALL-POX.					INMATES.				CASES OF SMALL-POX.							
	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	". Under ".	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	_	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	" Under " Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.
64	5					476					297	5				1	541				527
294	5					536					91	3		1		2					246, 267
151 3	3				3 2					485, 533	209 73	3		1	1	1	108 135		520	516	186
22	3		0		2					504 29,31	300	1		•		5	100		020		528 537 <b>547</b>
88	4	1				311,369					245	6					17, 21, 22, 238				
175	3				2					321, 460	214	5				1	34, 39, 40				26
157	3				2					322, 323 384, 469	248 173	6					99, 100, 182, 195 234, 313,				
152 13	3				2	216				131, 230	164	3				3	319, 320 272, 305				280, 360
128	4				1	223, 308				144	98	5				1	95, 101,				397
75	4				1	145, 227				190	166	5				1	165, 511 494, 495, 497, 498				496
197	5					221, 222 299					301	5				1	548, 551, 552, 553				550
131 210	4				1	32, 35, 36 204, 512				27 123	246	6				1	15				
210	4				1	513 224, 231				140	190	6				1					149
113	5					281, 507 <b>208,</b> 307 309, 312					273 25	7			1		161 264				
36	1				4	335				273, 366 374	257	6				1	338	7			
39	2			1	2	79, 506			77	78,80	153	4				3					412
238	2				4					11	139	6				1	470				
226	3		2		1	58					62	7					119, 211				
66 256	4 5		2		1	70				85	264 182	6				1	159, 160 330				253
195	5				1	121				30	94	7					303, 352				
193	5		1					143			240	2		3		2	184	- (			105
134	2		3		1					154	295	7					530. 544				
149	6		2		3	175					266	6				1	10, 13 55, 142,				14
289	1 4		2		2	218		177			258 117	3			1	3	236				118,181
280	6					237					102	3				4	396				192 196, <b>45</b> 8
92	5				1					245	219	5	1			1	254, 256				316
217	6					258					253	5				2	336, 401				402
213 220	4		1		1 2					259 262	40	5		1		1	217, 428		334		317
283	6				٢	277				202	268	7	1				6				
89	6					342					70	8		1		1	56				128
233	6					347					201 17	6		1		2	210				120
292	5 5				1	004				359	241	7				1	284				
281 6	6				1	364 381					198	8					306				
18	6					410					78	3		5			341				346
235	อ้				1	417					165 114	5 7		1		3	456				
26	4			1	1					447	20	6		1		1	120				193
55 104	6 3				3	457				466	196	7		1			124, 126				141, 422
16	6				J	474				-3/00	85	5				3	0.47				,
265	3				3	479					60	8					241, 370 379, 438				
178	4				2					491	250 199	8				4	107				278
136	5				1	16				19	135	5	2			1	83	84			48
52 82	3			ļ	3	86, 129 140				233	50	4		3		1			102, 103,		74
44	,			1	5	120			424	446	142		6			2		257,	104		156, 332
275	5				1	526				477	159	3		3		2	522, 523	518			407, <b>524</b>
83	4				2					433, 478	57	4		1		3	239, 310				220,314 348

		Tor			-	CASES OF SMALL-POX.							
		IN	MAT	E5.				JIIA	III-FUX				
	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	" Under " Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination,	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination	"Under" Vaccination,	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaocinated.			
126	8				1	110							
206	9					130							
140	8				1					150			
225	5		3	1		295							
79	9					344							
286	9					356							
110	1	8				480							
170	8				1	69,404							
271	8				1	351				350			
15	9					386, 488							
189	9					138, 147, 509							
87	9					206, 290, 296, 519 112, 185							
203	6				3	112, 185				76, 111			
31	7	1		1	1	38, 42, 505				41			
299	6	1			2	<b>542,</b> 543				5 <b>3</b> 5, 54 <b>5</b>			
259	9				1	345							
154	7				3	391							
234	8				2	283, 355							
290	10					408, 453							
23	10					166, 261 333							
298	10					532, 539 540				1			
211	8				2	53, 63		ŀ		52, 64			
19	8		1	1	1	266, 484 525			327	445			
127	9				1	50, 109 187, 188				201			
168	3		3		4	189 279, 288				169, 286 287, 289			
244	11					358							
101	11					416							
249	10				1	431							
76	10			1		96, 180, 340							
49	4	1			6					106, 176, 249, 315, 331			
	112	5 31	50	18	232	296	4	8	13	144			

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of CASES of SMALL-POX from Houses, Particulars of whose Inmates were not obtained.

	Vacci- nated.	No Infor- mation.	Under Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	Unvacci- nated.
High Street -					3
Cullingworth Street -		7			
Upper North Street -					12
Clay Fold	18				
Back Chapel Street -		23, 24			
Hume Street	174				46
Ward's Hill	47				
Grosvenor Cottage -		49			
Billcliff Buildings -					51
Wheatcroft	59				
Hanover Street	60				
Crescent Street -	61,89				
Dark Lane					62

LIST of Households invaded by Small-pox, &c.—

continued.

Supplementary List of Cases of Small-pox from Houses, Particulars of whose Inmates were not obtained—cont.

			i	1	
_	Vacci- nated.	No Infor- mation.	Under Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	Unvacci- nated.
Union Street					72
Hume Street!					82
Brown's Buildings -					87
Carlinghow Lane -	202	88			
Grafton Street	91			1	
Staincliffe	97				
Wetherall Street -	113				134
Parker's Place	136			1	
Wilton Street	146				
Harrison's Fold	153				
Woodwell Street -					<b>157,</b> 531
Dark Lane .	247				162
Wilson's Buildings .	172				
Charles Street	203	194			
Purlwell Lane	198				
Henry Street, B. C.	225				304
Victoria Street, B. C.	226, 282				00%
Hick Lane	243				
Woodwell Street -	270				
Warwick Mount -	271				
Brown's Buildings •	455				274
Clay Fold	294				27.2
Suffolk Street	325				
Victoria Street	020				328
Spa Street				Ì	343,
Healey Lane	363				400
Havercroft Fold -	368				
Fearnsides Yard -	372				437
Field Hill -	385, 441				13/
Teach Ct-set	468				387
King Street, B. C.	448, 449				390
Wood Street	398				350
Back Henrietta Street -	413				
North Street	419		1		
	101 A 01	,			
Back Hume Street .	400				
Cross Bank	404				
Taylor Street					461
New Street	411				#OT
Balk Street - Providence Street -	487				
	487				
Bradford Road	492				
Albion Street	502				
Providence Street -	302				529
Bayldon's Place Ambler Street	534	-			929
	904				549
Bradford Road - •					329
	50	6	-	-	23
Small now hospital	403				
Small-pox hospital -	403				
	51	6	-	-	23
	·	1		1	1

### DEWSBURY.

Number of cases of small-pox in Dewsbury. First case in 8th week of the epidemic. The outbreak among inmates of workhouse infirmary. Particulars of infection of some of the cases. The outbreak in a Board School. List of households invaded, with particulars of ages of members, and those attacked. The sanitary condition of infected houses. Weekly incidence—monthly prevalence. Age and sex, distribution. Occupations of those attacked. Types of the disase. Number of cases removed to Fever Hospital. Analysis of incidence in 130 households. Comparison of occupations of all inmates of those houses and of those attacked with small-pox. Single and multiple cases in houses. Vaccination statistics of those attacked (a) according to order of attack, (b) according to age, (c) according to type of disease, (d) according to those exposed but not affected, (e) single or multiple cases in houses. Previous attack of small-pox. List of households and vaccination data of their inmates.

During the period covered by this inquiry there were known to have occurred in Dewsbury 265 cases of smallpox, inclusive of 6 of the inmates of the workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe, the notifications of infectious disease arising in that institution being made to the Dewsbury Authority.

It was in the 8th week of the outbreak in the Dewsbury Union that the first case occurred in the town. This was the case of a young man, J. L., living in Whitley Street, who was employed at F.'s mill at Staincliffe, adjacent to the Union Workhouse, in the fever block of which there were at the time four cases of small-pox. He was attacked on June 14th, 1891, and a girl working in the same mill from Batley was attacked on June 7th (Batley, Reg. No. 5). On June 23, W. S. (No. 2), a fellow-worker at the same mill, living in Nowell Street, was also attacked. He may have been infected by the preceding case, but that these workers should have been infected from the cases in the workhouse is impossible to prove. At the presumed date of the infection of J. L. there were only two such cases in the fever block, and they had been there for two or three weeks. J. L. was unvaccinated, the rash appeared in bis case on June 17, and he was removed to the Dewsbury Fever Hospital on June 19. His mother (No. 13) was attacked on June 30, evidently infected by him. It is remarkable that the third case (A. G. f., æt. 21) notified in Dewsbury, lived at Staincliffe, in a dwelling about 50 or 60 yards from the workhouse infirmary, from which it was separated by fields in which she was accustomed to walk. This patient sickened on July 1st, and at the time of her supposed infection, there would be seven cases in the workhouse fever block, five admitted between June 12th and 16th.

It was at this time that some of the inmates of the work-house infirmary came to be infected, and a few particulars of these cases (for which I am indebted to Dr. Halliwell, the medical officer to the workhouse) may here be given.

Prior to the appearance of small-pox amongst the inmates of the workhouse infirmary, the following patients had been admitted into the "fever" wards adjoining:—

From Batley, Case No. 1. Admitted May 7, discharged July 1.

From Batley, Case No. 2. Admitted May 12, discharged July 26.

From Batley, Case No. 4. Admitted May 26 (died May 30).

From Batley, Case No. 5. Admitted June 12, discharged August 14.

From Batley, Case No. 6. Admitted June 12 (died June 16).

The first patient in the infirmary to be attacked was Hannah D., æt. 20, a cripple, who had long been an inmate. She did not occupy a ward contiguous to the small-pox block, but may possibly have been infected by frequenting the bath-room, which is so situated. She fell ill on June 16 (No. 180 in Dewsbury list), and had an attack of confluent small-pox. Allowing 14 days for the incubation of her illness, there would be at the time of her presumed infection only two small-pox patients in the "fever" block, who, moreover, would have passed the acute stage of their illness.

The next infirmary inmate to be attacked was Rawson D., æt. 14 (No. 181 in Dewsbury list), a phthisical lad who had improved in health since coming to the infirmary, and who, at the time of his contracting small-pox, was engaged in the tailor's shop. He slept in ward 7 of the infirmary, i.e., precisely opposite the fever block, occupying a bed at the opposite end of the ward

to that contiguous to the fever block. He sickened on June 24th, and at the time of his presumed infection (on June 11), there were only two cases of small-pox in the fever block. He had a confluent attack, and died on June 30.

The following cases of small-pox were admitted from June 12 to July 5, when the next infirmary inmate took ill:—

From Batley, Case No. 8. Admitted June 15, discharged August 15.

From Batley, Case No. 12. Admitted June 15 (died June 20).

From Soothill Upper, Case No. 1. Admitted June 15, discharged July 27.

From Birstal, Case No. 1. Admitted June 16, discharged about July 20.

From Heckmondwike, Case No. 1. Admitted June 20, discharged about July 20.

From Batley, Case No. 10. Admitted July 4 (convalescent).

From Batley, Case No. 13. Admitted July 4, discharged August 7.

From Batley, Case No. 14. Admitted July 4 (died July 8).

On July 5 a third inmate of the infirmary was attacked with small-pox, viz., Wm. B., æt. 27 (No. 182 in Dewsbury list), an epileptic, long an inmate (unvaccinated). He occupied a bed in Ward 5, beneath the window looking on to the small area that divides the main infirmary building from the fever block. Presuming that he was infected about June 22, he could hardly have contracted the disease from R. D., who did not sicken until the 24th, nor from H. D., who was sent to the fever block a week previously. At that time (June 22) there would be in the small-pox block eight cases of small-pox.

On July 7 two more infirmary inmates were attacked, viz., Emily S., æt. 24, and Hannah S., æt. 29 (Nos. 183 and 184 in Dewsbury list). At the presumed date of their infection there would be nine cases in the small-pox wards. Both these women were engaged in the laundry which adjoins the small-pox block, and they slept in wards further removed from that building. H. S., an epileptic (unvaccinated), died on July 17 from her attack of small-pox. E. S. (vaccinated) had a bad confluent attack, and was not discharged until November 7th.

A month elapsed before any other of the infirmary inmates were attacked with small-pox, and, meanwhile, no fresh cases were being admitted to the fever block. This, the last inmate to be infected was Frank J., æt. 20, who was convalescent from a severe attack of facial erysipelas when attacked with small-pox. He occupied a bed in No. 6 ward, beneath the window facing the fever block, and at the presumed date of his infection (he sickened on August 4), there were (probably) 10 cases of small-pox in the building.

Although in the month of December there were admitted from Batley 17 cases of small-pox (viz., one on the 4th, one on 7th, three on 9th, five on 10th, one on 13th, one on 14th, five on 31st), no other infirmary inmate was attacked with the disease.

The following is a list of these admissions:-

From Batley. Case No. 34. Admitted December 4th.
,, No. 504. Admitted December 7th.
,, Nos. 38, 41, 42. Admitted December 9th.

,, Nos. 31, 35, 36, 39, 40. Admitted December 10th.

", No. 51. Admitted December 14th.
", Nos. 77, 78, 80, 505, 506. Admitted December 31st.

Returning to the cases arising in Dewsbury, it is only possible to give particulars of a few of them, as to their sources of infection, gathered from personal inquiry made some months afterwards.

M. H., a girl, 15 years of age (No. 9), worked at a mill next to a woman who came from a house where a child had been taken ill (? No. 4, attacked August 1). M. N. was attacked on Aug. 14, and a fellow worker at the same mill (S. S., No. 10), attacked on the same day, died in the hospital. The mother of S. S. (No. 14) was attacked on August 29th, i.e., 12 days after the removal of her daughter to hospital.

No. 12, a child of two years old, living in Nowell Hill Road contracted the disease by visiting a house in the





APPENDIX.

same road where a miner (J. A., No. 174) was lying ill. This was one of the few cases not removed to hospital. The child (No. 12) was unvaccinated, she sickened on August 16th (J. A. was ill from July 25 to about August 12th), and died in the hospital on August 26th.

Mrs. H. (No. 17), attacked on September 19th, was inoculated on both nipples by the infant (No. 18) she was suckling at the time; this child being removed to hospital on the 10th three days after its rash appeared. The father (No. 19) was attacked on September 24.

T. M. (No. 24), a dealer in cast-off clothing, fell ill on September 11; he had possibly been infected in the course of his trade.

F. C. (No. 25), a lad employed in a large grocery store, was attacked simultaneously October 18-91, with a companion of his (No. 26), who lived in a district where some cases had recently occurred.

Mrs. W., æt. 75, had a mild attack of small-pox, which occurred on October 18th. She had been nursing some neighbour's children (Nos. 21 and 23), in one of whom the rash appeared on October 5th.

T. W., a delicate unvaccinated child of two years old was admitted into hospital (No.133) on November 25th, in a moribund state. This case had been notified as variola, but was subsequently regarded by the medical attendant as one of "chicken-pox." A sister of this patient, æt. 5, had also had "chicken-pox" two days before. Her case is not included in this record.

R. S., m., at. 19 (No. 41), a weaver employed in a mill at Batley, sickened on January 9, 1892. He stated that he was working next to a lad whose sister had died from small-pox. [This may be No. 72 in Batley Register, a child who developed the rash on December 21 and died on January 11.]

Mrs. D. (No. 48), living in an open district on high ground may have been infected through her husband who visited houses in Batley to collect rates. She was attacked on January 19. Her sister, Mrs. H. (No. 61), who came to see her before her removal on the 24th, sickened with small-pox on February 4th.

In this month a family of eight members living in the Vulcan Road all suffered excepting the father. The first to be attacked was a lad of 19 (W. H., No. 47), who complained of illness on January 15, and was removed to hospital on the 21st, the day following the appearance of his rash. He was employed as a teamer (carter). His mother and her other five children all developed the rash on February 1st, and were removed to hospital on the 2nd on February 1st, and were removed to hospital on the 2nd.
The two youngest, æt. six and two years respectively, were unvaccinated. These two had confluent attacks; those of Mrs. H. and W. H. were of the coherent type, the rest were mild attacks.

P. H., a plumber, 17 years (No. 49), sickened on January 21. He had visited his brother-in-law in Batley (No. 118 in Batley Register) during the attack of small-pox from which the latter was suffering (rash appeared in this case January 5, and he was removed to hospital January 9, when he died). A brother of P. H. living in Batley (No. 164 in Batley Register) also took the disease (rash, January 16th).

P. H., a miner, et. 18 (No. 51), attacked on January 29th; was probably infected by a fellow-miner (M. C., No. 45) with whom P. H. sat up one night before his removal to hospital on January 18.

In the month of February a considerable number of cases occurred amongst the children attending one of the largest and best managed elementary schools in Dewsbury. first known to have sickened was L. N., a girl, 9 years of age (No. 173), living in Ernest Jones Street. She was attacked on February 3rd, and removed to hospital on the 11th; her two brothers, J. N., æt. 5, and E. N., æt. 7 (Nos. 89 and 86), were attacked on the 20th and 21st respectively. On February 5th, B. S., a girl of 12 (No. 68), was attacked and removed to hospital on the 12th. She was unvaccinated and her three sisters and one brother, also unvaccinated and also attending this school, took the disease, the cmated and also attending this school, took the disease, the dates of each of their illnesses being February 19th, 22nd, 24th, and 25th respectively (Nos. 88, 90, 91, 93). The father, E. S., a weaver, vaccinated (No. 87), fell ill on February 20th; the only member of the household of seven who escaped being Mrs. S., æt. 35, vaccinated. On February 5th also the head mistress, Miss G., æt. 34 (No. 69), was attacked. She head been in delicate health Who escaped being Mis. 5., &c. 55, Vacchated. S. February 5th also the head mistress, Miss G., &c. 34 (No. 62), was attacked. She had been in delicate health for the past two years; her infantile vaccination had been unsuccessful, but she was vaccinated successfully at the age of 17. She was removed to the hospital on February 10th, and died there on the 17th. Another teacher,

Miss D., of Liversedge, was attacked with discrete small-pox on February 6th (see "Liversedge"). On February 7th, T. S., et. 7 (No. 75), unvaccinated, in the same school and living in Vulcan Road, was attacked; he died in hospital on the 23rd. E. E., a girl, et. 11 (No. 67), living in Cossham Street, was attacked on February 8th, and removed to hospital on the 12th; she also was unvaccinated, and her brother, et. 16 (No. 94), vaccinated, fell ill on February 25th. Lastly, on February 15th a boy of removed to hospital on the 12th; she also was unvaccinated, and her brother, æt. 16 (No. 94), vaccinated, fell ill on February 25th. Lastly, on February 15th, a boy of eight years (A. S., No. 74), unvaccinated, living in Vuican Road, next door but one to his schoolmate, T. S., was attacked with confluent small-pox. The origin of this outbreak is not quite clear. It may have been due to children attending the school from an infected house. I was informed by Mr. A. (brother-in-law to Miss G.) that about a fortnight before her illness, Miss G. noticed that two children were alling and feverish. She sent them home, and learnt subsequently that there was small-pox in home, and learnt subsequently that there was small-pox in their house; but I have no record of any child at this school having the disease prior to February 3rd in this year; two of the earlier cases in the epidemic (July 1891) were children who did attend there; and subsequent to this period others of the same school were attacked from this period others of the same school were attacked from this period of the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same school were attacked from the same scho time to time, but without any such marked evidence of infection at the school as in this series of cases. It is noteworthy, however, that of 57 school children (from all schools) who had small-pox 34 were the first (in 16 instances the only case) cases that arose in their respective

F. P., æt. 18 (No. 70), engaged as a charwoman said that two weeks before she was taken ill (February 8th) she was visited by a friend from Batley, who brought her a present of a fur cape. This friend was employed at a mill where some cases of small-pox had recently occurred. F. P. also stated that Mr. and Mrs. A. at whose house she was working were ill about a week after she was removed to hospital. If their illness was small-pox it must have been so mild as to have passed unrecognised, for there was no notification made of it.

A friend of H. P., viz., K. C. (No. 98), was attacked on February 29th.

H. T., æt. 16 (No. 71), engaged in Postal Telegraph service, living at Woodville, Leeds Road, was attacked February 12th. He had been re-vaccinated a year previously, but it did not take, and he had no clear marks of his primary vaccination. His sister, a dressmaker, æt. 37 (No. 99), sickened on March 1—(H. T. had been removed to hospital on February 15th)—and his brother, æt. 27 (No. 101), on the 3rd. The infection may have been brought to this house by a neighbour (No. 69), who (No. 101), on the 3rd. The infection may have been brought to this house by a neighbour (No. 69), who sickened about the same time, and who was occupied as an insurance agent in visiting parts of Dewsbury, then infected with small-pox.

An instance of re-infection of a house may here be ted. It is in a court off High Street, Dawgreen, a block cited. of eight privies, being situated in the centre of the unpaved area, surrounded by houses. One of them, a of whom A. C., a schoolboy, at. 10 (No. 73), unvaccinated, was attacked with small-pox on February 16th, and removed to hospital on the 19th, where he stayed for seven moved to hospital on the 19th, where he stayed for seven weeks. No other case occurred in this dwelling until May 24th, i.e., fully 6 weeks after H. C. had returned home. At this date (May 24th) S. E. C., a school girl, æt. 9 (No. 219), the only other unvaccinated inmate, fell ill, and was removed to hospital on May 28th, where she remained till July 4th.

E. B., f., 16 (No. 96), a weaver, living at Batley Carr, who fell ill on February 25th, worked at a mill next to the sister of a lad who had died in the Batley Small-pox Hospital. (? Batley Reg., 278, admitted to hospital February Call.) ruary 6th.)

E. W., m., 20 (No. 97), attacked February 25th, may have been infected through W. H. L. (No. 94), whose sister (No, 67) was removed to hospital on February 12th.

M. A. B., f., 35 (No. 106), a friend of No. 98 (above referred to), was attacked on March 4th; she could hardly, however, have been directly infected by No. 98, but probably indirectly through her from No. 70.

No. 103 is the case of a miner, attacked on March 5th, attributed to infection of the house by a woman who came to stay there whilst her own house was being fumigated. He infected his younger brother, attacked March 19th (No. 126).

No. 111 is the case of the man who drove the hospital ambulance. He had not been re-vaccinated, and indeed bore no marks of the vaccination alleged to have been done in infancy. He was attacked on March 8th, removed on the 12th, and remained there till May 7th, having had a confluent attack.

E. H., f., 16 (No. 123), a machinist at a mill in Batley Carr, attacked on March 17th. A fellow-worker living at Batley (Batley Reg., 383) had been taken ill at the end of February.

The occupant of Burgh Mill Farm (No. 136) was attacked on March 27th and died in the hospital on April 8th. He was 21 years of age and unvaccinated. The farm is the nearest dwelling to the hospital, the smoke from which was "often blown over the house."

No. 145 is the case of an infant who was being suckled by its mother, when the latter was attacked with smallpox. The child showed symptoms of the disease on the 14th day of the appearance of the rash on the mother (No. 138).

Mrs. D., wife of the cemetery lodge-keeper, the lodge being situated between the hospital and Crow Nest, was engaged for a month in the capacity of cook at Crow Nest, where convalescing small-pox patients were received. A week after returning home she was attacked with small-pox (No. 141) April 1st, and her husband (No. 147) fell ill on April 13th. His attack was a severe one.

No. 158, attacked April 14th, had visited her relations, the V.'s, at Heckmondwike, three of whom had had smallpox a month previously. (Nos. 11, 14, 15 in Heckmondwike list.)

No. 164 was apparently infected at the hospital where he was engaged in superintending the formation of a road.

In two instances cases of varicella were mistaken for small-pox (and the difficulty in distinguishing the mildest form of the latter from varicella is great), with the result that they were infected in the hospital to which they had been sent. In one of these, eight members of a family of 10 contracted small-pox. B. K., f., act. 3 (No. 227), sickened on June 1st, 1892, a rash appeared, and she was sent into hospital on June 4th. F. K., f., 9 (No. 244), and F. K., f., 6 (No. 235), a rash in each appeared on the 20th when they were sent into hospital. No. 227 sickened with small-pox on June 25th in the hospital and died on July 3rd. No. 244 returned home on July 2nd, but on the 5th exhibited small-pox papules, and was sent back to hospital on the 8th. No. 235 was still in hospital when she sickened with small-pox on June 27th, and died on July 6th. In the interval (July 2nd to 8th), that F. K. (No. 244) was at home she probably infected the rest of the family who sickened as follows:—July 15, W. K., m., act. 17 (No. 249); July 17th, L. K., f., 11 (No. 250); July 18, W. K., m., 14 months (No. 251); July 20th, A. K., m., 13 (No. 253); July 21st, F. K., f., 9 (No. 254). All but Nos. 253 and 254 were unvaccinated. The father had had small-

pox în boyhood; whilst Mrs. K., who accompanied her infant to the hospital, did not contract the disease.

V. G., f., æt. 23, a weaver, who had been suffering from neuralgia for three weeks, had a rash appear on the forearm on July 29, which was thought to be variolous. The case was at once notified and removed. She was discharged from the hospital on August 8th, i.e., the 11th day of her residence there. She felt ill and weak on the 9th, and some undoubted small-pox papules appeared on the 13th, and she was re-admitted into the hospital on the 15th.

I have a few other facts gleaned by inquiry as to the infection of some of the cases, but they are not of material importance.

Infected Households.—In the following list the houses that were infected are ranged in the order in which the first cases were attacked, the table showing the proportions of the inmates in four age-periods (viz. under 1 year, 1 to 10 years, 10 to 30 years, and 30 years upwards). It will be seen that there were infected in—

•				Houses.	Cases arising in these Houses.
June July August September October November December	-	-	-	2 7 3 3 4 5	3 10 4 5 6 7 5
January February	1892.	•	-	26 12 26	23
March April May	-	-		26 23* 28 17	48 36 46 26
June July August	-	-	-	10 10 7	20 12 7
				133	218

<sup>\*</sup> Also one case at Infirmary.

APPENDIX. 67

LIST of HOUSEHOLDS in Dewsbury invaded by Small-pox, in Order of Incidence of the Disease, with Number and Ages of their Members, and of those attacked with Small-pox.

			e to	]	All In	mates			Attacked wit	h Small-pox.	•
Date of Invasion.		Street.	Reference to House List.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 years and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30,	30 years and upwards.
1891. June 15 -		Back Whitley Street	29		1	4	2			1	13
,, 24 -		Nowell Street	56			2	2			2	
July 1 -	-	Staincliffe	88		3	2	2			3	1
" 1 -	-	Whitley Street	_	-	_	_	_			4	
" 15 -	-	Boothroyd Lane	_	_	_	_	-			7, 8	
,, 16 -	-	Thornton Street	12			2	3			30	
,, 22 -	-	Whitley Street	28		1	4	2		6		
,, 22 -	-	Scout Hill	_	-	-	_	_		11	10	14
,, 23 -	-	Nowell Hill Road	46				4				174
August 14 -	-	Nowell Hill Road	58		1	5	1			9, 16	
,, 16 -	-	Nowell Hill Road	45		1	3	2		12		
,, 28 -	-	Whitley Street	26		2	2	1			15	
September 3	-	Whitley Street	27		3	1	2		18		17, 19
,, 4	-	Carlisle Street	66			4	1			20	
" 11	•	Huddersfield Road	16			1	3				24
October 3 -	•	Fall Lane	35	1	3		2	23	21		22
" 18 -	-	Westgate	7		1	6	3			25	
,, 18 -	-	Fall Lane	34				2				28
,, 19 -	•	Cliffe Road	6		1	4	2			26	
November 3	•	Leeds Road	_	-	_	_	-			34	27
,, 6	•	Commercial Street	_	_	_	-	_			32	
,, 8	-	Dewsbury Moor	-	-	_	_	_		29	31	
" 20	-	Princes Street	51		3		2	1	133	20	
,, 30	-	Middle Road, Daw Green	24	1	3	4	2		00 35 00	33	
December 22	•	Quarry Road	72 48		3	,	2		<b>36, 37,</b> 38	35	39
,, 26	•	School Lane	40		_	1	2			30	
1892. January 1 -	-	Heckmondwike Road	-	-	_	_	_				40,46
" 7 -	-	Horsfield Street, Batley Carr -	_	_	_	_	-			42	
" 8 -	-	Back Leatham Street	_	-	-	-				43, 44	
,, 9 -	-	Boothroyd Lane	30			2	3			41	
" 15 -	-	Curry Fold, High Street	41		2	3	4		66	45, 65	
" 15 -	-	Vulcan Road	10		2	5	1		56, 57	47, 52, 53, 54	55
" 19 -	•	Longlands	89	1	1	1	1			48	
,, 19 •	-	Lane	_	-	_	-	_		ĺ		178 Age ? 179
,, 21 -	-	Low Lane, Batley Carr	64			1	2			49	
,, 23 -	-	Newlands	-	-	_	_	-			50	
,, 28 -	•	Broughton Lane	61		3	2				58	
" 29 - February 2 -		Middle Street, Daw Green Thornhill Road	23 39		1	3	2			51	
			81		4	1	2		86 00 380	59	
	-	Back New Street	44		4	3	2		86, 89, 173 81	60	
		Thornhill Road	20		1	3	2 2		91	60	01
		Upper Road	69		1	2	1			63	61
,, 5-		Victoria Road	90		2	1	3			00	62
" 5-		South Woodbine Street -	32		2	3	2		91, 93	68, 88, 90	87
" 7-		Vulcan Road	8		2	3	2		75	22, 00, 00	01
" 8-		Cossham Street	75			3	1			67, 94	
" 8-		Kensington Street	13			3				70	
" 9-	-	Back New Street	43		2	4	2			64	
,, 12 -	-	Woodville Road	3			3	5			71, 101	99
" 12 -		Nowell Hill Road	59			4	2			72	
,, 13 -	-	Woodville	4		3	2	2		82, 83		69
,, 15 •		Vulcan Road	9	1	2		2		74		
,, 16 -		Ingham Street	42		1	6	2		219	73	
		* The	e numer	als refer t	to the Re	gister o	f Cases.				-

<sup>\*</sup> The numerals refer to the Register of Cases.

			e to		All In	mates.		A	ttacked with	Small-pox.*	
Date of Invasion.		Street.	Reference to House List.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 years and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 years and upwards.
1892. February 16 -		Fall Lane	_	_	_	_	_	76		95	
,, 19 -		Tweedale Street	11		. 1	3	2	,,,		77	
,, 20 •	-	Scout Hill	78			6	2			78, 80, 84,	
,, 22 •		High Street	40		2	2	2			85	79
,, 23 -		Thornhill Road	38		_	2	2				92
,, 25 -	-	Upper Road, Batley Carr -	70		1	2	2			96	
,, 25-	-	Scout Hill	76		2	4	2			97	
" 27•		Kensington Street	14		2	6	2			98, 115,	
,, 28 -	-	Cemetery Road	86		1	4	2			116, 117 100	
,, 29 -		Smith Road, Batley Carr -	65		3	1	2		119		102
March 4 -	-	Back Kensington Street -	15		-	2	2				106
,, 5 -	-	Huddersfield Road · ·	33		2	2	2		126	103	
,, 5 -	•	Scout Hill	79		1	1	3			104	
., 5 •	-	Back Gladstone Street - •	55		2	3	1		107, 108	129	
. 5 •	•	Quarry Road	73		1		4				110
7 -	-	Back Lawson Street	2			1	1			105	
,, 7 -	٠	Bradford Road, V—— Hotel -	_	-	-	-	-			109	
., 7 -	•	Thornhill Road · · ·	17		2	4	2			132, 143	113
., 7 -	٠	Fall Lane	36			1	3				118
., 8 -	•	Back Cliffe Street · ·	5			2	1			111	
,, 10 -	-	Infirmary	_	-	-	_	-			112	
,, 11 -	-	Kiln Road · ·	_	-	-	-	-				Age? 11
,, 14 •	٠	Thomas Street, Batley Carr -	67			2	2			134, 135	120
,, 17 -	-	Naylor Street, Batley Carr .	68		1	5	2			123, 142	
,, 17 -	•	Raven Street	49			4	2			125	
,, 17 •	-	Gladstone Street	54			5	2			127	
,, 18 •	-	Manor Road	25		5	4	2		121, 122		
,, 18 •	•	Naylors Fold, Batley Carr -	63		2	_	2			700	130
,, 20 -	•	Halliley Street · · ·	31		1	1	2		707 740	128	
,, 22 -	•	Fall Lane · · · ·	18		3	3	2		131, <b>140</b> ,	136	
,, 27 •	•	Burgh Mill Lane · · ·	80 52	١.	1	1 2	4	145		138	
,, 27 -		Gladstone Street		1	2	1	1	140	172	100	148
,, 28 -	- 1	High Street · · ·	1	1	-	3	P Age 2		1/2	137	140
		Cemetery Road	22		1	2	2				141, 147
4		Denton Yard, George Street -	85 83		1	1	1			139	122,11
		Middle Road · · ·	-	_	_	_				175	156
,, 4 -		G— L— Inn • • •	_	_	_	_	_			144	
7 -		Fall Lane	37		2	3				146	
7.0		Central Street	82		3	2	2		215	152, 187	186
14 .		Scout Hill	50			1	2				149
,, 14 .		Nowell Street - · ·	84	1	2	6	2			151	
,, 14 .		George Street	_	_	_	_	_			153	
,, 14 •		Moor End Lane	62		2	2				158	
15 •		Scout Hill	77		3	2	2		150, 169,	168, 171	
,, 15 •		Back Cliffe Street	91		3	2			170 154		
, 15 -		Staincliffe Road	60		3	2	1		176	194, 211	157
" 16 -	-	Long Causeway	71		2	1	2		220		155, 20
., 18 -		Fall Lane	19			2	2			159	
,, 18 •		George Street	_	-	-	-	-			160	
,, 18 -		Thornhill Road	21			1	2			161	
,, 18 -		Low Road	_	-	-	_	-				162
,, 22 •		Ashworth Road	74		1		2				164
,, 22 -	-	Gladstone Street	53		3	2	2				166, 1
,, 23		Wroe Street	47			3	2	-			163
,, 23 -		South Woodbine Street	_	-	-	-	-				Age ? 16.
,, 26 •		Whitworth Road	111		3	1	2		191, 202		
				1	4	2		190		189	

<sup>\*</sup> The numerals refer to the Register of Cases.

			e to		All In	mates		A	Attacked with	Small-pox.	k
Date of Invasion.		Street.	Reference to House List,	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 years and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 years and upwards.
1892. April 28		Central Street	99			2	2			196	
29	-	Ingham Street	113		1		2		188		
,, 29 -	-	Long Causeway	107			2	2			192	
" 29 -		Staincliffe Road • • •	121		1	1	2				193, 205
May 1 -	-	Ashworth Road	97		3	1	3				195
,, 3 -	-	Cossham Street	98			2	2			216	198, 218
,, 3 -	-	Calder Bank Terrace	117		1		2				199
,, 4, -		Asylum Road	_	-	-	_	-		207	197, 208	
" 6 -	-	Bradford Road	124		1		2		200		
,, 10	-	Back Lawson Street	132			1	1			204	20
" 17 -	-	Whitworth Road		-	_	_	_		206		
<b>,,</b> 19 •	-	Smith Road, Batley Carr .	123		2	3	2			209	
,, 20 -	-	Hanover Street - • •	105		1	7	1			210	
,, 20 -	-	Senior Street	112		3	4	1		213		
,, 20 -	-	Pitt Street	109		1	3	2			214	
" 21 ·	-	Middle Road	114			3	2			212	
., 22 -	-	High Street	95				3				217
,, 24 -	٠	Lawson Street • • •	125	1			2	264			221
,, 25 -	•	Fall Lane • • •	120		2	3	2		229, 230		225
, 28 -	•	West Vale - • •	116		1	6	2	1		223, 237	
,, 28 -	•	Back Whitley Street - •	-	_	_	_	_				224
June 1 -	•	Bradford Road • • •	-	-	_	-	-			226	
" 1 •	•	Caxton Square	127		5	3	2		227, 235 244, 251, 254	249, 250, 25 <b>3.</b>	
,, 3 -	•	Upper Camroyd Street	126		1	1	1	l	228		
" 11 •	•	Whitley Street	104	1		2		1		231	
,, 12 -	•	Back Wood Hill	122		2	3	3		232, 239	238	
, 17 -	•	Oastler Street	102	İ	1	5	2			233	
,, 25 -	•	Thornton Street	115	-	_	_	-	İ		236	240
,, 29 •	•	Thornhill Road	93	1	2	1	2	1	1	0.07	
,, 29 -	•	Huddersfield Road	90		2	3	2		242	241	
,, 29 -	•	Burgh Mill Farm - •	118	-	-					243	
July 6 -	•	Calder Bank Buildings	94		3	6	2			245	2577
,, 8 -	•	Huddersfield Road - •	103		3	2	1			246,258 247	257
,, 8 •	•	Whitley Street	101		1	3	2		248	241	
, 11	•	Thornton Street	_	_					240	252	
,, 19 -		New Street - · ·	110		1	2	1			252	1
,, 20 •		Oates Street	106		4	1	1			232	256
,, 20 -		Huddersfield Road	92		-	1	3				261
,, 25 -		Back Fearnley Street -	_	_	_			260			203
30		Wellington Road	108			1		200		262	
" 30 • August 1 •		Thornton Street	129		2	1	1			263	
77		Calder Bank Buildings -	110		3	-	2		265	2,00	
77		Fall Lane	128			2	2				
		Lacey Fold	96			1	1				266
15 -		Back Belgrave Street	100			4	2			268	267
91 -		High Street	_	_	_	_	_			269	
96		Swallow Road • • •	231		1	1	2				270
,, 20											
		Summary.									
		130 Houses visited		9	167	296	242	4	57	104	52
		29 Houses not visited! -					Age P 2	2	4	24	Age 8 3
		Infirmary								1	
		Workhouse inmates (not in the								6	
		above list), three fatal.	1	1			1	6	61	135	00 0
			Į.	1	1	1	1.	, ,	91	199	60 3

<sup>\*</sup> The numerals refer to the Register of Cases,

As regards the sanitary condition of the houses which were invaded by small-pox, it is safe to say that it was neither better nor worse than houses situated in the same districts which were not so invaded. Indeed, as regards privy accommodation and ash-pits, the common practice of having one set of middens to a group of houses places many infected and non-infected houses in the same category of exposure to nuisance from defects in the construction or maintenance of such outbuildings.

It may, however, be stated that there were comparatively tew infected houses in one of the oldest and worst quarters of Dewsbury, viz., Daw Green, where the streets and courts are narrow and irregular, old and dilapidated, and the sanitary accommodation equally defective. There have been some clearances in this neighbourhood, but it is still densely populated, especially by Irish folk. The neighbouring district of the Flatts, is more open, and covered (partly) by fairly wide paved streets of more modern construction (all, however, on the back-to-back system or in blocks of six, separated by narrow passages). Houses infected by small-pox were more numerous here than in the Daw Green quarter.

There were two parts where the cases were numerous within a small area, and sanitary defects very obvious, viz., in Fall Lane, Thornhill Road—where the privy middens and ashpits were in a very neglected state, and common to many houses, are situated on a higher level than the houses in an unpaved yard—and Scout Hill, off the Huddersfield Road, adjoining Ravensthorpe, where there are water-closets and drains obviously defective. Mr. Hemingway, the Sanitary Inspector of Ravensthorpe, who at the request of the owner had examined this property, told me that he found defects in some of the connexions between the closet soil pipes and the drains, there being nine closets situated in a passage between the houses, and in each case the junction of the soil pipe with the drain was by means of a 4-inch pipe joining the drain obliquely, and merely cemented to the vertical soil pipe by clay. The cellars were saturated with water. At his suggestion these closets were replaced by a trough watercloset, and the drain connexions rectified. These improvements were made subsequently to the time at which the cases of small-pox occurred in this district.

Of the 130 dwellings, of which we have notes, 30 were "through" houses, some being detached.

Six were "partly through," i.e., either having a back entry on the ground floor or a window at the back on the upper floor.

Twenty-two were "single" houses, i.e., with a dead wall at the back.

Seventy-one were "back-to-back" houses.

One was a cellar dwelling.

So that in at least 94, or more than 70 per cent., there was no through ventilation.\*

The proportion of cases was larger in those houses in which there was no through ventilation, for—

Ninety-four dwellings (522 inmates) with no through ventilation yielded 162 cases, or 1.72 per house, and 31 per cent. of all inmates.

Thirty-six dwellings (192 inmates) with partial or complete ventilation, yielded 55 cases, or 1.52 per house, and 28.6 per cent of all inmates; in other words, 100 houses of the first type would at this rate yield 172 cases, 100 houses of the second type 152 cases.

It may be of interest to learn that out of 99 of these houses 64 had privy-middens (49 in number) with ash-pits in connexion, 14 of these being at the time of inspection in bad condition. The remaining 35 had waterclosets (26 in all), some on the trough system, others detached with automatic or voluntary flushing. Many of these were recently constructed, and few, if any, defects could be observed. The ash-pits in connexion were dry and covered. Indeed, there were but few open ash-pits observed.

TABLE LII.
TABLE showing WEEKLY INCIDENCE of Cases of SMALL-

	Pox at Do	ewsb	ury (	Char	t V.).	4 SMALL.
Week of Epidemic.	En	ding			Cases.	Deaths.
viii.	June 20 -	891.			2	
ix.	,, 27 -				2	1
x.	July 4			_	3	_
xi.	,, 11 -				3	1
xii.	" 18 -				2	
xiii.	,, 25 -				3	1
xiv.	August 1		-		-	_
xv.	" 8	-	-	-	1	
xvi.	" 15			-	2	1
xvii.	" 22	-			2	2
xviii.	,, 29				2	_
xix.	September 5	-		-	3	_
xx.	" 12	-	-		1	_
xxii.	" 19	-	-	-	1	_
[xxiii.	,, 26	-	-		1	
xxiv.	October 3	٠	•		1	
xxv.	,, 10	•	-	-	1	1
xxvi.	" 17	•	-	-	4	_
xxvii.	,, 24	-	-			_
xxviii.	,, 31	•	•	-	2	1
xxix.	November 7	-	•		1	_
xxx.					2	1
xxxi.	,, 21 ,, 28				_	
xxxii.	December 5				2	_
xxxiii.	" 12					_
xxxiv.	" 19			-	-	_
xxxv.	" 26				2	_
xxxvi.	. 18	92.			2	2
xxxvii.	January 2	•			6	_
xxxviii.	" g " 16				2	-
xxxix.	,, 23	_			5	_
xl.	" 30				8	_
xli.	February 6			-	7	1
xlii	" 13			-	10	2
xliii.	" 20	•	-	-	12	1
xliv.	,, 27	-	-	-	13	1
xlv.	March 5			-	9	_
xlvi.	" 12	-	-	-	9	1
xlvii.	,, 19	•	•	-	10	1
xlviii. xlix.	,, 26	٠	٠	-	5	_
l.	April 2 -	•	-	-	7	1
li.	"9-	•	•	•	13	_
lii.	" 16 · " 23 ·				9	1
liii.			•		14	3
liv.	,, 30 - May 7 -				7	2
lv.	,, 14				4	_
lvi.	,, 21 -			-	10	2
lvii.	,, 28				10	1
lviii.	June 4 -	-		-	3	1
lix.	" 11 •	-		-	3	1
lx.	,, 18 -			-	2	1
lxi.	" 25 -			-	2	1
lxii.	July 2 -			-	9	3
lxiii.	,, 9 -	-	•	-	3	-
lxiv.	,, 16 -	-	•	-	2	
lxv.	,, 23 -	-	•	- }	8	λ

<sup>\*</sup> The average numbers occupying one sleeping room were in houses with trough ventilation, 1.2; in those with no through ventilation 3.3 per room.

Table LII .- continued.

Week of Epidemic.		I	Ending			Cases.	Deaths.
lxvi,	July 8	30 -	1892.			4	1
lxvii.	Augus	st 6		-	-	1	-
lxviii.	,,	13	-	-	-	3	1
lxix.		20	-	-	-	1	_
lxx.	,,,	27		-	-	2	-
						265	39

The MONTHLY PREVALENCE was as follows:-

				Cases.	Deaths.
June July August September October November	1891.	-	-	5 10 8 5 6 7	1 2 3 0 1 2
December January February	1892.	-	-	$egin{array}{c} 23 \\ 44 \end{array}$	2 5
March April May June	-	-	-	37 44 31 17	3 5 5 7
July August	-	-	-	19 7 265	2 1 39

Of the 265 persons attacked with small-pox 131 were males and 134 females; the fatal attacks among the former amounting to 21, and among the latter to 18.

These were distributed according to their ages as follows:—

TABLE LIII.

				Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	To	tal.
	_			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year				3	1	3	3	6	4
1 to 5 years	-		-	8	4	13	4	21	8
5-10 "		-		17	4	23	4	40	8
10-15 ,,		-	-	20	1	10		30	1
15-20 "	•			23	1	27		50	1
20-30 "	-		-	27	4	28	4	55	8
30-40 "	-		-	19	2	15	2	34	4
40-50 ,,	-	-	-	9	4	10	1	19	5
50-60 "	-	-		2		2		4	
60-70 "	-	-	-	1		1		2	
70 and over	-	-				1		1	
Age not ascer	tained	-	-	2		1		3	
				131	21	134	18	265	39

Or, stated in age-periods:—
Under 1 year: 6 cases, 4 deaths; case mortality 66.6.
1 to 10 years: 61 ,, 16 ,, ,, ,, 26.6.
10 to 30 years: 135 ,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 7.3.
30 years and over, 60 cases, 9 deaths, case mortality, 15.0.
In other words, the mortality at 30 years and over was twice as high as that of 10 to 30 years; but that from 1 to 10 years was nearly 4 times, and that under 1 year, more than 9 times.

TABLE LIV. OCCUPATION TABLE-MALES

(	)ccu	PATIO	N	TAB	LE-	MALI	ES.		
	_			Under 1 year.	to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years and over.	Age not ascer- tain- ed.	Total.
АТ НОМЕ	-		-	3	7	3	7		20
Of no occupation	n			3	7		1		11
Catholic priest		-					1		1
Cemetery keepe							1		1
Clothier -							1		1
Farmer -			_			1			1
Greengrocer							1		1
Innkeeper							1		1
Joiner -							1		1
Shopman						1			1
Tobacconist	-		-			1			1
AT SCHOOL					18	13			31
AT WORK	-	-	-			51	24	2	77
Mill hands						17	5	1	23
Miner -						14	3		17
Cabdriver						1			1
Cellarman						1			1
Groom -							1		1
Hardware deal	er			İ			1		1
Hawker -							1		1
Fireman -							2		2
Insurance agei	at				1		1		1
Joiner -						1			1
Labourer						3	3		6
Messenger (P.	0.)					1			1
Milkvendor							1		1
Plumber -				1		1			1
Teamer -		~				4	1		5
Whitewasher							1		1
Occupation no	t asce	rtained				8	4	1	13
Workhouse Inm	ate					3			3

OCCUPATION TABLE—FEMALES.

				Under 1 year.	to 10	10 to 30 years.	30 years and over.	Age not ascer- tain- ed.	Total.
AT HOME	-	-		3	17	17	23	1	61
Of no occupation	n			3	17	5	1		
Housewife	-		-			10	21		
Confectioner	-	-	-				1		
Dressmaker			-			1			
Nurse -	-	-	-			1		1	
AT SCHOOL			-		19	7			26
AT WORK	-	-	-			38	6		44
Mill hand	-				1	30	4		34
Ragsorter	-	•	•			6	1		7
Charwoman	•	•	-			1			1
School-teacher	-	-	-	Ì			1	ļ	1
Occupation not	ascer	rtained	-			1			
Workhouse Inm	ate					3			3

Type of Attack .- On analysing these 265 cases according to their type it is found that there were-

105 confluent cases, or 39.6 per cent.

•		• •	
32 coherent	23	12	,,
58 discrete	,,	21.9	,,
67 mild	,,	25.3	,,

The confluent cases were therefore relatively more numerous than in the whole district (see p. 29).

The mortality of the whole number was 14.7 per cent., and was entirely limited to the confluent cases. It may be remembered that the average mortality in the whole district

was about 10.7 per cent.

The distribution of these cases at different age-periods was as follows:—

			Cases.	Per cent.
Under 1 year of age	_	-	6	
Confluent -		-	4	66.6
Coherent -	-	-	1	16.6
Mild -	-	-	1	16.6
From 1 to 10 years -	-	-	61	
Confluent -	-	- 1	38	62 · 1
Coherent -	-	- [	11	18.
Discrete -	-	-	6	9.8
Mild -	-	-	5	8.2
Type not determ	nined	-	1	1.6
From 10 to 30 years -	-	-	135	
Confluent -	-	- ]	44	32.6
Coherent -	-	-	16	11.8
Discrete -		-	33	24.4
Mild -	-	-	40	29.6
Type not determ	ined	-	2	1.5
At 30 years and upwards		-	60	
Confluent -	-	-	19	31.6
Coherent -		-	3	5.
Discrete -	-1	-	19	31.6
Mild -	-	-	19	31.6
At ages not ascertained	-	-	3	
Coherent -		-	1	33.3
Mild -	-	-	2	66.6

All but five cases (two males and three females) were removed to the small-pox hospital, as soon as possible after the notification had been received by the Medical Officer. Subtracting further the six workhouse inmates (three males and three females) of whom three died, there remain 254 cases of small-pox admitted into the hospital during the period of 17 months, of whom 36 died (Chart VIII.).

TABLE LV. Dewsbury Small-pox Hospital.

				Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Total.	
Ag	es.			Cases.	Deaths.	Csses.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year				3	1	3	3	6	4
1 to 5 years	-	-	•	8	4	13	4	21	8
5 to 10 "		-		17	4	23	4	40	8
10 to 15 "	•	-	-	18	_	10		28	
15 to 20 "	•	•	•	24	1	26	_	50	1
20 to 30 "	•	-	-	25	3	25	3	50	6
30 to 40 ,,	•		-	17	2	15	2	32	4
40 to 50 "	٠	•	-	9	4	9	1	18	5
50 to 60 "	•	•	•	2	_	2	-	4	
60 to 70 "	-	-	٠	1	_	1	-	2	-
70 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Age not ascertai	ned	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Total				136	19	128	17	254	36

This hospital also received cases from :-

				Cases.	Males.	Females.
Heckmondwike	-	•	-	29	19	10
Liversedge -		•	-	1		1
Soothill Nether		•	-	13	9	4
Soothill Upper		•	-	14	8	6
Ravensthorpe			-	17	11	6
Thornhill -		٠	-	18	9	9

In regard to the question of promptitude in removal to In regard to the question of promptitude in removal to hospital of a case of small-pox, acting as a safeguard against the infection of other members of a family, it is interesting to note that there is no marked difference in the dates of removal of the patients from (a) houses where only a single case occurred, and from (b) houses where cases followed upon the removal of the initial case. The data are to be found in the table (LVI.) that follows, and they may be summarised thus:—

Group A.

82 houses in which one case only occurred.

- 1	removed	on 2nd	day of	illness,	or 1.2	per cent.
5	,,	3rd	,,	,,	6.1	- ,,
16	,,	4 h	,,	,,	19.5	,,
20	,,	$5  ext{th}$	,,	,,	24.4	21
20		6th			24.4	
9	"	7th	"	"	11.0	"
9	"	8th	>>	"	11.0	"
1	,,	9th	"	"	1.5	,,
1	,,		,,,	"		"
1	,,	10th	,,,	,,	1.2	,,

Group B.

55 houses where multiple cases, the initial case was

4	emoved	on 3rd d	ay, or 7.2	per cent.
13	,,,	$4  ext{th}$	<b>"</b> 23·6	,,
11	,,,	5th	,, 20.0	,,,
11	,,	6th	,, 20.0	,,
8	,,	7th	,, 14.5	"
6 2	,,	$8 \mathrm{th} \\ 9 \mathrm{th}$	,, 10 9 3·6	,,,
2	11	HIE	,, 50	11

If anything, there was a prompter removal of the "initial" cases in Group B. than in Group A.\*

TABLE LVI.

TABLE of Households in which one Case of SMALL-POX occurred and was removed to Hospital.

House Reference.	No. of Inmates.	Case No.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which Removed.
2	2	105	March 9	March 10	4th
34	2	28	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	4th
83	2	139	April 5	April 7	4th
96	2	267†	August 12	August 15	7th
104	2	231	June 14	June 15	5th
5	3	111	March 11	March 12	5th
13	3	70	Feb. 9	Feb. 15	8th
20	3	61	" 7	" 9	6th
21	3	161	April 20	April 22	5th
39	3	59	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	3rd
48	3	35	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	10th
50	3	149	April 16	April 17	4th

<sup>\*</sup> The reckoning is made in each case from the day of attack, and some allowance must, of course, be made for the difficulty of precisely fixing this in all cases. It may be remarked that should these data be correct, the time of appearance of variolous rash is more variable than is generally admitted; for out of 254 cases, in three the rash was said to have appeared on the 1st day of illness, in 21 on the 2nd day, in 91 on the 3rd day, in 89 on the 4th day, in 36 on the 5th day, in 10 on the 6th day, and in 4 on the 7th day.

† Originally admitted July 20 and discharged August 9 for varicella, Contracted small-pox in hospital.

TABLE LVI.—continued.

TABLE LVI.—continued.

	-	TABLE II	¥ 1.—contin			1		
House Reference.	No. of Inmates.	Case No.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which Removed.	House Reference	No. of Inmates.	
		49	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	5th	106	6	
64	3			April 24	3rd	115	6	
74	3	164	April 24	_	6th	130	6	
95	3	217	May 25	May 27		6	7	
103	3	247	July 13	July 14	7th	8	7	
108	3	262	August 2	August 6	8th	28	7	
113	3	118	May 2	May 3	5th	54	7	
117	3	199	" 7	" 9	7th	86	7	
124	3	200	" 8	" 11	6th	88	7	
126	3	228	June 3	June 10	8th	97	7	
9	4	74	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	6th	123	7	
15	4	106	March 8	March 11	8th	43	8	
16	4	24	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	7th	76	8	
19	4	159	April 20	April 22	5th	102	8	
31	4	128	March 24	March 24	5th	112	8	
36	4	118	" 9	" 10	4th	1	1	
38	4	92	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	4th	118	8	
56	4	2	June 28	July 1	9th	105	9	
62	4	158	April 17	Apri 19	6th	7	10	
63	4	130	March 24	March 25	8th	24	10	
69	4	63	Feb.8	Feb. 9	5th	84	11	
89	4	48	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	3rd	_	_	
	4	196	May 3	May 5	8th	-	_	
99		192	· .	,, 2	4th	_	_	
107	4		" 1 July 22	July 25	6th	-	-	
110	4	255	-		1	-	_	
128	4	266	August 10	August 11	5th	-	-	
129	4	263	" 5	,, 6	6th	-	-	
131	4	270	" 28	,, 30	5th	_	_	
12	5	30	July 18	July 20	5th	_	_	
22	5	137	April 1	April 2	5th	_	_	
26	5	15	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	8th	_	_	
30	5	41	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	2nd	_	_	
37	5	146	April 10	April 10	4th	_	_	
47	5	163	" 25	" 25	3rd	l _	_	
51	5	133	Nov. 21	Nov. 25	6th	_	_	
61	5	58	Jan. 30	Feb. 2	6th	_		
66	5	20	Sept. 9	Sept. 9	6th	_		
70	5	96	Feb. 28	March 1	6th	_	1 _	
73	5	110	March 10	,, 12	8th	_	_	
79	5	104	" 7	,, 9	5th	_		
80	5	136	" 29	April 1	6th			
91	5	154	April 17	,, 19	5th			
114	5	212	May 23	May 24	4th	Hot	SEHOLDS	s ir
119	5	265	August 9	August 10	4th			
113	6	77	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	6th	Uarra		
23	6	51	" 1	,, 2	5th	House Refer-	No. of Inmates.	C
40	6	79	,, 24	,, 25	4th	ence.		
			August 17	August 19	4th	46	4	
45	6	12		March 23	7th	92	4	
49	6	125	March 20			109	6	
59	6	72	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	7th	100		

,, 10

July 16

6th

6th

House Reference.	No. of Inmates.	Case No.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which Removed.
106	6	256	July 23	July 25	6th
115	6	240	" 1	" 3	5th
130	6	268	August 18	August 19	5th
6	7	26	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	4th
8	7	75	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	P
28	7	6	July 24	July 24	3rd
54	7	127	March 22	March 23	7th
86	7	109	" 4	,, 5	7th
88	7	3	July 4	July 8	8th
97	7	195	May 4	May 6	6th
123	7	209	,, 22	" 23	5th
43	8	64	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	4th
76	8	97	" 27	March 2	7th
102	8	233	June 19	June 21	5th
112	8	213	May 24	May 24	5th
118	8	245	July 9	July 11	6th
105	9	210	May 23	May 23	4th
7	10	25	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	6th
24	10	33	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	5th
84	11	151	April 16	April 17	4th
_	_	4	July 4	July 6	6th
_	_	32	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	6th
_	_	42	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	6th
_	_	50	" 26	,, 26	4th
_	_	109	March 10	March 12	6th
_	_	112	,, 12	" 13	4th
_	_	114	" 12	" 13	3rd
_	_	144	April 9	April 13	7th
_	_	153	" 16	" 18	5th
_	_	160	" 20	,, 21	4th
_	_	162	" 22	" 23	6th
_	_	165	" 26	" 26	4th
_	_	206	May 19	May 21	5th
_	_	224	" 30	June 1	5th
_	_	226	June 1	" 2	2nd
_		236	" 28	,, 29	5th
_	_	243	July 2	July 5	7th
	_	252	,, 21	" 22	4th
_	_	260	,, 29	" 29	4th
	_	269	August 25	August 28	8th

# HOUSEHOLDS in which the Cases not removed to Hospital.

House Reference.	No. of Inmates.	Case.	Onset.	Rash.
46	4	174	July 23	July 25
92	4	261	" 25	,, 28
109	6	214	May 20	2
		(178	Jan. 19	Jan. 22
_	_	179	Feb. 9	Feb. 12

90

101

62

" 9

July 14

TABLE LVII.

TABLE of Households in which more than one case of Small-pox occurred and were removed to Hospital.

Hou	ise.		Init	ial Case.		1	Late			
Reference to Register.	No. of Inmates.	No. in Register.	Dat		Day of Attack on which	No. in Register.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Date of Removal.	Remarks.
29	7	1	Rash.	June 19.	removed.	13	June 30.	17th.	Tuly 1	
29				June 13.	оти.	10	ј ше зо.	1700.	July 1.	
		7	July 17.	July 20.	6th.	8	Aug. 2.	19th.	Aug. 6.	
58	7	9	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	4th.	16	Aug. 30.	17th.	Sept. 3.	,
	_	27	Nov. 7.	Nov. 10.	8th.	34	Nov. 21.	19th.	Nov. 26.	
		31	Nov. 12.	Nov. 14.	7th.	29	Nov. 29.	22nd.	Dec. 4.	
-	***	40	Jan. 4.	Jan. 6.	6th.	46	Jan. 17.	17th.	Jan. 21.	
-		44	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	7th. 6th.					Probably infected from same source.
44	9	60	Feb. 5.	Feb. 6.	3rd.	81	Feb. 19.	16th.	Feb. 22.	
75	4	67	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	5th.	94	Feb. 25.	17th.	Feb. 27.	
-		76 95	Feb. 20.	Feb. 22. March 1.	7th. 8th.					Probably infected from same source.
42	9	73	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	4th.	219	May 24.		May 28.	No. 73 left hospital, April 6.
65	6	102	March 4.	March 7.	8th.	119	March 17.	18th.	March 21.	
33	6	103	March 7.	March 9.	5th.	126	March 20.	16th.	March 23.	
68	8	123	March 19.	March 22.	6th.	142	April 5.	20th.	April 10.	
25	11	121 122	March 19.	March 21.	4th. 4th.					Probably infected from same source.
52	4	138	March 31.	April 2.	7th.	145	April 12.	19th.	April 2.	
1	5	172	March 30.	March 31.	4th.	148	April 13.	17th.	April 16.	
85	5	141	April 4.	April 4.	4th.	147	April 12.	12th.	April 16.	
_	-	175	April 7.	April 10.	7th.	156	April 14.	11th.	April 21.	
53	7	167 166	April 26.	April 27.	6th.					Probably infected from same source.
111	6	191	April 29.	May 3.	8th.	202	May 10.	15th.	May 15.	
100	3	189 190	May 2.	May 4.	7th. 7th.					Probably infected from same source.
121	4	193	May 3.	May 4.	6th.	205	May 12.	10th.	May 17.	
132	2	204	May 12.	May 15.	6th. . 5th.					Probably infected from same source. Both were ragpickers.

Hou	150.		Init	ial Case.		1	Late	er Cases.		
Reference to Register.	No. of Inmates.	No. in Regsster.	Dat Rash.	e of Removal.	Day of Attack on which removed.	No. in Register.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Date of Removal.	Remarks.
125	3	221 264	May 25. June 4.	May 28.	5th.		Born in hosp	pital, May 24.		
116	9	223	May 30.	May 31.	4th.	237	June 28.	30th.	July 1.	
93	7	241 242	July 2.	July 4.	6th.					No. 242 might have brought infection from school.
-	-	11	July 24.	Aug. 1.	11th.	10	Aug. 14.	24th. 39th.	Aug. 17. Sept. 3.	
27	6	18	Sept. 7.	Sept. 10.	8th.	17 19	Sept. 19.	17th. 22nd.	Sept. 20.	
35	6	21	Oct. 5.	Oct. 5.	3rd.	23 22	Oct. 15.	13th. 18th.	Oct. 18.	
41	9	45	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	4th.	65 66	Feb. 10.	27th. 27th.	Feb. 13.	Possibly an intermediate case unrecognised.
81	6	173	Feb. 7.	Feb. 11.	9th.	86 89	Feb. 20.	20th. 21st.	Feb. 24.	
3	8	71	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	5th.	99 101	March 1.	19th. 21st.	March 5.	
4	7	69 82 83	Feb. 15. ,, 21. Feb. 21.	Feb. 15. ,, 22. Feb. 22.	3rd. 5th. 5th.					Nc. 69 probably brought contagion home with him.
55	6	108	March 8.	March 11.	7th. 6th.	129	March 21.	17th.	March 24.	Nos. 107 and 108 attended same school.
17	8	113	March 12.	March 13.	7th.	132 143	March 22. April 8.	16th. 33rd.	March 27.	
67	4	120	March 18.	March 21.	8th.	134 135	March 29.	16th. 16th.	Δpril 1.	
18	8	131	March 24.	March 25.	4th.	140 222	April 3. May 25.	13th.	April 9. May 30.	No. 131 left hospital about May 7.
71	5	155	April 19.	April 21.	6th.	201 220	May. 3.	18th. 40th.	May 12.	
98	4	198	May 5.	May 7.	5th.	216 218	May 21. May 25.	19th. 23rd.	May 26.	
_	-	197	May 6.	May 8.	5th.	207 208	May 17,	14th. 14th.	May 21.	
120	7	225	May 31.	June 1.	8th.	229 230	June 9.	16th. 17th.	June 11.	
						·				

Но	use.		Init	ial Case.		1	Late	er Cases.		
Reference	No. of	No. in	Da	te of	Day of Attack on	No. in	Date of	Day of	Detact	Remarks.
to Register.	Inmates.	Register.	Rash.	Removal.	which removed.	Register.	Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Date of Removal.	
122	8	232	June 14.	June 17.	6th.	238 239	June 29.	18th. 18th.	July 2.	
94	8	246	July 10.	July 13.	6th.	258 257	July 23.	16th. 18th.	July 28.	
72	5	39	Dec. 24.	Dec. 29.	8th.	37 38 36	Jan. 2. ,, 4. ,, 5.	12th. 14th. 15th.	Jan. 4.	
73	8	84 85 78 80	Feb. 23. ,, 23. ,, 23. ,, 26.	Feb. 24. ,, 24. ,, 24. ,, 27.	5th. 5th. 4th. 4th.					The disease probably intro- duced from school or work- place of one of those at- tacked.
14	10	98	March 1.	March 4.	7th.	116 115 117	March 12.	15th. 17th. 19th.	March 17. ,, 17. ,, 20.	
82	7	152	April 15.	April 16.	4th.	187 186 215	April 26. ,, 28. May 22.	14th. 16th. 40th.	May 2. ,, 1. ,, 26.	No. 152 returned home from hospital, May 11.
60	6	157	April 19.	April 20.	6th.	176 194 211	April 30.  May 2.  " 20.	16th. 18th. 36th.	May 5. " 5. " 23.	
77	7	150	April 16.	April 17.	3rd.	168 169 170 171	April 27. , 27. , 27. , 27.	13th. 13th. 13th.	April 29. ,, 29. ,, 29. ,, 30.	
32	7	68	Feb. 7.	Feb. 13.	9th.	87 88 90 91 93	Feb. 20. , 20. , 22. , 22. , 24.	16th. 16th. 18th. 18th. 20th.	Feb. 24. " 24. " 26. " 26. " 27.	
10	8	47	Jan. 21.	Jan. 21.	7th.	55 56 57 52 53 54	Jan. 28. ,, 28. ,, 28. ,, 29. ,, 29. ,, 29.	14th. 14th. 14th. 15th. 15th.	Feb. 2.	
127	10	227 244 235	June 25. July 5. June 29.	June 4. July 8. June 18.	7th.	249 250 251 253 254	July 15. ,, 17. ,, 18. ,, 20. ,, 21.	14th. 16th. 17th. 19th.	July 20. ,, 20. ,, 21. ,, 23.	Nos. 227, 235, 244 sent to hospital suffering from varicella. No. 244 returned home, July 2.

Of the 265 cases occurring at Dewsbury, six were inmates of the workhouse, one was a nurse at the infirmary, who had contracted small-pox from a man admitted when suffering from the early symptoms of the disease, and the rest, 258 in number, came from 159 houses.

Twenty-nine of these households were not seen from various causes; they contained 41 cases; viz.:—

19 houses having each 1 case, or 19 in all. ", 2 cases, or 16 " 3 ,, 6 ,,

Particulars were obtained from personal visits to 130 households of the 716 inmates they furnished. The distribution of cases of small-pox amongst these households was as follows :-

TABLE LVIII.

Number of Houses.	to each			Total.							
	House.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	In- mates.	Cases.
	Y		1								
2	11	1	1							22	3
4	10	2			1				1	40	14
5	9	1	3	1						45	10
13	8	5	1	5	1			1		104	33
17	7	8	4	2	1	1	1			119	37
20	6	12	3	4	1					120	34
20	5	16	2	1	1					100	27
25	4	20	3	2						100	32
18	3	16	2							54	20
6	2	5	1							12	7
130		86	20	15	5	1	1	1	1	716	217

The relative proportions of the numbers attacked with small-pox and those occupying the same house may be summarised in the two series of single and multiple (that is, two or more) cases of the disease.

Thus the proportions were in—

	Single Cases.	Multiple.
Households of 11 members.  , 10 ,, 9 ,, 8 ,, 7 ,, 6 ,, 5 ,,	50 per cent. 50 · ,, 20 · , 38.5 · ,, 47 · , 60 · , 80 · ,	50 per cent. 50 ,, 80 ,, 61.5 ,, 53 ,, 40 ,, 20 ,,
,, 4 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 ,,	80 ,, 88·8 ,, 83·3	20 ,, 11·1 ,, 16·6 ,,

With due allowance for the very small numbers this list shows an almost regular rise in the relative proportion of multiple cases with the increase in the number of inmates of the infected households.

Another line of comparison between the members of the invaded community and those of them who were attacked with small-pox may be made as regards the ages and occupations of each group, in order to ascertain whether there was a disproportionate incidence at any age-period, or in any of the three main "occupation-series."

With respect to age, the first of the two following tables gives in an extended form the figures which are condensed in the second of them.

			Inmates.	Cases.	Per-centage of Cases at Age-Periods.
Under 1 year	-		9	4	44'4 (Under 1 year.)
1 to 5 years		-	59	20	
5 to 10 "	-	-	108	37	
			167	57	34'1 (1 to 10 years,)
10 to 15 years		-	94	23	
15-20 ,, -	-	-	101	44	
20-30 " -	-	-	101	37	
			296	104	35·1 (10-30 years.)
30-40 years -	-	-	81	31	
40-50 ,, -		-	88	15	
50-60 ,, -		-	47	3	
60-70 ,, -			21	2	
70 and over -	-	-	5	1	
			242	52	21.5 (30 years & over.)
Age not ascertain	ed		2	_	
			716	217	30.3 (All ages.)

And stated in per-centages of the total numbers the comparisons between those exposed to infection and those attacked at the different age-periods is—

		Inm	ates.	Cases.		
Under l Year -	_	1·2 p	er cent.	1.8 p	er cent.	
1 to 10 years -	-	23.3	,,	26.2	,,	
10 to 30 years -	-	41.3	,,	47.9	,,	
30 years and upwards	-	33.8	,,	24.0	"	

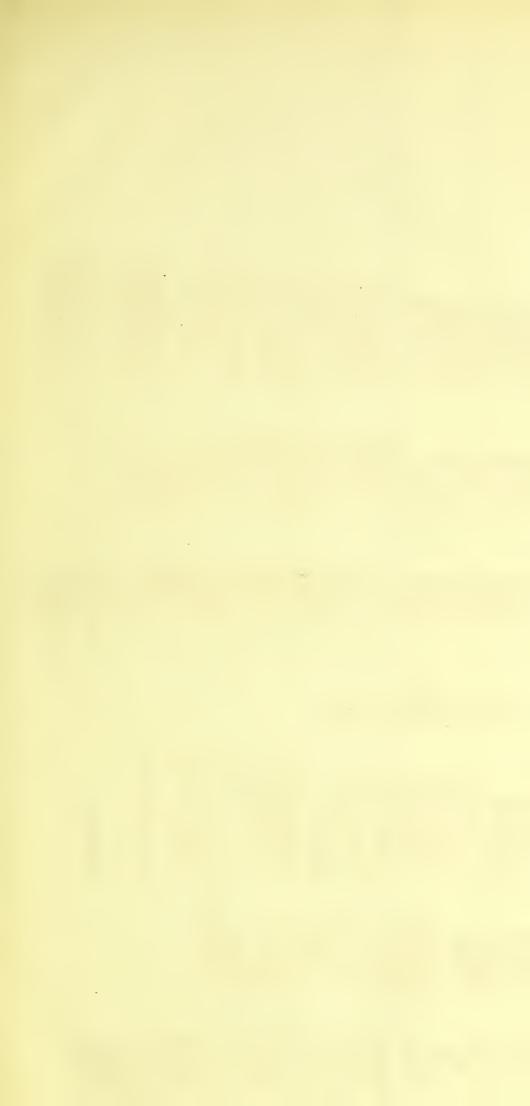
Occupation.—A comparison may also be made between the three classes of occupations in which the patients and their relatives may be grouped, and for this purpose the accompanying Chart (XIII.) has been drawn to indicate the class into which each member of an infected household

TABLE LIX. Occupations of Members of Infected Households.

		All	Inn	nates.	Attacke	ed with Sm	all-pox.*
Reference to House.	Regis- ter.	At Home.	School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Back Lawson Street	2	1		1			105
Thornhill Road -	34	1		1	28		
Denton's Yard,	83			2			139
George Street. Lacey Street, Booth- royd Lane.	96			2			267
Whitley Street .	104	1		1	231		
Back Lawson Street	132			2			203-204
Back Cliffe Street -	5			3			111
Kensington Street	13	1		2			70
Thornhill Road -	20	1	1	1	61		
Thornhill Road -	21	1		3			161
Thornhill Road -	39	1		2			59
School Lane -	48	1		2			35
Scout Hill	50	1		2	1		149

<sup>\*</sup> The numerals refer to Case Register.

		A11	Inm	ates.	Attacke	d with Sm	all-pox.			All	Inm	ates.	Attacke	ed with Sm	all-pox.
Reference to	Regis-		1	-		1 .	1	Reference to	Regis-						
House.	ter.	At Home.	At	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	House.	ter.	At Home.	At	At Work	At Home	At School	At Work.
	<u> </u>		ŭ	=	H	ŭ				. =	ŭ		H	ŭ	=
David Lane -	64	1		2			49	Wilman's Yard,	23	1	1	4			51
Ashworth Road .	74	2		1			164	High Street. High Street -	40	3	3		79	4	
High Street -	95	3			217			Nowell Hill Road -	45	2	1	3	12		
Whitley Street -	105	1		2			247	Scout Hill	49	1		5			125
Wellington Road -	108	3			262			Nowell Hill Road -	59	2	1	3			72
Ingham Street -	113	2	1			188		Victoria Crescent -	90	4	1	1			62
Calder Bank Ter-	117	1	1	1			199	Thornton Street -	101	1	2	3		248	
Bradford Road -	124	1	1	1		200		Oates Street -	106	3	2	1			256
Upper Camroyd Street.	126		1	2		228		Pit Street	109	2	2	2			214
George Street -	100	2		1	189, 190			Thornhill Road -	115	3	2	1			240
Lawson Street •	125	2	-	1	221, <b>264</b>			Back Belgrave Street.	130	1	1	4			268
Vulcan Road -	9		2	2		74		Huddersfield Road	33	2	2	2		126	103
Back Kensington	15	1	1	2	106			Whitworth Road .	1111	1	4	1		191, 202	
Street. Huddersfield Road	16	3		1	24	!		Whitley Street -	27	3	1	2	17, 18		19
Fall Lane	19	2		2	159			Thornhill Road -	35	4	2		21, 22, <b>23</b>	107 100	100
Halliley Street -	31	1	1	2			128	Back Gladstone Street.	65	1 2	2	3 2	119	107, 108	129
Fall Lane	36	1		3			118	Smith Road, Bat- ley Carr. Ernest Jones Street	65 81	2	3	1	119	86, 89, 173	102
Thornhill Road -	38	4			92			Staincliffe Road -	60	4	3	2	176, 194	60, 65, 176	157, 211
Nowell Hill Road -	46	1		3			174	Staticino toda	00			-	1,0,104		107, 211
Back Leatham Street.	56	1		3			2	Cliffe Street	6	1	2	4		26	
Moor End Lane -	62	3		1	158			Vulcan Road	8	2	3	2		75	
Naylor's Fold, Batley Carr.	63	1	2	1	130			Whitley Street -	28	2	1	4		6	
Upper Road -	69	3		1	63			Gladstone Street •	54	2	1	4			127
Longlands	89	3	ĺ	1	48			Cemetery Road -	86	2	1	4			100
Huddersfield Road	92	4			261		100	Staincliffe Road -	88	4	2	1	3		305
Central Street -	99	1		3	100		196	Ashworth Road -	97	3	3	2			195 209
Longcauseway -	107	3	2	1 2	192	255		Smith Road Back Whitley Street	123 29	1	3	1 3	13		1
New Street - Fall Lane	110 128	1	1	2		200	266	Gladstone Street -	53	4,	1	2	167		166
Thornton Street -	129	2	1	1	263	ĺ		Nowell Hill Road -	58	1	1	5	10,		9, 16
Swallow Road,	131	2	2		270			Huddersfield Road	93	5	2		241	242	
Daw Green. Gladstone Street •	52	3		1	138, 145			Elizabeth Terrace,	4	3	1	3	82, 83		69
Cossham Street	75	2	1	1		67	94	Woodville. Fall Lane	120	1	4	2		229, 230	225
Staincliffe Road -	121	1	2	1	205		193	Central Street -	82	4		3	186, 215		152, 187
Thomas Street -	67	1		3	120		134, 135	Scout Hill	77	2	3	2	169	150, 170	168
Cossham Street -	98	1		3			198, 216 218	S. Woodhine Street	32	1	5	1		171 68, 88, 90, 91, 93	87
							210							31, 00	
Thornton Street -	12	2	2	1		30		Back New Street •	43	3	2	3		64	
High Street -	22		1	4			137	Scout Hill	76	1	3	4			97
Back Hanover Street.	26		2	3			15	Oastler Street -	102	2	2	4			233
Lacey Street -	30	1		4			41	Senior Street	112	2	3	3		213	
Whitehead Buildings.	37	3		2			146	Calder Bank	118	3	1	4	245		100 140
Wroe Street, Dews- bury Moor.	47	1	0	4	120		163	Naylor Street, Batley Carr.	68	2	2	4	00		123, 142
Princes Street -	51	2	2	1	133		58	Elizabeth Terrace-	3	2	4	5	99 113		71, 101 132, 143
Brewerton Lane -	61	3 2	1	3			20	Fall Lane	17	3	2	3	131, 140	222	.04, 130
Carlisle Street - Upper Road -	70	4	2	3			96	Huddersfield Road	94	4	4		246, 257		
Upper Road - Quarry Road -	73	1	1	3	110			Wood Hill	122	5	1	2	232, 239		
Scout Hill -	79	2		3			104	Scout Hill	78	1	1	6		80	78, 84, 85
Burgh Mill Lane -	80	5			136			Vulcan Road -	10	3		5	55, 56, 57		47, 52, 53,
Back Cliffe Street -	91	3	1	1		154									54.
Middle Road -	114	2		3	-		212	Hanover Street -	105	2	3	4.			210
Calder Back Ter-	119	2	2	1		265		Bowling's Fold,	42	1	3	5		73, 219	
race. Lawson Street •	1	4		1	172		148	High Street. Back New Street -	44	3	4	2	81		60
Cemetery Road .	85	3	1	1	141, 147			West Vale	116	1	2	6			223, 237
I ongcausev ay -	71	3	1	1	201, 220		155	Curry Fold	41	3	2	4		66	45, 65
Quarry Road -	72	3	1	1	36, 37, 39	38									
								Westgate	7	10			25		
Tweedale Street .	11	2	-	4			77	•	l	1	1	1	I	t	l



HOUSES IN DEWSBURY & OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE UNION NUMBER AND OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

To face page 19.

		<b>A</b> 11	Inm	ates.	Attack	ed with Sn	all-pox.
Reference to House.	Regis- ter.	At Home.	At School.	At Werk.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Middle Street -	24	3	3	4			33
Kensington Street	14	2	2	6		116	98, 115,
Caxton Square -	127	2	5	3	251	227, 235, 244, 250, 254	117 249, 253
Boothroyd Lane -	84	5	2	4			151
Manor Road -	25	3	4	4	121, 122		
Summary.							
130 Houses visited		267	159	290	72	48	97
29 Houses not visited.	See a	ppen	ded	lıst.	8	9	24
					80	57	121
Infirmary					1		
Workhouse -	Not	in l		6			

The following is a list of the infected houses which were not visited, so that the particulars are limited to those of the inmates who were attacked with small-pox:—

		At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Whitley Street -			4	
Boothroyd Lane -				7, 8
Scout Hill Road -		14	11	10
Leeds Road				<b>27,</b> 34
Dewsbury Moor -			29, 31	
Commercial Street				32
Heckmondwike Road		46		40
Horsfield Street, Batley C	Carr -			42
Back Leatham Street			43	44
Newlands				50
Lane -		178, 179		
Fall Lane		76		95
Bradford Road -				109
The Infirmary -		112		
Kiln Road				114
G Inn ·				144
Middle Road -			175	156
George Street -				153
George Street .				160
Dewsbury Moor -		1		162
South Woodbine Street				165
Asylum Road -			197, 207	208
Whitworth Road -			205	
Back Whitley Street	-			224
Bradford Road -				226
Thornton Street -				236
Burgh Mill Farm -		243		
Tweedale Street -				252
Back Fearnley Street		260		
High Street -		269		

Explanation of Chart XIII.:—
In this chart, as in Chart VII., an attempt is made to represent graphically the occupation of the inmates of houses, of which particulars were obtained. It contains in all 277 houses, viz., 450 in Dewsbury and 447 in other districts (excluding Batley) of the Union.
As in Charts IV., VI., and VII., the population is divided into three groups: (1) those at home; (2) those attending school; and (3) those engaged in daily work away from home.
The houses are arranged in consecutive series, according to the number of their inmates, and the numerals prefixed to them indicate the reference to the "House Register" compiled in the inquiry. The igures printed upon the square areas (each of which denotes one individual) are those of the "Case List" of small-pox cases.

The "Other districts" comprise:—
Birstal (B), Heckmondwike (H), Liversedge (L), Mirfield (Mi), Morley (Mo), Ossett (O), Ravensthorpe (R), Soothill Nether (SN), Soothill Upper (SU), Thornhill (T).
The details are to be found in Tables LLX. and LXXVI.
N.B.—The fatal cases are denoted by a thick-lined border.

Of the 716 persons inhabiting 130 houses invaded by small-pox there were-

267 living at home or engaged in home occupations.

159 attending school.

290 engaged in daily work away from home.

The number of cases of small-pox in these houses

72 living at home, or about 27 per cent.
48 attending school, or about 30 per cent.
97 engaged in outside work, or about 33 per cent.

The same numbers analysed according to the size of the households give :-

TABLE LX.

Number of	Num-	Tot	tal Inma	tes.	Total Cases.			
Inmates	ber of Houses.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	
11	2	8	6	8	2		1	
10	4	17	10	13	2	6	6	
9	5	10	14	21	1	3	6	
8	13	34	25	45	12	6	15	
7	17	41	35	43	9	14	14	
6	20	44	32	4.4	10	9	15	
5	29	42	17	41	11	4	12	
4	25	45	15	40	16	3	13	
3	18	23	5	26	7	3	10	
2	6	3		9	2		5	
	130	267	159	290	72	48	97	

It is a question of some interest to determine whether any difference existed in the class of persons primarily attacked with small-pox in a family and those who were subsequently (and for the most part secondarily) attacked. In an industrial community such as this, the chances of infection at the places of work might, one would think, lead to a greater proportion of those primarily attacked being engaged in work away from home. Such individuals might introduce the disease into their families, and there-fore the divergence between the classes might not be so great amongst the later occurring cases than amongst the "initial" ones. Similarly the influence of schools as centres of infection might à priori find expression in a greater morbidity among this class of "initial" cases, than among the later cases. It will be seen, however, from the analysis given below that although the proclivity cattack was about equal in those remaining "at loome" to attack was about equal in those remaining "at home" and those attending "school," the relative incidence was much less in the latter class.

SINGLE CASES IN HOUSE.

			All In	mates.		
Occupa	ation.		Attacked and kept at Home.	Not Attacked.	Attacked and sent to Hos- pital.	Not Attacked.
86 houses visited	d :					
At home -		-	1	6	24	132
At school -			-	2	14	65
At work	-	-	2	3	45	132
20 houses not vi	sited:					
At home -		-			4	
At school •		-			2	
At work -		-			14	

#### MULTIPLE CASES in Houses.

Occup	ation			Attacked, and kept at Home.  Not attacked.						
			Initial.	Later.	tackeu.	Initial.	Later.	tacked.		
At home						21	26	57		
At school	•	•	_	_	- 1	13	21	44		
At work	•	-	_	_	-	24	26	58		
At home		-	1	1	-	1	2			
At school	-	-	_	-	-	5	2			
At work	•	-	-	_	-	4	4			

From this summary one may calculate the "attacks rates" among those households of which particulars were obtained:—

			Cases kept	t at Home.	Cases sent to Hospital.			
Occup	pation.		Single.	Multiple (exclusive of Initial Cases.)	Single.	Multiple (exclusive of Initial Cases.)		
At home		-	Per cent. 14.2	_	Per cent.	Per cent.		
At school	-	-	-	_	17.7	32.3		
At work			40.0	_	25.4	30.9		

From which it appears that a greater proportion of those engaged "at work" suffered primarily, but that the proclivity was about equal in all three classes among those attacked subsequent to the introduction of the disease into the household.

Lastly, the relative proportion of each class of all attacked shows a marked preponderance of the "workers" in those where only single cases occurred in a house, thus:—

			Single Cases.			Multiple (Initial).			Multiple (Later).		
At home		-	29 ca		r cent. or 27:3	23 c		r cent. r 33°3	29 с	Per ases or	cent.
At school	-	•	16	*>	15.1	18	**	26.1	23	,,	28*
At work	•	-	61	**	57*5	28	,,	40.5	30	**	36.6

Of the 265 patients at Dewsbury there were-

- (A.) Vaccinated - 135, of whom 5 died.
- (C.) Undergoing primary vaccination when attacked with small-pox - 5 ,, 1 ,,
- (D.) Unvaccinated - 119 ,, 32 ,,

The mortality in each of these classes was therefore-

- A. Vaccinated 3.7 per cent.
- B. Alleged vaccination 16.6
- C. Under vaccination 20
- D. Unvaccinated - 26.9

In the accompanying table and diagram (Chart XIV.) the incidence of these respective classes of subjects are illustrated; and it will be seen that they maintained fairly the same proportions to one another throughout the epidemic. (See also Chart X.)

TABLE LXI.

DEWSBURY.—SMALL-POX, 1891-92.

Weekly Distribution of Cases according to Vaccination— Relations (Chart XIV.\*\*).

No. of Week	Vaccii	nated.	" Alle Vaccir	ged " ation.	" Un Vaccin	der" ation.	Unv nat	acci-	То	tal.
of Out- break.	Cases.	Deaths.	Casos.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	C.	D.
viii.	1						1		2	
ix.	1						1	1	2	. 1
x.	2						1		3	
xi.	1						2	1	3	1
xii.			1				1		2	_
xiii.	1						2	1	3	1
xiv.	_									_
xv.	1								1	
xvi.	1						1	1	2	1
xvii.	1	1					1	1	2	2
xviii.	1 .						1		2	
xix.	2						1		3	
xx.	1								1	
xxi.	1								1	
xxii.	1								1	
xxiii.	-						1		1	
xxiv.	_									
xxv.	_						1	1	1	1
xxvi.	2						2		4	
xxvii.	- 1									
xxviii.	_						2	1	2	1
xxix.	_						1		1	
xxx.	1						1	1	2	1
xxxi.	_									
xxxii.	_						2		2	
• • •									• • •	
XXXV.	2								2	
xxvi.							2	2	2	2
xxxvii.	1						5		6	
xxxviii.	1						1		2	
xxxix.	3					1	2		5	~
xl.	5	_					3		8	,
xli.	4	1					3			1
xlii.	6						4	2	10	2
xliii.	1 8		2		2		7	1	12 13	1 1
xiiv.	8						5 1	1	9	•
xlvi.	4		2	1			3		9	1
xlvii.	7		-	•			3	1	10	1
xlviii.	1		1				. 3	*	5	•
xlix.	5		1			- 4	2	1	7	1
1.	4						3	1	7	1
li.	9				1		3		13	
lii.	7						2	1	9	1
liii.	7				1		6	3	14	3
liv.	5	2					2		7	2
lv.	2					- 3	2		4	
lvi.	4						6	2	10	2
lvii.	5						5	1	10	1
							19			

<sup>\*</sup> Explanation of Chart XIV.:—
This Chart is drawn on the same principle as Chart IX., and represents the weekly incidence of small-pox in Dewsbury, and also in the other districts (both Batley and Dewsbury) which were invaded; the condition of each of the patients as regards vaccination is indicated as in that and other Charts.

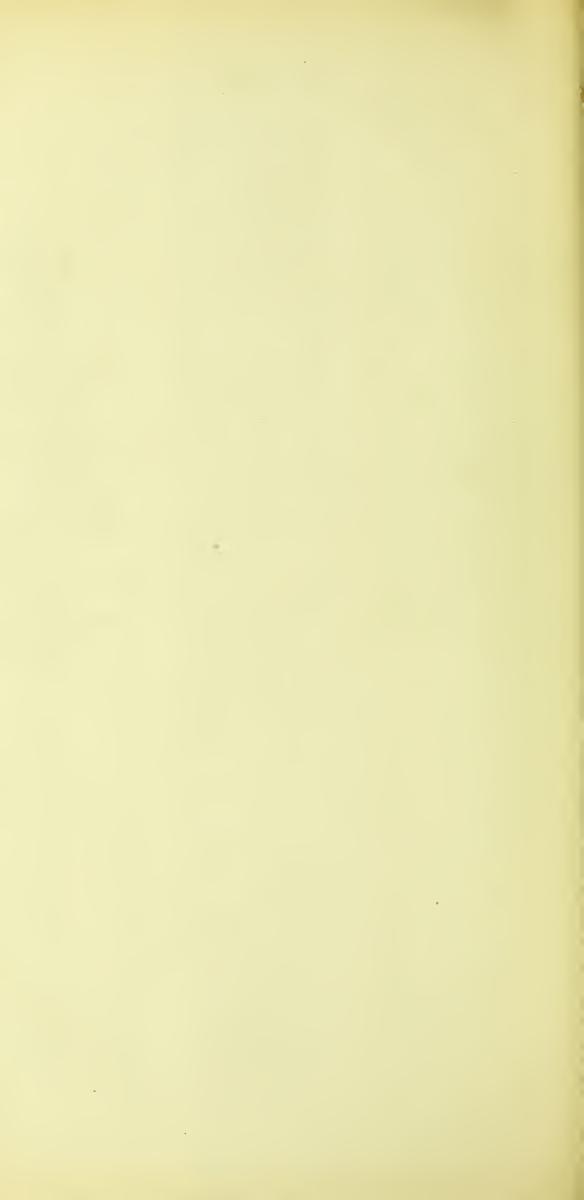


Table LXI-continued.

No. of Week	Vaccin	ated.	" Alle Vaccii	ged " nation.	" Un Vaccin	der " ation.		acci-	Total.	
of Out- break.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	c.	D.
						,			3	1
lviii.	2				1	1		,	3	1
lix.							3	1		1
lx.							2	1	2	
lxi.	1						1	1	2	1
lxii.	2						7	3	9	3
lxiii.	2						1		3	
lxiv.							2		2	
lxv.	4						4	1	8	1
lxvi.	3	1					1		4	1
lxvii.	1								1	
lxviii.	1						2	1	3	1
lxix.							1		1	
lxx.	2								2	
	135	5	6	1	5	1	119	32	265	39

On examining the relation between the state as to vaccination and the ages of the subjects, it is seen that about one half of the unvaccinated class were under the age of 10 years, and about \$ths under 15 years. The following is a detailed statement :-

TABLE LXII.

		Vacci- nated.		Alleged Vacci- nation.		Under Vacci- nation.		Unvacci- nated.		Total.	
_		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year						2	1	4	3	6	4
1 to 5 ·	-	2				2		17	8	21	8
5 ,, 10 -	-	3				1		36	8	40	8
10 " 15 -	-	10		1				18	1	29	1
15 ,, 20 -	-	26		4				21	1	51	1
20 ,, 30 -		39	1					16	7	55	8
30 ,, 40 -	-	31	3					3	1	34	4
40 ,, 50 -	-	14	1	1	1			4	3	19	5
50 <b>,, 60</b> -	•	4								4	
60 ,, 70 -	-	2								2	
70 and over	-	1						ļ		1	
Age not asc tained	er- -	3								3	
Total	-	185	5	6	1	5	1	119	32	265	39

which may be grouped in age-periods as-

	Under 1 year.		1 to 10 years.		10 to 30 years.		30 and over.		Age not ascer-tained.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vaccinated -	}		5	_	75	1	52	4	3	_
Alleged vaccina-					5	_	1	1		
Under vaccina-	2	1	3	-						
Unvaccinated .	4	3	53	16	55	9	7	4		
Total	6	4	61	16	135	10	60	9	3	_

or stated in per-centages :-

Of the vaccinated-

3.7 per cent. were at ages 1 to 10 years. 10 ,, 30 55.5 ,, 38.5 30 and over.

Of the unvaccinated-

3·3 per cent. were under 1 year of age.
44·5 ,, at ages 1 to 10 years.
46·2 ,, 10 ,, 30 ,,
5·9 ,, 30 years and upwards. 4.1.5 46.2

On the other hand, at the age-period of-

- None were vacci- 66.6 per cent. nated. unvaccinated. Under 1 year -

- 8.3 per cent. were vacci cent. 86.9 per cent. vacci unvaccinated. 1 to 10 years nated.

10 ,, 30 ,, -55.1 per cent. 40.7 per cent. were vacciunvaccinated. nated.

86.6 per cent. were vacci-nated. 11.6 per 30 and upwards unvaccinated.

Turning now to consider the question of vaccination in relation, not merely to the mortality from small-pox, but to the type of the attacks, the cases may be divided in the following manner (see Chart XI.):-

TABLE LXIII.

	Con- fluent.	Coherent.	Discrete.	Mila.	Type undetermined.
Vaccinated -	19	11,	40	63	2
Alleged vaccina-	3	1	1	1	
Under vaccination	2	1		1	1
Unvaccinated -	81	19	17	2	

or, in other words, at all ages-

- (a.) Among the vaccinated: 13.3 per cent. had confluent small-pox; 8.1 per cent. coherent; 29.6 per cent. discrete; 46.6 per cent. mild.
- (b.) Among the unvaccinated: 68 per cent. had confluent small-pox; 16 per cent. coherent; 14:3 per cent. discrete; 1:6 per cent. mild;

and conversely-

- (a.) Of confluent cases: 18 per cent. were vaccinated; 77 per cent. were unvaccinated.
- (b.) Of coherent cases: 34.4 per cent. were vaccinated; 59.4 per cent. were unvaccinated.
- (c.) Of discrete cases: 69 per cent. were vaccinated; 29.3 per cent. were unvaccinated.
- (d.) Of mild cases: 94 per cent. were vaccinated; 3 per cent. were unvaccinated.

It remains to contrast the condition quâ vaccination of the occupants of houses invaded with small-pox with that of those attacked with the disease.

At all ages there were of 716 inmates (of 130 houses)-

496 vaccinated, or 69.2 per cent.,

14 "alleged" vaccinated,

11 "under" vaccination,

168 unvaccinated, or 23.4 per cent.,

and in 27 instances no information was obtainable, whilst of the same households, amongst the 217 cases of small-pox-

113 were vaccinated, or 52 per cent.

5 "alleged" vaccinated.

5 " under " vaccination.

94 unvaccinated, or 43.3 per cent.

At each age-period the numbers of each class are :-

				Vac- cinated.	Alleged Vaccin- ation.	"Under" Vaccina- tion.	Unvac- cinated.	No Information.
44.0	nder one ye	an .						
ac u								
	Inmates	-	-	2	-	2	5	_
	Cases -	-	-	_	-	2	2	-
1 to	10 years :							
	Inmates	-	-	74	2	9	82	_
	Cases -	-	-	5	-	3	49	_
10 to	30 years:							
	Inmates	-	-	213	5	-	70	8
	Cases ·		-	61	4	_	39	_
30 ye	ars and ove	er:						
	Inmates	-	-	207	7	_	11	17
	Cases -	-	-	47	1	_	4	-
Age	not as <b>certa</b>	ined:		}				
	Inmates	-	-	_	-		-	2

Assuming that these individuals were equally exposed to the chances of infection, a postulate which has of course no basis in fact, these figures show-

- lst. That of the vaccinated class, the proclivity to the disease was:—1: 14.8 of the exposed between 1 and 10 years of age; 1: 3.5 between 10 and 30; and 1: 4.4 over 30 years.
- 2nd. That of the unvaccinated class the proclivity was 1:1.7 between 1 and 10 years; 1:1.8 between 10 and 30 years; and 1:2.7 at 30 years and over.
- 3rd. As regards the classes of "alleged" and "under" vaccination, it may be remarked that 1 in 3 of the former and 1 in 1.8 of the latter contracted the disease.
- 4th. The number of infants below one year of age is too small to make any useful deduction. The two vaccinated children in infected houses escaped the disease, and so did three out of five of the unvaccinated. Two others were unvaccinated, but were vaccinated whilst incubating smallpox; one of them, a new-born infant (No. 264), died.

Previous attack of small-pox.—The foregoing considerations require to be modified in view of the previous occurrence of small-pox in some of the individuals concerned.

The number thus protected amounts to 26, only four of whom were under 30 years of age. Of them, 17 belonged to the vaccinated class; and five to the unvaccinated, in one vaccination was alleged, but had left no evidence, and in three no information as to vaccination could be obtained. The only striking difference arising from subtracting those cases is in respect to the "unvaccinated" class at 30 years and over; for of the 11 inmates 3 had had small-pox, raising the proclivity from 1 in 2.7 to 1 in 2.

The full data upon which the preceding calculations have been made are to be found in the annexed table and Chart XV.

TABLE LXIV.

Table giving Vaccination Data of the members of Infected Households and those attacked with Smallpox (Chart XV\*.).

esno		All	Inmat	es.		Attack	ed with	Smal	l-pox.
Reference to House List.	Ġ.	ation cci-	tion.	tion.	rted.	d.	tion.	tion.	sted.
t.	nate	o informatio as to Vacci- nation.	Under "Vaccination.	ed	ceins	nate	der"	ed	ceins
Refer Lis	Vaccinated	No information as to Vacci- nation.	"Under" Vaccina	Alleged Vaccination	Unvaccinated	Vaccinated	"Under" Vaccination	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated
2	1				1				105
34	1	1				28			
83 96	2					139 267			
104	1				1	207			231
132	1				1	204			203
5	2			1				111	
13	2		1	1		70			
20	2				1	61			
21	2				1				161
39	1				2				59
48	3					35			
50	3					149			
64		1			2				49
74	3			ļ		164			
95	3 1		1		2	217			247
103	3				2	262			241
113	2			İ	1	202			188
117	3					199			
124	1	1			1				200
126	8					228			
100	2				1	189			190
125	2		1			221	269		
9	2				2				74
15	3				1	106			
16	4					24		1	
19	4					159		1	
31	2				2				128
36	2	1			1	118			1
38	2			1	1				92
46	3			1		174	X		
56	3				1	2			
62	2				2	158			
63	4					130			
69	3				1	63			
89	4					48			
92	4				9	261 196			1
99	2 2				2 2	130			192
110		1			3				255
128		3			1				266
129	3				1	263			1
131	4				1	270	1	1	1

\* Explanation of Chart XV.:—
This Chart is drawn up on precisely the same plan as Chart X..
and represents each of the 277 houses in Dewsbury and other districts (exclusive of Batley) concerning whose inmates particulars were obtained.

obtained.

The Chart is coloured to show the vaccination conditions of each immate, and the tints employed are the same as those in Chart IX.

A previous attack of small-pox is denoted by the sign ⊙ in the case of those who did not suffer in this outbreak. In two cases the attack was said to have been the second one experienced by the patient, viz., Mo. 4 (case 4), and L. 2 (case 49).

CHART SHEWING CONDITION AS TO VACCINATION OF CASES OF SMALL POX

Chart NV.

CHART SHEWING CONDITION AS TO VACCINATION OF CASES OF SMALL POX & OF

INMATES OF INVADED HOUSES IN THE TEN OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE UNION No information as "Alleged" Vacination. "Under" Vaccination Previous attack to Vacimation of Small Por Unvaccinated Futal Cuses NS L IIIBB 4 26 27 25 26 25 26 37 35 13 14 15 16 77 18 0 2 2 8 5 2 8 8 OTHER DISTRICTS. 0 0 0 R. 11 SU.3 T. 11 Mt.6 Cases & inmates in Houses visited 0 17. 18 0 0 0 SU.7 SU.75 T. 76 H. 7 Mo.13 0::0 H. B. H. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 13 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 M. 15 SN. 8 SU.2 SU.7 0.8 0.12 0.16 8.8 SN.12 Mo.7 R. 12 SN.2 Mo.16 Mo.16 0.3.6 Mo.2 0. 74 0. 77 P. 73 SN.7 H.12 7.6 Cases in Houses 60 81 272 231 65 86 visited URY DEWSB Workhouse Houses 252 4 25 2 L 24 4 8 84 4 82 8 23 Ê 1/8 2 2 humates Cases d 35 72 72 72 0 

Judd & Cº Liv, Lith. 63, Carter Lane, 429

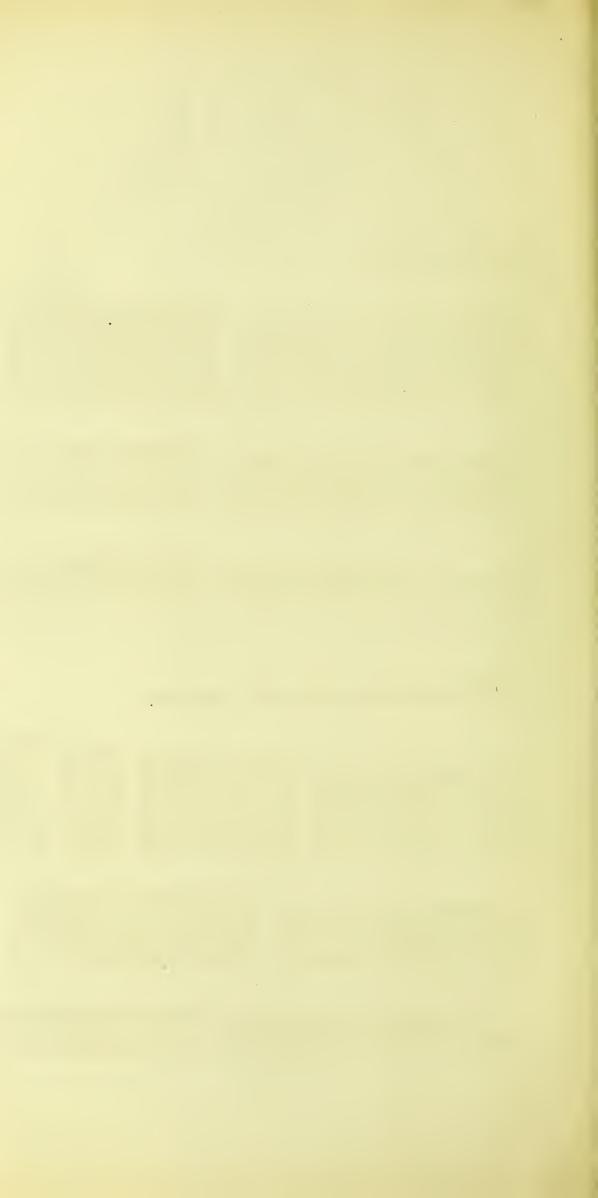


Table LXIV—continued.

Table LXIV—continued.

Φ	1					1					1					1			
Snor	-		ll Inm			Attack				Ions			ll Inm	ates.		Attacl		h Sma	all-pox.
Reference to House List.		No information as to Vacci- nation.	"Under". Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	-	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Reference to House List.		No information as to Vacci- nation.	"Under" Vaccination.	lon.	ted.		"Under" Vaccination.	on.	ed.
	atec	rma o Va	er"	d	cina	natec	er"	d	cina	nce	ated	rma Væ	inat	inat	sina	ated	ı. "	nati	inat
efere List	Vaccinated.	inform as to V	Und	llege Vac	nvac	Vaccinated.	Und	llege Vac	nva	efere List	Vaccinated.	info as to	Unde	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Inde	Alleged Vaccination.	Unvaccinated.
<u> </u>		lo Z	1:	4	Þ	=	1 5	A	Þ	<u> </u>	=	No	12	IA.	ū	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	15	Al	E
52	3		1			138	145			53	5								1
75	3		1		1	94	110		67	58	7				2	167			166
121	4					193, 205			"	93	5				2	9, 16			0.4-
67	4					120, 134,				4	5		2		2	00	00.00		<b>241</b> , 242
98	4					135 198, 216,				120	5				2	69	82,83		00.
						218				82	4				3	225			229, 230
12	4				1				30	77	4				3	152, 186, 187		1	215
22	3	2				137				"	3				3	168, 171			150, 169.
26	1			1	3				15	32	2				5	87			3.70
30	3	1			1				41	-					, o	0,			68,89, 80,91, 93
37	3			1	1	146				43	7				1	64			93
47	4			1		163				76	8					97	1		
51	4				1				133	102	7				1				233
61	4				1	58			}	112	5				3				212
66	4	1			2	20			1	118	8					245			213
70	3				2	96				68	2				6				123, 142
73	5					110				3	8					71, 99, 101			1
79	46	1			,	104			226	17	6	)		2		143		132	,
80 91	4 2				1				136	18	2	1			5				131,
114	5			{	3	212			154	94	8					246,			222
119	2	1			2	212			265	100		ľ				<b>257</b> , 258			
1	1	1			4	148			172	122	5	ķ.			3				232, 238, 239
85	5				· E	141, 147			114	78	5			1	2	78, 80		84	239 85
71	4				1	155,			220	10	6	8			2	47,52,53,			56, 57
72	2				3	201 39				105						54, 55			
	- 8					00			36, <b>37,</b> 38	105	2	Ι,	8		7				210
11	1	3		2				77		42	6	1			2				73, 219
23	4	1			1				51	44	3				2	60			81
40	5			1		79			V1	116 41	8	1			1	223			237
45	2				4				12	41	3	1			5				45, 65, 66
49	4				2				125	7	5	3			2				25
59	6					72				24	7			1	2				33
90	6			İ		62				14	10					98, 115,			227,
101	5				1				248	127	4		1		6	116, 117 253, 254			235, 244,
106	5				1	256													249, 250,
109	6			- 1		214													251
115	4			1	2	240				84	10		1		1	151			
130	3	2			1	1			268	25	10				1	121, 122			
33	6					103, 126				~			- 1	1					
111	4				2				191. 202	Summary.									
27	5				1	17, 19			202 18	130 Houses		27	11		168	113	5	5	94
35	4				2	22			21, 23	29 Houses r					ist) -	19		1	22
55	3				3				107, 108, 129	Workhouse	inma	tes (no	in lis	t) -		3			3
65	3	1	1		2	102			129 119						j	135	5	6	119
81	1		1		4				1										
60	3		3	1		157, 194,	176		86, 89, 173										
						211													
6	6				1				26										
8	6				1				75										
28	5				2	5.23			6						V.7-14-14-1				
54	7					127													
86 88	7					100													
97	4		3			3													
123	6 2				1 ,	195			900										
29	3				5 4	13			209										
					,	10	1		1								T.	.)	

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST, giving Vaccination Data of those attacked with Small-pox in houses of which no further particulars were obtained.

Vacci- nated.	"Under" Vaccina- tion.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	Unvac- cinated.	
				TTT: /41 C44
0			4	Whitley Street.
8		7		Boothroyd Lane.
14			10,11	Scout Hill Road.
34			27	Leeds Road.
			29, 31	Dewsbury Moor.
			32	Commercial Street.
46			40	Heckmondwike Road.
			42	Horsfield Street.
4			43	Back Leatham Street.
	-		50	Newlands
178 179				— Lane.
95			76	Fall Lane.
			109	Bradford Road.
112	:			The Infirmary.
114				Kiln Road.
144				G L Inn.
156			175	Middle Road.
			153	George Street.
160				George Street.
162				Dewsbury Moor.
165				South Woodbine Street.
			97, 207,	Asylum Road.
			208 206	Whitworth Road.
			224	Back Whitley Street.
226				Bradford Road.
236				Thornton Street.
243				Burgh Mill Farm.
			252	Tyndale Street.
			260	Back Fearnley Street.
269				High Street.

The question as to how far the vaccination conditions of the members of a family influenced the occurrence of multiple cases in a household may be studied from the lists previously given, and the facts arising therefrom may be summarised as follows:—

GROUP A.—CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
(a.)—Households having a single case (83 in number).

			Numbers Attacked.	Numbers not Attacked.
Vaccinated			46	243*
Re-vaccinated at the time		-	_	10†
Had small-pox previously	-	-		11
Under vaccination -	-	-	0	3
Alleged vaccination -	-	-	2	8
Had small-pox previously	•	-		1
No information on vaccination	•	-	0	23
Had small-pox previously	•	-		3
Unvaccinated	-	-	35	52
Had small-pox previously	•	-		3
			83	329
Re-vaccinated -		-		10
Previous small-pox -		-		18

<sup>\*1 &</sup>quot;inoculated," † And 3 re-vaccinated some years before.

# (b.)—Households having multiple cases (44 houses).

	Atta	cked.	77.4	
	Initial Case.	Later Case.	Not Attacked.	
Vaccinated	28	36	130€	
Re-vaccinated			6	
Had small-pox proviously -		j	6	
Under vaccination	3	2	3	
Alleged vaccination	2	1	0	
No information on vaccination -	0	0	4	
Unvaccinated	25	34	22	
Had small-pox previously .			2	
	58	73	159	
Re-vaccinated			6	
Had small pox previously -			8	

• 6 "inoculated."

GROUP B.—CASES TREATED at Home.
Single cases in households.

					Attacked.	Not Attacked
Vaccinated •					3	10*
Re-vaccinated	•	•				4
Alleged vaccination	-	•	•	•	0	1
					3	11
Re-vaccinated	•	•	-	٠		4

<sup>\* 2 &</sup>quot;inoculated."

And in the only instance of a family where more than one case of small-pox occurred and not removed to hospital, both the "initial" and the "later" cases (178 and 179) were vaccinated. Particulars of those in this house who were not attacked are wanting.

From these figures one may calculate the "attack-rates" amongst the vaccinated and unvaccinated classes respectively:—

respectively:—

(a.) Of small-pox in families having a single case;

(b.) Of the cases arising in families subsequent to removal of the initial cases.

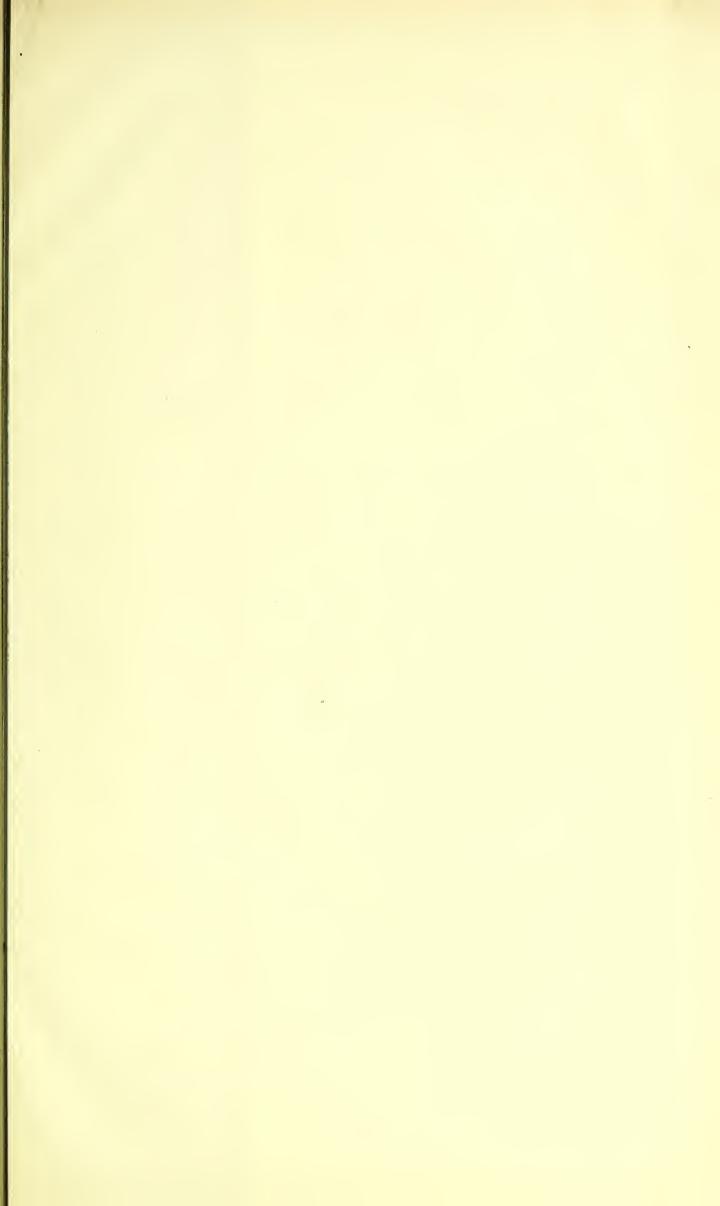
Attack Rates.

## (a.) Of single cases.

		Case re			
		All Members.	Exclusive of those having Small-pox previously.	Case remained.	
Vaccinated		Per cent.	Per cent. 16.6	Per cent. 23.0	
Unvaccinated		40.5	41'6	_	

# (b.) Of multiple cases attacked subsequent to removal of the initial cases.

		_		All Members.	Exclusive of those who had Small-pox previously.
Vaccinated Unvaccinate	- d		-	Per cent. 21.7 60.7	Per cent. 22.5



APPENDIX. 85

# OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE DEWSBURY UNION THAN BATLEY AND DEWSBURY.

Particulars of the occurrence of small-pox in Birstal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Mirfield, Morley Borough, Ossett Borough, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Thornhill—Invaded houses and their inmates—Sanitary conditions—Weekly incidence of small-pox in all these districts combined—Monthly prevalence—Aye and sex incidence—Occupation tables—Types of the attacks and relative proportion at different ages—Measures of isolation—Single and multiple cases in houses—Number of houses invaded per month and of cases occurring therein—Particulars of size of households. Sc. cases occurring therein—Particulars of size of households, &c. of 147 houses visited—Occupations of members of these households, proportion and attack rates among the several classes in houses having single and multiple cases—Vaccination statistics of the cases attacked with small-pox—The weekly incidence of cases with regard to their vaccination relations —Age and sex of the attacked with regard to their vaccina-tion relations—Type of small-pox and vaccination condition —Vaccination data of inmates of houses—And of single and multiple cases.

#### BIRSTAL.

During the whole period covered by this inquiry only 10 cases of small-pox were known to have occurred within the limits of this sanitary district, viz., one case in June 1891, one in December, two in January 1892, one in February, three in March, and two in April. There was one death. These cases came from seven different houses, and particulars were obtained of five of these; there being eight cases of small-pox amongst the 20 inmates, two of whom were under one year of age (one attacked), two between one year and 10 years, 14 between 10 and 30 (six attacked), and four over 30 years (one attacked). The following is a list of these households: cases of small-pox were known to have occurred within the

# SMALL-POX AT BIRSTAL, 1891-2.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First ince of pox.		to House	Al	l In	mate	s.	Sm	all-pe efer	ed wi ox. ( to Cas ister.	Nos. se
Date of First Appearance of Small-pox.	Street, &c.	Reference to List.	Under 1	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	80 and upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 and upwards.
1891. June 12	College Street -	_	_	_	_	_				1
Dec. 9	Union Street -	1		1	2	1			2-3	4
1892. Feb. 15	Low Lane	_	_	_	_	_			5	
March 7	Moat Hill	4	1	1	3	2			6	
,, 22	Brasscastle -	3	1	-	1		8		7	
April 1	Brasscastle -	2	*		2				9	
,, 5	Howden Clough Road.	5			6	1			10	
	5 houses visited -		2	2	14	4	1	_	6	1
	2 " not visited								1	1
							1	-	7	2

I am indebted to Dr. Forsyth for the particulars of the history of cases, so far as these could be ascertained.

The first case was that of E W., a man æt. 43 (No. 1), who was attacked on June 12th, 1891, and removed to the union workhouse infirmary at Stainelife on June 16. The source of infection in this case is unknown.

source of infection in this case is unknown.

D. V. H., æt. 16 (No. 2), was engaged as a pawnbroker's assistant in Batley, and was attacked on December 9th. Although no direct infection could be traced in his case, it seems very probable that he may have come in contact with persons from infected houses, as at this time the disease was again spreading in Batley. He lived with his married sister at Birstal, whose husband kept an inn there, and he was nursed in the house, which was closed to customers from that time forward. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. C., and their infant daughter, G. C., one year old. This child underwent vaccination in January, and was the only one of the four who escaped the disease; Mrs. C. was attacked on January 12th, and Mr. C. on the 15th; the former had been vaccinated in infancy, and only kept her bed for three days; the latter was processive to the days of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the second results of the seco unvaccinated, and was ill with a severe confluent attack for several weeks.

The next case was that of W. R., at. 16, an assistant in an upholstery shop in Birstal, and living in the house; it is not known how he was infected. He was removed to the Batley Small-pox Hospital.

to the Batley Small-pox Hospital.

The cases that followed all occurred in dwellings on the outskirts of Birstal and in the vicinity of the Batley Hospital, which at that time (March 1892) was full of cases of small-pox. The accompanying sketch-map, for which I am indebted to the surveyor to the Borough of Batley, shows the relative position of these dwellings to the hospital. The latter, it will be remembered, was situated in a field off Upper Batley (or Howden Clough) Lane, a narrow lane skirting this field (Windmill Lane) on it N.W. side, about 160 yards from the bospital. In the same direction and 440 yards from the hospital runs the high road to Leeds, passing from Birstal proper to Howden same direction and 440 yards from the hospital runs the high road to Leeds, passing from Birstal proper to Howden Clough, just within the eastern (Birstal-Morley) boundary of the Birstal district. To the south of this road is a row of cottages called "Brasscastle," whilst on rising ground 160 yards to the N. of the road is a farm (Moat Hill Farm). A lad, C. D., act. 10, one of the family of six persons who, together with a maid servant, lived in the farmhouse, was attacked with small-pox on March 7th. This boy, I was informed, had been "twice" vaccinated, but if so, the vaccination could hardly have been successful, for careful scrutiny failed to reveal any vaccination scars. It was suggested that he may have been infected from the hospital, as he was known to have been in the habit of playing in as he was known to have been in the habit of playing in the fields adjacent to it, and with other children used to watch the cartage of refuse from the hospital. As soon as he developed the disease he was removed to the hospital, and all the inmates of the farm were re-vaccinated. The cattle on the farm were removed to another farm just below Brasscastle.

Mrs. D., æt. 20, occupying one of the Brasscastle cottages, was confined on March 20th. She must have been incubating small-pox at the time, for on the 22nd high fever set in, with intense headache and backache, and on the 23rd some papules appeared. She was not then in a condition to bear removal to the hospital; was not then in a condition to bear removal to the hospital; and her infant was at once vaccinated, but on the 29th, when nine days old (No. 8), it developed the rash of smallpox. Both mother and infant were then removed to the hospital, where the latter died on April 1st. The husband, J. D., æt. 21 (No. 10), the only other inmate of the cottage, on the development of small-pox in his wife, removed to his mother's house at Howden Clough, near to the mill where he was working. There was a family of six in this house, four of whom (females) were employed in the mill, and two attending school. J. D. did not, however, escape infection, for he sickened with small-pox on April 5th, i.e., 14 days after the rash appeared in his wife's case. 5th, i.e., 14 days after the rash appeared in his wife's case, and was removed to the hospital on April 7th. Fortunately none of his relatives at Howden Clough were infected. Dr. Forsyth kept them at home for three days and had the house thoroughly disinfected. Mrs. D., at Brasscastle, was attended in her confinement and illness by a neighbour, Mrs. B. (No. 9), who complained of feeling ill on April 1st, and developed a rash on the 3rd

Mrs. B. (No. 9), who complained of feeling ill on April 1st, and developed a rash on the 3rd.

No other cases were known to have occurred in Birstal after this date up to August 27th.

Thus of these 10 cases, one, an infant of nine days, died; three remained at home during the whole of their illness, one was removed to the union workhouse infirmary, and five to the Batley Small-pox Hospital.

The sanitary condition of the five houses inspected was fair; all had privy middens, in one only was this ill constructed and in a bad condition. Two of the houses were detached from other buildings, one (the farm) occupying an open elevated site; two were back-to-back two-roomed cottages (Brasscastle), and the other (Howden Clough) was one of a row of six houses, with no window at Clough) was one of a row of six houses, with no window at the back, and two sleeping rooms and one dwelling room.

#### HECKMONDWIKE.

There were 39 cases of small-pox in this sanitary district during the period covered by the inquiry.\* Two occurred in 1891, in June and December respectively; seven in

<sup>\*</sup> The total number notified was 40, but one of these (No. 23) was taken to hospital on suspicion, and did not develop small-pox.

January 1892, four in February, 13 in March, five in April, four m May, two in June, one in July, and one in August. There were four deaths. These cases came from 26 different houses which were infected in the following months:—

					Houses.	Cases.
June December	0	1891.	7	-	1 1	1 1
January February March April May - June July - August		1892.	-		4 2 10 2 3 1	7 6 13 5 3 1
72.16.100					26	39

A list of these houses is given below from which it is seen that particulars were obtained of the inmates of 23 of them, comprsing 117 individuals giving an attack rate of 117:39, or 33·3 per cent. Of these persons, 3 were under one year of age, 27 between one and 10 years (8 attacked), 49 between 10 and 30 (18 attacked), 34 aged 30 and upwards (9 attacked), whilst the age was not ascertained in the remaining four.

SMALL-POX at HECKMONDWIKE, 1891-92.
LIST OF INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES OF INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First nce of		o House	1	A11 I1	nmat	es.	100	x. C	with Nos. r Regis	Small- efer ter.)
Date of First Appearance of Snall-pox.	Street, &c.	Reference to House Register. Under 1 Year. 1 to 10 Years. 1 to 10 Years.		30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.		
1891. June 13	Heights Lane -	_	_	_		_			1	
Dec. 31	Lobley Street -	14			3	1			3	
1892. Jan. 3	Chapel Lane -	13				Age?				2
" 16	Brighton St	3		2	6	2		9	4	8
,. 16	Lobley Street -	16	1	2	2				7	
" 17	Bower Lane -	_			-					Age?
Feb. 7	High Street -	15		1	3	3		13	12	5-6 10
,, 24	Brighton St	4		2	1	2		14, 15		11
Mar. 9	Brighton St	7	1	2	1	1		16	17	
,, 12	Royle's Fold -	1			1	Age?			18	
,, 14	Milton Street -	12		1	2	2			19	
., 15	Mt. Pleasant -	10			2	1			21	
" 18	Brighton St	5			3	1			20	
,, 22	Brighton St	8		1	3	1		22		
,, 26	Brighton St	6		3	1	2				24
,, 28	Mt. Pleasant -	11			3				25	
,, 28	Battye Street .	2			1	1			38	26
" 29	Brighton St	9	1	1	2	2			27	33
Apr. 12	Cook Lane -	18		3	3	2		30	31, 35	29
,, 18	Oxford Street -	19		2	2	2		28		
May 1	Cook Lane -	17			3	2			32	
,, 2	Beauregard St.	20		3		4				34
,, 17	Cook Lane -	21		1	2				36	
June 11	Heights Lane -	-	-	-	-	_			37	
July 22	Tower Street -	22	)	1	4	2			39	
Aug. 17	Tower Street -	23		2	1	2			40	
	23 houses visited		3	27	49	34 Age?	-	. 8	18	9
	3 houses not visited.					4			2	Age?

The case in June 1891 was that of an unvaccinated girl, S.D., æt. 12, living on the Staincliffe side of Heckmondwike; she was removed to the workhouse infirmary on June 20, a week after the onset of her illness, and had a confluent attack. Almost exactly a year later (viz., June 11, 1892) another case occurred in the same part (Heights Lane), a man of 24, who was removed to the Dewsbury Hospital; he was vaccinated and had a mild attack (No. 37).

On December 31, 1891, a mill hand, H. C. female, æt. 16 (No. 3), living in Lobley Street, also near the Batley boundary, sickened and was sent to the Dewsbury Hospital on the seventh day of the appearance of rash. She was the only unvaccinated member of the family, but it is not known how she contracted the disease. Up to within a fortnight of her illness her mother had been doing some laundry work for people in the same street, none coming from infected districts. On the removal of this patient the house was fumigated, and a neighbour, J.H.K., æt. 26 (No. 7), a miner at a large colliery at Dewsbury (where other cases occurred), assisted in cleansing it. At the same time it seems unlikely that he was infected there because he sickened on January 15th, only six days after the removal of H. C. He again was the only unvaccinated member of his family. He was sent to the Dewsbury Hospital on January 20th, and after his discharge acted as lodge-keeper to the Crow Nest Convalescent Home. His infant of five months was vaccinated about one week before he was taken ill, and did not have the disease.

Prior to these latter cases one was removed from an old house in Chapel Lane, inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. M. and two lodgers. Their son, A. M., who lived at Batley, had come to stay with his parents when his wife was removed to the Batley Small-pox Hospital (No. 112 in Batley Register). He (No. 2) was already suffering from small-pox, and was seen by a medical man on January 7th, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 8th. The lodgers at the same time left the house.

Seven of the invaded houses were in three adjacent and parallel streets, viz., Brighton Street, Back Brighton Street, and Battye (? Roebuck) Street, cases occurring in them from the middle of January until the end of March, and numbering 15 in all. The first family to be attacked was that of Mr. S., an insurance agent, engaged in travelling about, and who may have recently been in an infected district. His daughter, N. S., at. 14 (unvaccinated), was the first to be attacked, viz., on January 16th (No. 4). At the time of her attack there were three other children of the family of 10 who were unvaccinated; two of these, S. S., at. 18, and R. S., at. 15, were successfully vaccinated on January 21st, at the same time as the father and three other children (aged 21, 16, and 10) were re-vaccinated. The youngest child, M. S., at. 3, had been vaccinated in infancy, and was not re-vaccinated. The two remaining members of the family, Mrs. S., at. 40 (No. 8), who had two foveate marks of infantile vaccination, and who was not re-vaccinated, were attacked with small-pox on January 28th. It is uncertain whether they could have been infected by the first case (No. 4), as her rash only appeared on the 19th, and the mother's notion that the infection was conveyed in her daughter's clothes sent back from the hospital on the 21st is even less probable on the accepted term of incubation. Yet this may not be impossible. Nos. 8 and 9 were not removed, but were kept in a room separate from the rest, and attended only by a daughter of Mrs. S., at. 16 (one of the re-vaccinated).

The next family to be attacked in this street was that of the V's.; the father, G. V., æt. 33 (No. 11), being attacked on February 24th, and being nursed at home throughout his illness. His wife was re-vaccinated during his illness on two occasions, both unsuccessful. The three children (æt. 10, 8, and 6) were unvaccinated, and two of them G. C., a boy, æt. eight (No. 15), and F. C., a girl, æt. 6 (No. 14), both sickened of small-pox on March 6, the rash appearing in the one (No. 14) on the 8th, on the other (No. 15) on the 10th. They were removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 13th, where G. C. died on the 15th; and where F. V. remained until April 11th. The other child was twice attempted to be vaccinated, but both attempts failed.

On March 9, L. C., et. 6 (No. 16), fell ill, and next day his mother, S. C., et. 27. The boy was a delicate child and had never been vaccinated, and they were both removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 15th. Of the other members of the family—the father—a miner, had been vaccinated in infancy, and had had small-pox in boyhood, but was successfully re-vaccinated on March 14th; a boy, et. four, had been vaccinated in infancy, whilst an infant, two months, was not vaccinated until the 16th, and had therefore been unvaccinated when exposed to infection.

APPENDIX. 87

On March 18th J. R., et. 20 (No. 20), engaged as a on March 18th J. R., 38t. 20 (No. 20), engaged as a baker in the town, and living in Back Brighton Street, was attacked; he was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on March 21st, and died there on the 27th. He was unvaccinated. There were three other persons (adults) in the house, two of whom (aged 23 and 20) were re-vaccinated on the 21st.

In another family, G. F., a schoolboy, æt. 8 (No. 22), the only unvaccinated member, was attacked with smallpox on March 23rd, and sent to the Dewsbury Hospital on the 26th. His brother (vaccinated), H. F., a weaver, æt. 13, having slept in the same bed, was sent with him to the hospital "as a precaution, but not developing the disease "was returned to his home in a fortnight" (Mr. Fardon's note).

J. A., æt. 36, a miner, in another family (six persons) in this street, was attacked on March 26, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 31st.

F. K., m., 13 (No. 27), a weaver, was attacked on March 29th, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on April 1st. His father, J. K., æt. 42 (No. 33), sickened on April 16, and was removed on April 21st; on him there had been an unsuccessful attempt at re-vaccination on April 1st. was a similar failure in a lad æt. 15; but in Mrs. K., æt. 44, the re-vaccination was successful. [She was confined on April 19th.]

In connection with this group may be mentioned the case of C. C., m., æt. 5 (No. 28), living in Oxford Street (off Roebuck Street), who attended the same school in Battye Street, as children coming from the Brighton Street houses. He was attacked on April 18 and sent to Dewsbury Hospital on the 23rd. He was unvaccinated, as was his younger brother (æt. two), who was, however, successfully vaccinated on April 22 (but was therefore unvaccinated when exposed to chances of infection). Three of the remaining four inmates of this house were re-vaccinated on the 22nd, but in no case with success.

In Battye Street, adjoining Brighton Street, Mrs. K., æt. 31, was attacked on March 28th (No. 26), and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on April 2nd. Her husband, who was often away from home, in his capacity as a coal agent (travelling), and who was the only other occupant of the dwelling, contracted the disease (No. 28) three months later, being attacked on June 16, clearly having been infected from another source.

Returning to cases which occurred at an earlier period, it may be noted that in the middle of January two cases (a woman and her infant) living in Bower Lane, at quite another part of the district, were attacked. On February 7th Mrs. N. (No. 10), living in High Street (near Lobley Street, where there had been cases), was attacked; on the 26th her two children, A. N., f., æt. 12 (No. 12), and A. N., m., æt. 1, this infant being unvaccinated (an unsuccessful attempt at vaccination was made on February 12). These patients were all treated at home. The house contained four other inmates, one of whom, the father of Mrs. S., had had small-pox in childhood.

In the centre of the town, near the market-place, there is a In the centre of the town, near the market-place, there is a court (Royle's Fold), dirty and ill-paved, and occupied by old, neglected single-roomed shanties. In one of these, a young man, M. C. (No. 18), was removed to the Dewsbury Hospital on the seventh day of his illness, and died there on the 19th. He and his parents lived here, but Mrs. C. declined to give any information at all, beyond the fact that her son was unvaccinated.

In contrast to this, in every respect, was the case of Mrs. D. (No. 19), who occupied, with her husband and child (æt 2), a four-roomed detached house in Milton Street. She sickened on March 14th, and was kept in one room, her husband (who was re-vaccinated on the 17th), and child leaving the house for a fortnight from March 17th.

About the same time two adjacent houses of a similar called Mount Pleasant, each had a case of small-pox. The first to be attacked was H. I., æt. 26, a domestic servant, in a house of five rooms, and two other inmates. At the back of this house is a large well-paved yard, and there is some open ground between this site and Brighton Street, where, as we have seen, so large a proportion of the cases were. H.T. (No. 21) may have been infected by frequenting this region. She was unvaccinated, sickened on March 15, and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 21st. Her friend, E. B., æt. 16 (No. 25), a servant in the adjacent house, sharing the same yard, was attacked on March 28th (she had been vaccinated), and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on April 1st. Of the two other inmates of this house, Mr. S., æt. 24, was re-vaccinated on March 31, and his wife, æt 25, who showed no evidence of having been vaccinated in infancy, as stated, was also vaccinated on that day. In neither did this vaccination "take."

A short distance further west from these streets is Coult Lane, where three adjoining houses next became infected. These houses were built back to back, containing only two These houses were built back to back, containing only two rooms, and were in an insanitary, neglected state. W. S. æt. 36 (No. 29), a labourer employed by the Local Board, had slight initial symptoms on April 12, and a rash on the 15th, but he went about his work (work in connexion with laying drains) the whole time, and no steps were taken to isolate him. The small dwelling contained eight inmates, and three of these wire C. S. ext. 14 (westive the No. 2001). three of these, viz., C. S., f., at. 14 (vaccinated), E. S., f., 11 (unvaccinated), and T. S., at. 3 (unvaccinated), C. S., and T. S. (Nos. 31 and 30) were attacked on April 29th, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on May 3 and 4 respectively, moved to Dewsbury Hospital on May 3 and 4 respectively, where T. S. died on May 9. A fortnight after their removal E. S. (No. 35) sickened on May 18, and was removed on May 21. The rest of family (ages 36, 16, 7, and 5) had all been vaccinated in infancy. In the adjoining house, J. G., æt. 16 (No. 32), a miner, was attacked on May 1 and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on May 4. He was unvaccinated, as were also his brothers (aged 26 and 11), who escaped the disease. The mother (æt. 51) was said to have been vaccinated in infancy, but had no marks. Mrs. R. (No. 36) vaccinated in infancy, but had no marks. Mrs. B. (No. 36), living in the house at the back of the preceding, was attacked on May 17 (she had been confined nine days before of a stillborn infant), and was taken to the Dewsbury Hospital on the 21st, i.e., on the third day of her rash. Although up to the time of her removal her unvaccinated whild H. B. at 5 slept in the same recent the letter did child, H. B., æt. 5, slept in the same room, the latter did not contract the disease.

Of the three remaining cases, one, J.T., æt. 30, a carpetweaver (No. 34), lived in Upper Beauregard Street near the western (Liversedge) boundary. He sickened on May 2nd, and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on May 6th. Two adult females (æt. 32 and 33) of this household of seven persons had never been vaccinated; they had both suffered

from small-pox in childhood.

In June, as stated, one case occurred at the opposite end of the district in Heights Lane; and on July 27 occurred the case of H. H., æt. 10, an unvaccinated school-boy (No. 39), living in Tower Street (off High Street, near centre of the town). He was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 27th, and on the same day his brother (æt. 13) and his sister (æt. 5) were successfully vaccinated (therefore unvaccinated when exposed to chances of infection). On the 23th each of the remaining four inmates of the house were successfully re-vaccinated. On August 17th (i.e., 20 days from removal of H. H.) C. G. H., æt. 11 (No. 40), in an adjacent house in Tower Street was attacked and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on August This boy was unvaccinated; it was said that there had been three unsuccessful attempts made to vaccinate in infancy. On the day of his removal the remaining four inmates (including two children, æt. 9 and 3) were all revaccinated.

Thus of the 39 cases, 8 remained at home during their illness, I was removed to the workhouse infirmary at Staincliffe, and 30 were removed to the Dewsbury Infection

Hospital.

As to the sanitary condition it may be remarked that the privy-midden system prevailed universally; that some of these middens were common to several houses, and (especially in Brighton Street) were only a few feet distant from the houses. Three at least were below the ground level, and many were neglected and foul Royle's Fold and Cook Lane houses were the worst and most insanitary. Of all the houses visited, six were "through" houses, one was provided with a single window at the back looking on to a narrow dirty court, the rest were "not through" houses; 14 cf these being built on the "back-to-back system. The proportion of rooms (sleeping and living to inmates) was-

			Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
6 through houses -	-	-	25	31	1.2
14 back-to-back houses	-	-	30	77	2.5
3 single houses	-	-	5	14	2.8

#### LIVERSEDGE.

In this district, contiguous to Heckmondwike, and embracing a wide area of open upland country. there were 20 cases of small-pox (one fatal) known to have occurred within the period named, viz., 1 in December 1891, 3 in January 1892, 4 in February, 11 in June, 1 in July, coming from 10 different houses, a list of which is given below. It will be seen from this list that particulars were obtained of the inmates of the houses whence 18 cases proceeded; that of the total of 56 inmates, 2 were under 1 year of age (1 attacked), 7 between 1 and 10 years (5 attacked), 26 between 10 and 30 years (5 attacked), 16 aged 30 and upwards (7 attacked), and in 5 the age was not ascertained.

# SMALL-POX AT LIVERSEDGE, 1891-92.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

st appear- mall-pox.	Road or Street.	Refer to House Register.		↓ll I1	ımat	es.	Sm	ttack all-po efer t Res	x. (	Nos. es
Date of first appearance of Small-pox.	Road or Street.	Refer to Ho Register	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 30.	30 and up- wards.
1892 Dec. 23	Lumb Lane -	4		1	5	2				1
Jan. 14	Lumb Lane -	3				1 Age ? 5 2				2
,, 16	Station Lane -	5		2	3	2		4		3
Feb. 2	Lumb Lane -	-	-	_	-	_			5	
" 5	Lower Hall, High Town.	1			3	1			6	
" 1	Quakor Lane -	2			6	2			7	
" 29	5	-	_	-	-	-			8	
June 10	Liversedge Hall Lane.	6	1		5	2			9, 10, 11	
,, 13	Huddersfield Road.	7		1	3	2		12		19
,, 24	Robert Town -	8	1	3	1	4	20	1 <b>3,14,</b> 15		16,17, <b>18</b>
	8 houses visited		2	7	26	16 Age?	1	5	5	7
	2 houses not visited.					5			2	
							1	5	7	7

For most of the following particulars I am indebted to For most of the following particulars I am indebted to Dr. Shives, the Medical Officer of Health to the Local Board. The first case was that of A. J., æt. 35, a miner at a large pit near Dewsbury.\* He (No. 1) was attacked with small-pox on December 28, 1891, the rash appearing on the 30th. The remaining seven members of the family were all successfully re-vaccinated by Dr. Shives on December 31st, and A. J. was isolated in an upstairs room communicating by a staircase directly with the outside, so that there was no necessity to pass through the living room. that there was no necessity to pass through the living room. He was kept there for three weeks, being attended by Mrs. J.; and on January 12, his brother, G. J., et. 33, living in another house in the same road, who assisted to carry A. J. to the room, was himself attacked. G. J. (No. 2) was brought to this room on the 17th and looked after by A J., whilst all the family of the former, with the exception of the youngest child, were re-vaccinated on January 17th. January 17th.

The next case in the district was that of Mrs. G., æt. 35 (No. 3), who was attacked on January 16th. She may (No. 3), who was attacked on January 16th. She may have been infected through her husband visiting houses in Batley and elsewhere in his capacity as clerk to Cooperative Stores Company. She was kept at home, all the rest of the family being successfully re-vaccinated by Dr. Shives on January 20th. The youngest of these, however, C. G., æt. 4 (No. 4), had a very scanty eruption of spots on February 2; his case being so mild as to be almost "doubtful." The rash quite cleared off and he was never really ill. he was never really ill.

On February 2nd, another miner in the same pit as No. 1 was attacked, F. H., æt. 21 (No. 5).

On February 5 Miss M. E. D., æt. 25, employed as teacher in a large school at Dewsbury, fell ill. At the

same time the head mistress (Miss G., No. 62 in Dewsbury list) was attacked and subsequently died. I have already mentioned the cases of the pupils at the school who were also attacked with small-pox at this period (v. "Dewsbury," page 65). Miss D. was kept at home during her illness, the three other inmates of the house (aged 48, 27, and 22) heart was wearingted on Echanomy 9th all successfully. The being re-vaccinated on February 9th, all successfully. The house was attached to a shop and post office, which were accordingly closed; and one of the inmates removed to another dwelling.

R. G., et. 27 (No. 7), employed as potman at an inn in Commercial Street, Batley, was attacked on February 1st; Commercial Street, Batley, was attacked on February 1st; came home to Quaker Lane, Liversedge, and developed a rash on February 3rd. There were, including the patient, eight inmates of this house, and all, except the parents, were sent away during his illness; Mrs. G., and her five children being successfully re-vaccinated on February 6th. Mrs. S., æt. 26 (No. 8.), attacked on February 29th, was removed to the Dewsbury Hospital on March 5th. She may have been infected through her husband, a groom, visiting infected districts.

visiting infected districts.

From this date no other cases occurred for more than three months. On June 10th and 11th three members of one family were attacked (Nos. 9, 10, and 11), one, G., M., at. 29, employed as a labourer, another, C.S., as a railway clerk, and the third, L. S., at. 19, living at home. It is not known how the infection was brought to the house, which contained in all eight inmates. The patients were kept at home, two of the family being sent away; the father, at. 52, was re-vaccinated on June 14th, as also were a nursemaid and the nurse in attendance on the cases. a nursemaid and the nurse in attendance on the cases; whilst an infant, five months old, was primarily vaccinated whilst an infant, five months old, was primarily vaccinated at the same time. It is noteworthy that within a day or two of this house being infected, that of some relatives was also invaded, where the first to be taken ill was an unvaccinated girl, G. M., at. 8 (No. 12), on June 13th. Her rash developed on June 16th, and on the 29th her mother, at. 44, (No. 19), who had suffered from small-pox when four years of age, was also attacked. She was the only one of the family (five) who was not re-vaccinated; three of them were re-vaccinated on July 5th (one being unsuccessful) were re-vaccinated on July 5th (one being unsuccessful), and one on the 10th, unsuccessful.

Seven members of a family of nine persons living in a detached dwelling, in a high and open situation, were attacked with small-pox between June 24th and July 7th. One of these cases, that of Mrs. N., æt. 33 (No. 18), was rapidly fatal, death occurring before the rash was fully out; yet it had not "hæmorrhagic" characters. Another was the case of her infant, who was vaccinated two days before the rash appeared, and had a mild attack. All the other cases were of mild type.

It will be seen that of the whole number of cases only one was removed to hospital, and that measures were taken for the isolation of the patients in their own homes, and the re-vaccination of other inmates. These measures were always promptly carried out by Dr. Shives, and this may account for the limitation of the disease in the district.

The sanitary state of the houses that were inspected was good in all cases. Only two of these houses were on the "back-to-back" system; and of the rest, most occupied high and open situations. The privy-midden system obtained in all. As to proportion of rooms to inmates:—

			Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
6 "through" houses	-	-	31	43	1.3 -
2 back-to-back houses	-	-	6	13	2.1

#### MIRFIELD.

No case occurred in any Mirfield household before the end of February, in the 44th week of the outbreak in the Dewsbury Union. From that time until August 27th there were in all 12 cases, coming from 11 houses, viz., one in February, one in March, five in April, and five in August. One case was fatal.

The subjoined list of the houses invaded, in order of their infection, shows that in the nine of which particulars were obtained there were 53 inmates, none under one year of age, eight between one and ten years, 29 between 10 and 30 (seven attacked), 16 at 30 and upwards (two attacked).

<sup>•</sup> I find that 10 other miners in this pit were attacked with small-pox, viz.:—8 from Dewsbury (Nos. 35, 45, 51, 58, 97, 127, 129, 146), attacked on December 26, 1891, January 15, 28, 22, February 25, March 19, 20, and April 7, respectively; 1 from Heckmondwike (No. 7), attacked on January 15, and another from Liversedge on February 2. The above case was one of the first to fall ill.

SMALL-POX AT MIRFIELD, 1891-92.

LIST OF INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES OF INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First nce of pox.		ter.	A	ll Ini	mate	s.	Sn	all-prefer	ked vox. to C gister	(Nos.
Date of First Appearance of Small-pox.	Road or Street.	Reference to Register	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.
1892. Feb. 27	West Mill Cot-	2			3	1				1
March 14	tages. Lee Green -	4		1	4	2			2	
April 4	Sunny Bank	3		2	2	2			3	. 4 9
" 11	Road.	-	-	_	-	_				Age? 6-7
16	Stocks Bank -	1			3	3			4	
,, 24	Knowle	-	-	_	-	-			5	
Aug. 2	Northorpe -	9	1		5	3			8	
" 2	Cross Key Lane	7		1	2				9	
., 7	Stocks Bank -	8	١	2	5	2			10	
" 10	Lee Green -	5			1	2				11
,, 9	Shill Bank Lane	6		2	4	1		1	12	
	9 houses visited	1	_	8	29	16			7	2
	2 ,, not ,,				20	10			1	Age?

The first case in the district was that of J. S., æt. 35, a maltster, who could not account for his infection. He (No. 1) was attacked on February 27th, developed a rash on March 1st, and was removed to the Batley Small-pox Hospital on the 5th. The three remaining inmates (aged 28, 15, and 13) were re-vaccinated on March 4th, but in only one was it successful and that slightly.

P. L., f., æt. 18 (No. 2), living in another part of this wide and thinly peopled district, was attacked on March 11th. She was a weaver at a mill in Ravensthorpe, where some of the workers were said to have come from infected houses. I find that one of the Dewsbury cases (No. 10), who was attacked on August 14th, 1891, and died in hospital on August 31st, worked at this mill, as also did No. 125 (Dewsbury), who was attacked on March 17th, 1892; and one of the Soothill Nether cases (No. 7) attacked on April 17th. But I am unable to verify the statement that at the time of P. L.'s illness some of her co-workers were coming from infected houses. She was taken to the Batley Hospital on March 22nd. This patient was unvaccinated as also was H. L., æt. 3; the latter was away from home when his sister took ill; he was vaccinated on March 14th, at the same time as the other five members of the family, all being successful.

F. D., a schoolboy, at. 13 (No. 3), developed a rash on April 8th, and was removed to Batley Hospital on the 9th. The house is on high ground, one of a recently built block of four back-to-back houses, surrounded by fields. It was thought possible that his father and brother, who were working at a pit where others came from infected houses, may have brought the infection home. All the other five inmates were re-vaccinated on April 6 and 7, in one case only (a child of three) without success.

E. R., f., 17 (No. 4), was attacked on April 16. She attended the same Sunday school as No. 3, and may have been infected through him, although probably not directly, as she fell ill on the ninth day of his rash. She was removed to Batley Hospital on April 20.

Of the remaining cases I have nothing material to add beyond what is given in the lists and tables. In one household of nine inmates there were persons aged 45, 18, and 7 years respectively. The patient, J.O., a miner, at. 23 (No. 10), was removed to Batley Hospital on August 12th; and the foregoing persons were vaccinated on the 11th, that is to say, they were unvaccinated during the time of exposure to chances of infection. On the same day another inmate

was re-vaccinated. In another family seven inmates remaining after removal of the case (No. 8) on August 8th were all re-vaccinated. Re-vaccinations were done also in the case of the two other households.

Of the whole number of cases all but one were removed to Batley Hospital.

The sanitary conditions of the houses are, on the whole, good; the worst were two in Stocks Bank, single houses and rather surrounded. Of seven houses of which I have these particulars, two were "through" houses, and six "not through," three of them being back to back. The proportion of rooms to inmates was:—

	Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
2 through houses	11	7	1.5
6 "single" and "back-to-back" houses and ashpits	13	34	2.6

The privy-middens and ashpits in all cases were in good condition.

### MORLEY BOROUGH.

There was no case of small-pox in Morley in 1891, but in 1892 (up to August 27, the 70th week of the whole outbreak) there were 41 cases regarded as instances of this disease, the number being largely made up of a series of cases of anomalous type occurring amongst children in the months of May, June, and July. Some of these cases had certainly variolous characters, but in a very mild form, whilst others intimately connected with them might pardonably have been regarded as varicella. Indeed, had it not been for their associations I might have felt justified in excluding them from the list, as I have done in all cases where varicella has been beyond doubt. I do not think, however, that it would be right to do so in regard to these Morley children. The 41 cases came from 22 households, the incidence of the cases being: January 2, March 1, April 8, May 6, June 7, July 11, August 6, and of the houses,—

	-				House invaded.	Yielding Cases.
January		_	_		1	2
March	-	-	-	-	1	1
April	-	-	-	-	7	13
May -	-	-	-	-	1.	1 .
June	-	-	-	-	4	11
July		-	-	-	5	8
August	-	-	-	-	3	5
					22	41

The total number of inmates of these houses was 127, of whom four were under one year of age (one attacked), 43 between one and 10 years (27 attacked), 53 between 10 and 30 years (11 attacked), and 27 at 30 years and upwards (two attacked). The large proportion of children attacked is accounted for by the fact above stated. There were no deaths.

SMALL-POX AT MORLEY, 1892.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First	-pox-		Reference to House Register.	A	ll In	mat	es.	Sir	all-po refer	ed witox. (I to Cas ster).	Nos.
Date of First	Small-pox	Street or Road.		Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards	Under 1	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.
188 Jan.	92. 18	Bruntcliffe -	7		3	1	2		1, 2		
Marc	h 17	Lobley's Yard,	2			2	1		1		3
April	2	Queen Street. Back Foster St	4			4	1			4	
**	4	Marshall Street -	3		1	5	1			5	
**	8	Bruntcliffe -	5			4	1		Ŷ.	6	
,,	11	Gisborne Court, Queen Street.	1		2	3	1		8	7	
,,	14	Wordsworth Sq.	8		1	4	2			11,14,	
**	14	King Street -	11			5	1			28. 12.13. 29.	
,,	27	Howden Clough Road.	6		1		2		9	29.	10
May	26	Bruntcliffe -	17		3	6	2		15		
June	11	Bruntcliffe -	18		3	2	1		16, 25		
21	18	King Street -	12	1	2	2		19	18	17	
>9	23	Garnet's Build-	13		3	1	1		20,21, 22,		
39	30	Victoria Road -	9	1	3	1	3		24,26, 27.		
July	4	Bruntcliffe -	14	n	2	1	1		23, 37		
**	17	St. Paul's Street ·	10	П	2	2			30		
,,	18	Bruntcliffe -	20		1	2	2		31		
D	23	Howden Clough Road,	21	1	4	1	2		32		
"	24	Bruntcliffe -	15		4	1	2		33,34, 38.		
Aug.	3	Bruntcliffe •	19	1	3	3			35,39, 40.		
,,	7	Bruntcliffe -	16		2	1	1		36		
"	27	Newsome Street, Town End.	22		3	2			41		
		22 houses -		4	43	53	27	1	27	11	2

The first cases occurred at Bruntcliffe, a part of the borough situated to the south, in the direction of Batley, the ground being high and open. In a miner's family an unvaccinated girl, H. D., five years old (No. 1), sickened on January 16, developed a rash on the 18th, and was sent to Leeds Small-pox Hospital on the 21st; on the 20th Mr. Steele, the medical officer of health (who kindly accompanied me in my visits to the infected houses) re-vaccinated the parents and a child aged 13, each successfully, and at the same time vaccinated L. D. (No. 2), a schoolgirl æt. seven, who five days later sickened with small-pox, and was sent to the Leeds Small-pox Hospital on January 29th. An infant of 20 months remained unvaccinated. It was thought possible that infection had been introduced to this house from Batley.

The case in March was that of a weaver, H. J., æt. 55 (No. 3), who sickened on the 17th. She was said to have been vaccinated in infancy, but had no marks; her son and daughter were both re-vaccinated by Mr. Steele on the 20th, the latter accompanying her mother to the temporary isolation hospital at the Cemetery Lodge, Bruntcliffe. Connected with this case is that of A. G., æt. 20, who worked next to Mrs. J. at the mill. A. G. (No. 5) sickened on the 4th, her rash appearing on the 7th. She may, however, have been infected through a visit of Mrs. J's. daughter to the house (where dressmaking is carried on) on March 21st, i.e., 14 days previously. From this case two other houses were infected, the initial cases in each being so slight as to pass unnoticed. One of them was H. B., æt. 18 (No. 28), a milliner living at Wordsworth Square. She visited A. G. before her removal to hospital on April 11th (i.e., between the 4th and the 11th), and although unsuccessfully re-vaccinated on the 13th, had a pustular rash on or about the 17th April; she did not feel ill nor seek medical advice. Her sister, R. B., æt. 20 (No. 11), and a brother, G. B., æt. 12 (No. 14), sickened on May 9 and 14 respectively. There were seven members

of this household, and on the occurrence of these cases three were re-vaccinated, and another attempt (which failed) was made to re-vaccinate H. B. About the same time as H. B. was attacked with what no doubt was smallpox, H. S., m., æt. 20, weaver (No. 29), living in King Street, also had a slight rash which passed unrecognised; he was engaged to H. B., and in all probability was infected through her visit to A. G. The fact of his having had a rash was not known until on May 9, two of his brothers, J. S., æt. 21 (No. 12), and W. S., æt. 19 No. 13), sickened and developed a rash on the 14th. The three remaining inmates of this house were re-vaccinated successfully on the 15th. The connexion between these cases may be thus given:—

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H. J. No. 3.} \\ \text{Attack, 17. iii.} \\ \text{Removal, 20. iii.} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{A. G. No. 5.} \\ \text{4. iv.} \end{array} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{H. B. (No. 28.)} \\ \text{About 17. iv.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{R. B. No. 11.} \\ \text{9. v.} \\ \text{G. B. No. 14.} \\ \text{14. 5.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{H. S. (No. 29.)} \\ \text{About 17. iv.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J. S. No. 12.} \\ \text{9. v.} \\ \text{W. S. No. 13.} \\ \text{9. v.} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

A miner, J. A., æt. 26 (No. 4). who said that he had had small-pox when four months old, and who had never been vaccinated, was attacked on April 3rd. He may have been infected at Keighley, which he had visited about 10 or 12 days before. Mr. Steele re-vaccinated three of the remaining four inmates of the house on April 9, and vaccinated primarily M. H., f., 24, who had escaped infantile vaccination ("because she was delicate"). This young woman was, therefore, unvaccinated when exposed to infection from J. A., who was removed to hospital on April 6.

M. S., f., 29, weaver (Nc. 6), living at Bruntcliffe, sickened on April 8th. Two of her brothers were engaged at work in Howden Clough Mill, where, it may be remembered, there were some workers from an infected Birstal household (see Birstal); the man who might have been the medium of infection (Birstal list, No. 10) attending the mill during the early days of his wife's illness (March 22, 23), and afterwards from his mother's house until he himself took ill on April 5th. If the contagion was really thus conveyed it would be remarkable, and one would rather believe that the approximation of dates is only a coincidence. It is just as likely that the workers at Howden Clough conveyed the contagion from the neighbouring small-pox hospital.

The infant child, set. 2, (No. 9), of Mr. and Mrs. H.. living in the Howden CloughRoad, was taken charge of by her grandmother, Mrs. S., during the day, and was probably infected by Mr. S. (No. 6), between April 8th and 14th, when Mr. S. was removed. This infant was vaccinated on April 15th, and sickened with small-pox on the 27th (she was therefore "under" vaccination when attacked.

[N.B.—Mr. Steele told me that one of these vesicles resulting from this vaccination did not "rise" until the 11th day of vaccination.]

The infant was removed to the hospital with her mother S. H., æt. 31, on April 29th, and on the 30th Mrs. H. was re-vaccinated by Mr. Steele, two large vesicles resulting. However, Mrs. H had on May 8, two large papules appear on her face, and a day or two later other spots. It was highly probable that she had been inoculated with small-pox by her infant; she had no prodomata and did not feel ill; and had, moreover, been successfully revaccinated eight days previously.

E. H., æt. 24, working in Morley Main Colliery, was taken ill on April 11th; when his rash appeared on the 13th he felt so much better that he attended a football match at Bradford on the 16th, and may thus have been the means of unwittingly causing a diffusion of the disease. His case, however, was notified on the 17th, when he was removed to hospital. An infant, one year of age, whom he used to nurse developed small-pox on April 23rd. This child had been successfully vaccinated by Mr. Steele in November 1891, and presented four "scarred" marks. She had suffered from varicella and measles since being vaccinated; and is one of the few instances of a vaccinated child under five years of age who had small-pox in this cpidemic. The four other inmates (including a boy of four, who had equivocal primary marks) were all revaccinated on April 18, and successfully.

There remain to be considered 13 households, and with regard to them it is noteworthy that of the 25 cases proceeding therefrom, 24 were children under the age of 10.

APPENDIX 91

years, viz., one under one year (unvaccinated), 12 between one and five years (three unvaccinated), 11 aged five to 10 years (one unvaccinated); four of the remainder were undergoing vaccination when attacked. Again, all the cases, with two exceptions, were of the "mild" type, and in not a few the question of varicella was raised with reason. But they were all removed to the small pox hospital, and not one of them was infected there, as had been the case elsewhere when a child suffering from varicella had been taken into small-pox wards. The majority of the children lived at Bruntcliffe, and either attended the same school there or had brothers and sisters attending it. Thus of 15 pupils of this school in eight families, 10 had this singularly anomalous form of small-pox, and in the same houses six other cases occurred. I saw some of these cases with Mr. Steele, and was struck by their varicellous aspect (one, No. 36, in which the eruption was more profuse and discrete had some resemblance to varicella gangrenosa). In spite of these anomalies I have felt compelled to retain them in my lists, and it is needless to say that this inclusion has materially influenced the statistics of the children affected. I do not propose to give details of each of these families, but I may mention the following as a curious example:-

H. B., æt. 29, living in King Street, and his two unvaccinated children were taken ill on June 18. He (No. 17) and the elder child (No. 18), aged two years, were removed to the hospital on June 26; the other child, an infant of seven months, was left at home. The characters of the rash in the father's case were those of a mild form of rapidly and so was that of No. 18; yet the rash on the variola, and so was that of No. 18; yet the rash on the infant, Mr. Steele informs me, more resembled varicella. This was on June 21st. However, six weeks later, viz., on August 3, the only child (vaccinated) who escaped the previous time had a papular rash with no constitutional disturbance, and three days later No. 19 was similarly affected. This eruption was cons dered to be varicella.

H. L., a child of two years (vaccinated), had a mild eruptive attack on July 19. This was termed "varioloid" by Mr. Steele, who says it was "certainly not varicella."

Three school children (ages six to nine) of a family living in a large semi-detached villa were attacked—the one on June 29, and the others on July 13 and 14 respectively; in the last to suffer the rash was said to have come out in crops; they remained in hospital until August 6th. Two of them had been unsuccessfully re-vaccinated on June 30, as also were the five other inmates of the house, four of whom were again re-vaccinated on July 15.

N. H., a boy, five years old (No. 20), attending the school referred to, was taken ill on June 20, a rash appeared on the 25th, when he was taken to the hospital. His sister at. three (No. 21), sickened on June 27, rash June 29; and the infant W. H., one year (No. 22), who was vaccinated on June 25, became feverish on July 3, and had a rash on

E. C., f., et. 5 (No. 23), attending the same school, developed a rash on July 4; her sister, A. C., et. 3 (No. 37), was vaccinated on July 12, and on the 21st had a similar

Three cases of this class occurred in a family at Brunt-Three cases of this class occurred in a family at Brunt-cliffe, living opposite to another where two cases (H. K., æt. 4, and H. H., æt. 17 months) had occurred on June 11 hospital, June 16; and July 2 (hospital, July 2). The family consisted of a miner, G. K., æt. 25, his wife, E. K., æt. 24, her sister, L. C., æt. 17, and four children aged from five years to two months. Mrs. K. and her sister were the only ones who had been vaccinated in infancy, and the former had no marks of that vaccination. The first to be attacked was M. K., æt. 4 (No. 35), with a discrete rash on August 4, when he was removed to the hospital on the 6th. The father and other children were vaccinated on August 7th, and the two women were re-vaccinated. On August 7th, and the two women were re-vaccinated. On the 20th, i.e., 14 days after the removal of No. 35, E. K., ett. 5 (No. 30), and J. K., ett. 2 (No. 34), were attacked with a rash and removed.

To sum up, of the 41 cases, three remained at home during the attack (two unrecognised till later cases arose), two were removed to the Leeds Small-pox Hospital, and 36 were isolated in the temporary hospital at the Cemetery

The sanitary condition of the houses was good; in none did I observe any marked defects, and the privy-middens (which were the rule, in one the pail system, and two had w.e's. within the house) were well kept, and the ashpits well looked after. Seven were "through" houses, well ventilated; three were single houses with no through ventilation, and 12 were back to back; the more recently

constructed being in blocks of four. The proportion of inmates to rooms was as follows :-

Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
32	43	1.3
42	84	2.0
	32	

#### OSSETT BOROUGH.

One case of small-pox occurred in Ossett in May 1891, in the fourth week of the general outbreak, and one in September; from that time there were no cases until February. In all 20 cases arose in the period under review, September; from that time there were no cases until February. In all 20 cases arose in the period under review, viz., one in May 1891, one in September, eight in February 1892, one in April, six in May, two in June, and one in August, the number of houses invaded being 18, there being only two houses with more than one case, one infected in February and one in May. There were no deaths.

The subjoined list gives the site of these houses and their order of infection. It will appear that they contained 89 inmates, of whom two were under one year of age, 13 between one and 10 years, 45 between 10 and 30 (14 attacked), 28 aged 30 and upwards (6 attacked), and of one the age could not be ascertained.

the age could not be ascertained.

### SMALL-POX AT OSSETT, 1891-92.

LIST OF INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES OF INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First Appear- ance of Small	Road or Street.							Attacked with Smail-pox. (Nos. refer to Case Register.)					
pox.		Reference Res	Under 1	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards			
1891. May 19	Wakefield Road -	5		1	5	Age?			1				
Sept. 11	Flushdy <sub>ke</sub> -	ý.		2	2	1			2				
1892. Feb. 6	Teall Town -	6		. 1	4	2			3, 4				
" 6	S. Parade Road -	9			1	1			5				
" 8	Teall Town -	7			1	1			7				
,, 9	S. Parade Read -	8			4	1			6				
,, 18	Pickering Lane,	3		2		2				9			
,, 23	Gawthorpe. Cross Rycroft St.	1		2	2	1				8			
,, 26	Zion Street, Gaw-	2	1	2	2	2			10				
April 15	thorpe. High Street, Gaw-	10			4	2				11			
May 4	thorpe, Dale Street -	18			5	2			12	13			
" 13	Healey Lane -	12		1	3	2			14				
,, 23	Westwood Street	15			2				15				
,, 24	Dale Street -	17		1		2				16			
,, 31	Radley Street -	13		2	3	2			17				
June 3	Rycroft Street -	16	1		3	1			18				
<b>,, 1</b> 9	Westwood Street	14		0	1	2				19			
Aug. 2	Healey Lane -	11			3	3			20				
	18 houses		2	13	45	28 Age ?	-	-	14	6			

The case which occurred in May 1891 was that of the The case which occurred in May 1891 was that of the son of an innkeeper in the Wakefield Road, just within the Ossett boundary. This young man, W. D., æt. 21 (No. 1), had a butcher's stell in another part of the road. At the time of his attack there were cases of small-pox in Wakefield, and it is supposed that he was infected from there. His attack, which was a mild one, commenced on May 19; he was removed to the isolation hospital on the 20th and discharged recovered on June 6th. There were eight other inmates of the house he lived in.

On September 11, a miner, æt. 27 (No. 2), unvaccinated, fell ill, and on the 14th developed a variolous rash. He occupied a back-to-back tenement in "Flushdyke," also off the Wakefield Road, but nearer the more populated part of Ossett. He had not been out of the district, and it could not be ascertained how he contracted the disease. He was in hospital from September 15 to October 25, his attack being complicated with pneumonia. When attacked with small-pox he had but recently recovered from influenza.

In February a group of cases occurred in Teall's Town, an outlying part of Ossett, in the south-east of the district.

(a.) S. E. T., æt. 14, a dressmaker, and her brother E. T., æt. 12, a schoolboy (Nos. 3 and 4), were both attacked on February 4th, and removed to hospital on the 8th, on which day four other inmates of the house were re-vaccinated, only one (a boy of 11 years) successfully. It appears that—the mother, who keeps a general dealer's shop at this house, had purchased some clothing from a secondhand clothier at Leeds about three weeks previously, and No. 3 stayed at home from her work to make up a dress for herself from some of this material about a week before she and her brother were attacked. It could not, however, be proved that this clothing came from an infected house. (b.) T. T., æt. 19 (No. 5), a miner, living in South Parade close by, and a cousin of the preceding, was attacked on February 6. He was well vaccinated, having seven excellent foveate marks. (c.) Mrs. R., æt. 36 (No. 7), a friend and neighbour of the (a) family, sickened on February 8th, and was removed to hospital on the 11th, the day after the rash appeared. Her husband was re-vaccinated on the 12th, but it did not take. (d.) A. C., æt. 19 (No. 6), a plumber's assistant, living at South Parade, also a relation of the first family, and frequently at their house, was attacked on February 9, and removed to hospital on the 11th. There were four other inmates of the house he dwelt in who were re-vaccinated on February 10, one succeeded well (f., æt. 28), one doubtfully (m., æt. 16), and two failed (f., æt. 28), one doubtfully (m., æt. 16), and two failed (f., æt. 24; m., æt. 14). There can be little doubt that these cases were all infected about the same time from a common source.

The next case was that of a mason, æt. 42 (No. 9), living at Gawthorpe, which forms the north-western part of the borough adjoining Soothill Upper. He was attacked on February 18, removed to hospital on 21st, and his two children, æt. 7 and 4 years, were vaccinated successfully on the 23rd. They were, therefore, unvaccinated when exposed to the chance of infection. The man had been at work in Saville Town, adjoining Dewsbury.

W. P., an engineer, æt. 32 (No. 8), living in Cross Rycroft Street, in the north-eastern part of the town of Ossett, was attacked on February 23, and removed to hospital on 25th. He had been shortly before his illness visited by a friend from Dewsbury. His wife, æt. 29, was revaccinated on the 25th; and there were children (ages 10 to 5), one of whom had been unsuccessfully vaccinated in infancy, and the others, not previously vaccinated, were vaccinated at the same time.

No. 10 was a man, æt. 29, living in Gawthorpe, who was attacked on February 26. He was said to have been vaccinated in infancy, but had no marks. On his removal to hospital (February 29) his two youngest children (æt. three years and nine months respectively) were primarily vaccinated successfully. It is not known where he was infected.

No. 11, æt. 48, a butcher in High Street, Gawthorpe, sickened on April 15th, the rash appeared on the 18th, and he was removed on the 19th. Re-vaccination was offered to the other inmates, but declined; they were kept at home for five days after his removal.

Of the remaining cases it may suffice to say that the source of infection could not be clearly traced in any, although one or two were probably infected from a single source. Thus No. 15, H. R., æt. 23, a rag merchant, was attacked on May 25; No. 16, S. J. S., æt. 34, a rag-sorter at R's. mills, was attacked on May 24, the coincidence suggesting exposure to a common focus. There were three other persons engaged in the rag trade (each at different mills) who were attacked, viz., C. M., æt. 16, f. (No. 17), a rag-sorter, attacked May 31; J. S., æt. 25 (No. 19), rag merchant, attacked June 3rd; J. A. T., f., æt. 20 (No. 20), a rag-sorter, attacked August 3rd.

It may be observed that every case was removed to hospital with great promptitude, never later than the day following the appearance of rash. Of 26 persons who were re-vaccinated after being in contact with the case, 12 only "took," eight children, who were unvaccinated at the time that the case of small-pox was in the house, were successfully vaccinated on the removal of the case.

As regards sanitary conditions, at least four of the privy-middens were in a bad state, two on the old "open" plan, with ashpits also open and much below the surface, only

one house had a w.c.: eight were through houses, one a "single" house, and nine "back-to-back" houses. The proportion of inmates to rooms (both sleeping and dwelling)

	Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
8 "through" houses 9 "back-to-back" and single houses.	36	47	1.3

#### RAVENSTHORPE.

There was one case of small-pox in 1891, and 16 in 1892 in the period here reviewed. The cases were distributed thus:—One in November 1891, one in February 1892, two in March, two in April, eight in May, one in June, two in August. They came from 14 houses, in three of which there was more than one case. There were no deaths.

The place and order of infection of these houses are given in the subjoined list, from which it appears that they contained 90 inmates, viz, three under one year of age, 20 between one and ten years (three attacked), 44 between 10 and 30 years (seven attacked), 23 aged 30 and upwards (seven attacked).

SMALL-POX AT RAVENSTHORPE, 1891-92.

LIST OF INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES OF INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

First Appear- ance	Street.		Al	l In	mate	s.	(2	Smal	ed w l pox refer egiste	to
of Small- pox.			Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.
1891. Nov. 3	Albion Street -	6			7	2			1	
1892. Feb. 6	Commercial Street	5	1	3	4	2				2
March 15	Queen Street -	1		2		2				4
,, 16	Queen Street -	2	1	1	2			9	3	
April 3	Day Street -	4		1	6	2			5	
,, 4	North Road •	3			2				6	
May 1	Union Street -	9		2	2	2				7, 11
,, 7	Commercial Street	11	1	4	4	2				8
,, 8	Raven Street -	12		1	1	2		10		
" 20	Saekville Street -	8		1	2	2				12
,, 27	Fox's Mill -	10		3	1	2		14	13	
June 1	Queen Street -	7	1	2	6	2			15	
Aug. 20	Deanley Street -	14			5	2				16
" 23	Albion Street -	13			2	1			17	
	14 houses		3	20	44	23	-	3	7	7

The first case known to occur in Ravensthorpe was that of E. K. æt. 15, a domestic servant, who came to her home in Albion Street every night. The origin of her illness could not be ascertained, for although her master had duties at a large mill where cases of small-pox occurred three months subsequently, there were none at this date, so far as I can make out, among the workers at this mill or their families. She (No. 1) was attacked on November 3rd, the rash appeared on the 6th, and she was removed to the Dewsbury Hospital the same day. She was unvaccinated, as also was her brother, G. K., who was not vaccinated until January 1892. [Albion Street is one of a group of streets which were formerly much neglected, ending blindly; but within the past two years they have been opened out and repaved. Ravensthorpe is on low grounds

APPENDIX. 93

quite in the Calder basin; but of late years its drainage has been much improved.]

No other case occurred until February 6th, when M. P. æt. 40 (No. 2), a mason engaged at Dewsbury Moor (where he may have been infected) was attacked. Commercial Street, where he lived, is parallel to Albion Street, and cases occurred in both these streets again much later (May and August). In both these streets again much later (May and August). The four-roomed house (two of which only were sleeping rooms) contained 10 inmates, the ages of the eight children ranging from 18 years to two weeks, this infant being the only unvaccinated member of the family. M. P. was removed on February 13th for isolation to the Engine House at the Sewage Pumping Station, where he was nursed by his wife and where he remained until March 14th.

R. C., æt. 3(), a house painter (No. 4) who had been employed in painting the annex then in course of erection to the Dewsbury Fever Hospital, was attacked on March 15th, and removed to the hospital on the 23rd. E. C., f., 24 (No. 3), living in the same street, was attacked on the 16th and removed to the hospital on the 19th. She had two unvacciremoved to the hospital on the 19th. She had two difvacel-nated children, act. four years and five weeks respectively; and on the 10th day of her return home (April 29) after a fortnight's stay at Crow Nest, one of these, A. C., act. four (No. 9), was attacked (i.e., on May 8), and was removed to hospital on the 11th. His attack was a discrete one, and he returned home on the 9th June. The infant was vaccinated when its mother was in hospital.

H. M., at. 22, a miner at work recently at Barnsley returned to his home in Day Street, Ravensthorpe (he used to come home at the end of every week), when he was taken ill with small-pox on April 3rd. He was the only unvaccinated member of a family of nine, and was removed to the hospital on April 7th.

W. S., æt. 24 (No. 6), living with his wife in a back-to-back two-roomed house in the North Road, was attacked on April 4th. He was out of work at the time, but his wife was employed as a rag-sorter.

The next case was that of E. S., 37, a blanket-weaver, (No. 7), who sickened on May 1st and was removed to hospital on the 4th; his wife was attacked on the 17th; but their four children, including one unvaccinated (act. eight), escaped. Similarly, in the house of T. M., at. 36 (No. 8), who was attacked on May 7th and removed on the 10th; there was one unvaccinated child (at. three months), and one who was alleged to have been vaccinated but had no marks (æt. three years), the remaining seven children all unvaccinated; and the father, who had had small-pox in childhood, unvaccinated. There was no second case in this house.

Per contra, A. D., et. 10 (No. 10), a schoolboy, was the only unvaccinated member of a family of four; he was attacked on May 8, and removed to hospital on the was attacked on May 8, and removed to nospital on the 14th, the fourth day of his rash. His sister, H. D., æt. 17, was re-vaccinated (unsuccessfully) on the 20th June. J. L., æt. 36 (No. 12), was employed at a mill, amongst whose workers were some coming from infected houses, and where a worker (No. 5) had been attacked on April 3.\*

This man, J. L., was attacked on May 20, and removed on the 23rd.

Two children (H. H., æt. 10, vaccinated, No. 13; and P. H., æt. 3, unvaccinated, No. 14) of a mill overseer, and living in a house on the mill premises, were attacked on May 27 and 29. I was unable to ascertain whether at the time there were any of the null hands infected or coning from infected houses. The parents both had small-pox in youth; and of the remaining two children when were not attacked the remaining area one very wear. who were not attacked, the youngest, aged one year, was unvaccinated.

The remaining cases were all of mill hands. One, A. D., f., 19 (No. 15), who had no marks of her alleged infantile vaccination, was attacked on June 1; she worked at a mill at which also worked one of the Dewsbury patients (No. 149), who had been attacked April 14. Another, O. W., f., 22 (No. 17), attacked August 23, worked at a mill where there also worked members of the households of No. 233 (Dewsbury), who was removed to hospital on June 21, and of No. 248 (Dewsbury) removed July 16.

Thus of the 17 cases occurring at Ravensthorpe, none were kept at home; one was isolated at the Sewage Works engine house, and the rest taken to Dewsbury Hospital.

As to the sanitary conditions, there were privy-middens in connexion with all the houses, mostly, however, in well-kept state. There were 5 "through" houses, 6 "single"

houses without through ventilation, and 3 "back-to-back" houses. The proportion of inmates to rooms are-

	Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
5 through houses 9 "single" and "back-to-back" houses.	27 24	41 49	1·5 2·

#### SOOTHILL NETHER.

There were 14 cases of small-pox in the district of Soothill Nether during the year 1892, viz., January 2, February 2, March 1, April 5, May 2, June 2, each coming from a different house. There were no deaths.

In the subjoined list of these households it will be seen that in the 12 of which particulars were obtained there were 68 inmates, viz., 11 between the ages of 1 and 10 years (two attacked), 32 between 10 and 30 (six attacked), and 25 aged 30 and unwards (four attacked) and 25 aged 30 and upwards (four attacked).

#### SMALL-POX AT SOOTHILL NETHER, 1892.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED.

earance of l-pox.	Street, &c.		Acference to House Register.  Register.  Register.  10 10 10 10 10 30 10 30 30 40 20 10 30 30 40 20 30 30 40 20 30 30 40 20 30 40 20 30 40 20 30 40 20 30 30 40 20 30 30 40 20 30 30 40 30 30 40 30 30 40 30 30 40 30 30 40 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		s.	Attacked with Small-pox. (Nos. refer to Case Register.)				
First Appearance Small-pox.	Stroot, act	Reference Reg	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.
1892. Jan. 27	Church Hill, Earls- heaton.	1			1	2			1	
" 27 -	Cross Street, Earls- heaton.	9				4				2
Feb. 18 -	Walker Street -	2			2	2				3
" 25 -	Town Street -	4			2	2			4	
March 15	High Road, Earls-	3	1	1	7	2			5	
April 2 -	heaton. Town Green	8			3	3			6	
" 17 -	Chickenley Heath	6		1	1	2			7	
, 20 -	Chickenley Lane -	5			5	2			8	
" 23 -	Stocks Fold, Earls-	7		2		2				9
" 28 -	heaton. Brook's Buildings,	10		2	5	2				10
May 2 -	Chickenley. Chickenley Heath		_	_	-	_				11
,, 24 -	Bank Foot, Earls-	11		2	4	2		12		
June 6-	heaton. CommonSide, Earls-	12		3	2			13		
, 14 -	heaton. Robinson's Yard, Earlsheaton.	-	-	-	-	-			14	
	12 houses		_	11	32	25		2	6	4
	2 houses							-	1	1
	2 Houses	. 1							1	1

The first case was that of H. C., æt. 17 (No. 1), a "piecener" in a large mill at Densbury. He was attacked on January 27, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on February 6. A man employed at the same mill had his wife and children down with small-pox (Nos. 36 to 39 in Dewsbury Register) 3 weeks before, the last to be removed to hospital being on January 4th; and a case (No. 41 in Dewsbury Register) was removed on January 11 from a house where another worker at this mill lived.\* H. C. was unvaccinated.

On the same day as No. 1, J. S., æt. 32, also a hand, and living also in the Earlsheaton quarter of Soot-hill Nether was attacked, and removed to Dewsbury Hos-His sister worked at the same raill, as did a subsequent case (No. 4), and also some inmates of houses whence Nos. 5 and 10 were removed in March and May.

<sup>\*</sup> The sister of a man at Soothill Nether (S.N. 7), who was attacked on April 17th, and removed to hospital on the 21st, worked at this mill.

Other cases amongst the families of the hands at this mill occurred at later dates, viz.:—Soothill Nether, No. 8, attacked March 15 (four workers); Soothill Upper, No. 7, attacked February 8, where, there were two such workers; No. 20, attacked April 9 (one worker from this mill in house); Nos. 24 to 26, attacked from May 17 to June 9 (two workers at this mill in house). at this mill in house).

Mr. H. S., the sanitary inspector to the district, had assisted in the removal of Cases 1 and 2 to the hospital on February 6th, and on the 18th was himself attacked. was nursed at home and made a good recovery; the three

February 6th, and on the 18th was himself attaeked. He was nursed at home and made a good recovery; the three other members of his family being re-vaecinated successfully by Mr. Clay on February 20th.

J. E., m., 27 (No. 4), was attacked on February 25; his fellow-worker at T—'s mill returned to his work from the hospital on the 15th, and J. E. "felt afraid on seeing "him that he himself would be attacked."

L. S., f., æt. 27 (No. 5), is also a mill hand, her father and brother being employed at T—'s mill, and two brothers and sisters at the mill in Dewsbury where No. 1 worked. She was attacked on March 15th and removed to hospital on the 19th. There are 10 in the family (three sleeping rooms), all vaecinated.

E. G., m., æt. 11 (No. 6), a schoolboy, was attacked on April 2, but the eause of his infection is not clear. He was unvaecinated, and three of the remaining five members of the household had previously suffered from small-pox.

The next case was that of a miner, W. A., æt. 21 (No. 7), living at Chickenley Heath, an open district bordering on Ossett. He was attacked on April 17th and thought that he might have been infected on a visit he had paid to Heckmondwike some 10 days previously.

Another case at Chickenley occurred on April 20th. This was a girl æt. 15 (No. 8), a weaver, the only unvaecinated member of her family (seven individuals). She stated that

Another case at Chickenley occurred on April 20th. This was a girl æt. 15 (No. 8), a weaver, the only unvaccinated member of her family (seven individuals). She stated that on April 9th she had gone to Howden Clough with some friends and had been "much alarmed at seeing some of "the convalescent patients of the small-pox hospital who "were in the field adjoining the lane down which she "passed." There is, however, no evidence that she came in contact with any infected person or visited any infected in contact with any infected person or visited any infected house.

A third case at Chickenley is that of G. S. D., æt. 40 (No. 10), employed in a wool mill at Ossett. I cannot (No. 10), employed in a wool mill at Ossett. I cannot find that there were any persons from infected houses working at this mill at the time, but in June and August there were some. G. S. D. siekened on April 28, and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on May 4th. He and

all the members of his family were vaccinated.

all the members of his family were vacemated.

E. P., f., act. 7 (No. 12), living at Earlsheaton, was attacked on May 24th. She attended a school at Eastboro', Dewsbury, where there had been a ease the previous month (D. 154, attacked April 15), and where subsequently four children in another family (D. 235, 244, 250, 254) and of the same school were attacked (July 2nd to 27th) two of them after having had variedla, and another (D. 228) child from a third family attacked with very mild small-pox on June 3rd June 3rd.

E. A., m., æt. 5 (No. 13), probably was infected in the hospital, whither he had been removed on June 19th. He had been taken ill on the 6th, when a rash appeared, and on the 13th and 19th his sister (æt. 7) and brother (æt. 2) were attacked with varieella. When in hospital on June 20th (i.e., the 12th day of his residence) he was again taken ill, and a variolous rash appeared on the 23rd. This child attended the same school as his sister, and as G. H. (No. 14), an unvaceinated child, whose attack was comparatively mild, and who whilst in hospital (where she was taken on the 27th June) had an attack, supposed to be searlet fever.

Thus of these 14 eases, one was treated at home, the rest removed to Dewsbury Hospital.

As to sanitary condition, all the houses had privies in Only two were through houses having together 9 rooms and 16 inmates, or 1.8 per room. There were nine "backto-back houses," and one "single" house without through ventilation; these had in all 24 rooms and 52 inmates, or 2.1 per room. 2.1 per room.

### SOOTHILL UPPER.

There were 26 eases of small-pox occurring in the district of Soothill Upper within the period covered by this inquiry. One of these was in June 1891, the rest occurred from January to June 1892, viz.:—January 4, February 4, March 3, April 4, May 3, June 1. Four cases were fatal. They proceeded from 19 different houses, and it means to group them, according to the cases were tatal. They proceeded from 19 different houses, and it may be convenient to group them according to the four several parts of the district in which they occurred. For Soothill Upper contains a large tract of agricultural upland, and its inhabited parts are gathered around four rentres. To the north of the district, adjoining Batley, is Soothill Lane; to the east in much open country is Chidswell; to the west on a high cliff overlooking Batley Carr is Hanging Heaten, whilst south and passing into Dewsbury and Soothill Nether is the Leeds Road. The number of houses and of the eases proceeding from them in each month in these four areas were as follows:

				Soothill Lane.		Chids- well.		Hang- ing Heaton.		Leeds Road.		Total.	
			Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	
June 1891 -			-	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	1	
January 1892			1	1	_		2	3	_	_	3	4	
February 1892	-	-	1	1	_	_	_		2	3	3	4	
March 1892			2	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	7	10	
April 1892 .	-		_	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	
May 1892 -		-	-	_	-	-	_	_	2	4	2	4	
			4	7	2	2	7	8	6	9	19	26	

Particulars of the size of these households are give in the subjoined list, from which it appears that the 19 houses eontained 109 inmates, of whom two were under one year of age (1 attacked), 28 between 1 and 10 years (6 attacked) 49 between 10 and 30 (14 attacked) and 30 were aged 30 years and upwards (5 attacked).

#### SMALL-POX at SOOTHILL UPPER, 1891-92.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED

First Appearance of Small-pox.	Street, &c.		Reference to House Register. Juder 1 1 to 10 years. guuri lity 10 to 30				ımat	es.	Sn	all-p <b>r</b> efer	cked with pox. (Nos. r to Case egister.)		
First Apj		Referenc Reg	Under 1 y-ar.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	30 years upwards.			
1891. June 13 1892.	G— Farm, Hang- ing Heaton.	16			3	2			1				
Jan. 7	High St., Hanging Heaton.	14		2		2				2			
,, 16	Soothill Lane -	3		3	6	2			3				
" 16	High St., Hanging Heaton.	15			3	1			4, 5				
Feb. 4	Soothill Lane -	4		1	2	2			6				
" 8	Elizabeth Place, Leeds Road.	10		1	2	1		7					
" 11	Hollinroyd Road,	9	1	1	1	1	23		8				
Mar. 2	Leeds Road. Clay's Buildings,	1		3	1	1				9			
,, 11	Leeds Road. Soothill Lane	12			4	2			15, 16	10			
,, 12	Chidswell .	13		2	2				11				
" 18	Town End, Hang-	8		4	2	,1		13					
,, 20	ing Heaton. High St., Hanging	7		1	3	2			14				
,, 24	Heaton. High St., Hanging	6	1	3	3	2			17				
,, 27	Heaton. Lady Anne Road -	11		1	4	2			21	18			
April 5	Chidswell · .	5		2		2		19	1				
,, 9	Whitely's Build-	2			5	1	-		20				
,, 21	ings, Leeds Rd. Nab End, Hang-	17			2	2			22				
May 9	ing Heaton. Lambfield Terrace,	18		3	3	2		24, 26		25			
" 16	Leeds Road. Battye St., Leeds Road.	19		1	3	2		27					
	19 houses - •		2	28	49	30	1	6	14	5			

### Soothill Lane Group.

H. I., æt. 15 (No. 3), employed as a barber's assistant at Batley, was attacked with small-pox on January 16. In the course of his work he had to attend the workhouse at Staineliffe for the purpose of shaving the inmates; and it may be remembered that at the close of 1891 there were several cases of small-poy in the isolation wards. He did not, however, see any of these patients, and it is just as likely that he was infected through persons coming to his shop from infected houses. It is eurious that only a few

95 APPENDIX.

days previously, viz., on January 11, another young man engaged as harber's assistant (in another Batley establishment) was attacked with small-pox (Batley Reg. 160); and a third one, described as a hairdresser (Batley Reg. 162), on January 10. Perhaps this occupation involving fairly close proximity to the customer may favour the transmission of contagia from the latter to the operator. H. l. belonged to a family of 11 individuals; 7 of the children, including himself, at ages ranging from 1 year to 18, being unvaccinated. Before his removal to the Dewsbury Hospital on January 19 he was isolated in the upstairs room and attended by his parents, three of the children (ages 2 to 10) being sent away from home for three weeks. There was being sent away from home for three weeks.

no other case in this house.

M. H., f., æt. 25 (No. 6), was attacked on February 2nd. She was employed as weaver at one of the largest mills in Batley, whose workers had furnished several cases, including the first case that was attacked in May 1891.\* She was not removed, but was nursed by her mother in a room upstairs, the rest of the family (ages 50, 19, and 4 years)

remaining below.

There were three cases in the next house to be infected in this group. The first to be attacked wasMrs. E., æt. 55 (No. 10), unvaccinated. She sickened on March 11, and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 18th (5th day of rash), where she died on the 23rd. Her two daughters, J. E., aged 16, and S. E., aged 13 (Nos. 15 and 16), the former being unvaccinated, were both attacked on the 24th and removed on the 28th.

and removed on the 28th.

On March 27, Mrs. H., æt. 45 (No. 18), living in Lady Anne Road (near the Batley Station), was attacked; she was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on April 2nd. Her eldest daughter, A. E. H., æt. 20 (No. 21), a weaver in Dewsbury, sickened on April 10 and was removed on the 17th. It is not known how the infection was introduced

here.

#### Chidswell Group.

There were two infected houses in the whole hamlet of Chidswell The first, Elliott's Buildings, was occupied by J. P., a miner, with his wife and two unvaccinated children.
J. P., aged 24 (No. 11), was attacked on March 3rd and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 18th. He worked at Soothill Wood Colliery, which throughout the epidemic had furnished a considerable number of cases.†

Those in February preceding this case were Nos. 316 (Batley) attacked February 13, 346 attacked February 18, 350 attacked February 20, and 379 attacked February 25. It is clear that there must have been a common focus of

infection for so many to have been affected.

The other case in Chidswell was that of a schoolgirl, æt. nine, vaccinated, two foveate marks (No. 19), I ving in Greave's Buildings, who sickened on April 4th. She was kept at home during her illness, the other inmates of the house being her father J. F., a miner at Soothill Wood (and possibly the medium of her infection), her mother, æt. 40, who was unvaccinated, but had suffered from small-pox in infancy, and her sister, four years of age, who had two large vaccination marks.

#### Hanging Heaton Group.

The first case in the district occurred in Hanging Heaton, at a farmhouse. The patient, A. F., et. 16, was a weaver (No. 1) at a mill in Batley; four or five months later some other workers at this mill were attacked, but at this time (June 11th, 1891) she was apparently the only one of these mill-hands to suffer. It was in the seventh week of the outbreak in Batley, where ten cases only had occurred prior to this date. Like the others arising at this time, she was isolated in the union infirmant of Stripolisis. prior to this date. Like the others arising at this time, she was isolated in the union infirmary at Staincliffe on June 15th.

On January 7th, Mrs. B., æt. 33 (No. 2), was attacked. She had visited her sister Mrs. H. (No. 39 in Dewsbury Reg.) in Dewsbury a fortnight before; Mrs. H. was attacked with small-pox on December 22nd, a rash appearing on the 24th, and she was removed to hospital on the 29th. It is more probable that Mrs. B. was thus directly infected than by the conveyance of infection through her husband, a miner at Soothill Wood. She was kept at home during her illness; her husband and two children (aged eight and

illness; her husband and two children (aged eight and five years) being all vaccinated.

M. S., æt. 19, a miner (at another pit than that above referred to), living in High Street, Hanging Heaton, was attacked on January 16th (No. 4) and his sister, H. G. S. (No. 5) on January 31st. Both were kept at home, and both although alleged to have been vaccinated in infancy bore no marks of this. They were nursed by their mother, whilst the only other member of the household, a miner, æt. 17, went away for three months on January 19th, the day on which his brother's rash appeared.

M. S., f., the unvaccinated infant child (æt. 16 months) of a miner living at Town End, was attacked (No. 13) with small-pox on March 18th. Her mother had visited J. P. (No. 11) before his removal to hospital on the 18th (he had been taken ill on the 12th), but if she had then conveyed infection to No. 13, it would make the incubation period of the latter's illness no longer than a week. It is period of the latter's illness no longer than a week. It is therefore more likely that the contagion was introduced to the house in other ways, perhaps through the medium of the father, who had a fellow miner (No. 9) taken ill on March 2nd, and removed to hospital on the 7th. The child was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 27th, and died there on April 7th. At the time of its attack there were two other unvaccinated inmates of the two-roomed dwelling (four being vaccinated), viz., the father, who had suffered from small-pox when 10 years old, and a girl of seven years, who was vaccinated in April.

E. S., at. 11, a schoolgirl, living next door to the house in High Street, inhabited by Nos. 4 and 5, who were kept at home during their illness. About ten days before E. S. (No 14) sickened, that house was disinfected, the fumes penetrating the other dwelling. The families used a privy common to both houses. E. S. sickened on March 20th, the rash appearing on the 23rd. She was kept at home with her mother, the father and three other children being cent away dwije her illness.

sent away during her illness.

H. P., f., at. 21 (No. 17), weaver at the mill in Batley where No. 6 worked, was attacked on March 24th. She and her sister worked in the same hall at the mill as M. H., of Batley (No. 460 in Batley Reg.), who was attacked on the same day. There had been no other cases previously amongst the workers in this hall; but it is highly probable that some came from infected houses. H. P. was kept at home during her illness with her mother, who was confined about a week later, the same nurse attending to both; the mother was re-vaccinated on March 25th, and the infant was vaccinated shortly after its birth. The rest of the family (father and five children) were sent away from home.

S. D. D., æt. 24 (No. 22.), the wife of a miner working at Soothill Wood, was attacked on April 21st. She was unvaccinated, and lived with her mother and grandfather at Nab End, Hanging Heaton, the former (æt. 64) bore no evidence of vaccination, and no information could be obtained as to the vaccination of the latter (æt. 89).

#### Leeds Road Group.

A child, J. R., æt. 7 (No. 7), attending the Eastboro' School and living in Elizabeth Place, was attacked on February 8th. He was unvaccinated, and it is probable February 8th. He was unvaccinated, and it is probable that he was infected at the school, for on the 16th a school-fellow living at Thornhill (T. 3) was attacked, and another schoolfellow came from a house in Dewsbury where a case of small-pox occurred on the 10th (No. 69 in Dewsbury Register). I cannot find, however (in the houses of which I have particulars), any record of children at this school coming from infected houses prior to these dates. J. R. was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on February 13th, and died there on the 20th. died there on the 20th.

died there on the 20th.

Mrs. S., æt. 26 (No. 8), living in Hollinroyd Road, sickened on February 11th; she was confined of a male child on the 14th, and next day she developed a variolous rash. Her infant died on the 26th, the certificate stating the cause of death as "Small-pox, 4 days."

T. E. C., æt. 31 (No. 9), a miner, working in the same pit as the father of the child M. S. (No. 13) already referred to. He was attacked on the 2nd, and removed to hospital on the 7th. His three children (aged 7, 4, and 2) were unvaccinated, two of them attended the school at Eastboro' above mentioned, and may possibly have been Fastboro' above mentioned, and may possibly have been

the medium of infection.

T. A., æt. 14 (No. 20), attacked on April 9th, and isolated in an upstairs room during his illness, which was a very mild one. He was a delicate youth, subject to hæmoptysis, but once a week delivered greengrocery in Batley and elsewhere, and may have been thus infected.

In my Batley Register of small-pox cases I find there are 15 persons who were enraged at this mill in one capacity or another, and, of course, there are several other workers there who were members of households in which small-pox occurred. Of these 15 cases, I was attacked in April 1891, I in May, 2 in December, 6 in January, 3 in February, I in March, and I in April. So that most occurred just about the time that the above M. H. was in ceted; indeed, two of the Batley patients (No. 279 and 286) sickened on February 3. and were therefore probably infected at the same time as M. H. Another case in Soothill Upper (No. 17), occurring in March, was that of a weaver in this mill.

† There were 28 miners engaged in this pit living in Batley who were attacked with small-pox, viz:—I in December 1891, 14 in January 1892, 5 in February, 3 in March, 2 in April, 3 in May.

On May 17th J. E. B., a boy of seven years (No. 24), one of a family of six children, living in a house on high open ground, was attacked. He and his brother both unvac-cinated, et. 5, attended the Eastboro' School, where cases cinated, æt. 5, attended the Eastboro' School, where cases of varicella and one or two of variola had recently broken out (see "Soothill Nether, Case 12), and at the same time a girl, A. D. (æt. 7), schoolfellow, was attacked also (v. below). J. E. B. was removed to the hospital on May 23rd, and on May 30th his mother, æt. 42 (No. 25), was attacked, and removed June 4th. On June 9th the youngest child, æt. one, unvaccinated (No. 26), fell ill, and was removed on the 13th. On June 11th three elder children (ages 16, 14, and 13) were re-vaccinated (unsuccessfully), and on the same day the younger brother, æt. 5. was and on the same day the younger brother, æt. 5, was successfully vaccinated.

A. D., f., æt. 7, an unvaccinated child (No. 27), living in Battye Street, sickened on May 16th, developed a rash on the 17th, and was nursed at home. Her case was a mild one, and I am not certain that it should not be regarded as one of varicella, which was also prevalent in the East-boro' School that she attended. The five other members of this family were re-vaccinated (successfully) on June

19th. Thus of these 26 cases in Soothill Upper, 11 were kept at home, one was removed to the Union Infirmary, and 14 were removed to the Dewsbury Hospital.

As to the sanitary condition of the houses visited, there were privy-middens connected with all, five of these being in were privy-middens connected with all, two of these being in a more or less neglected state; two having open ashpits in connexion with them. There were six completely "through" houses, three in which through ventilation only effected by a back window, and 10 without through ventilation at all, five of these being "single" houses, (one of a row), and five "back-to-back." Many were in open situations and nearly all on high ground. The proopen situations and nearly all on high ground. The proportion of inmates to rooms for each class of house was:

_	Inmates.	Rooms.	Per Room.
6 "through" houses	32	44	1.3
3 "partly through" houses -	8	12	1.5
10 "single" and "back-to-back" houses.	31	53	1.7

### THORNHILL.

There were 20 cases of small-pox in the wide area of Thornhill during the period covered by this inquiry; and two of these ocurred in December 1891, six in February two or these occurred in December 1331, six in February 1892, six in March, one in April, two in May, one in July, two in August. Three cases were fatal.

These cases came from 18 different houses, particulars of 17 of which were obtained.

The district extends from the high ground of Thornhill Edge, which is sparsely inhabited, to the Calder at Dews-Edge, which is sparsely inhabited, to the Calder at Dewsbury. It will be convenient to group the infected houses in each of the four chief centres of population into which the district may be divided. Passing from south to north, these are:—(a) Thornhill Edge, about 350 to 500 feet above sea level; (b) Thornhill, 300 to 400 feet above sea level; (c) Thornhill Lees, 150 feet above sea level; (d) Saville Town, about 100 feet above sea level. The months in which the houses in these centres were infected, and the cases proceeding therefore, are as follows: cases proceeding therefrom, are as follow:

			h	Thorn- hill Edge.		Thorn- hill.		Thorn- hill Lees.		Saville Town.		Total.	
			,	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.
December 1	891	-	-	_		-	-	_	-	1	2	1	2
February 18	892	-	-	_	-	1	1	2	3	2	2	5	6
March	2)	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3	_	_	6	6
April	,,	~	-	_		1	1	-	-	_	-	1	1
May	>>	÷	-		-	-	_	-	-	2	2	2	2
July	9 0	٠	-	-	-		_			1*	1	1	1
Angust	,,		-	-	-		-	1	1	1	1	2	2
				1	1	4	4	6	7	7	8	18	20

<sup>\*</sup> Not visited.

The total number of inmates of the 17 houses of which I have particulars was 97, of whom 3 were under 1 year of age, 16 between 1 and 10 years (2 attacked), 50 between 10 and 30 (12 attacked), and 28 aged 30 and upwards (5 attacked).

#### SMALL-POX AT THORNHILL, 1891-92.

LIST of INFECTED HOUSEHOLDS with AGES of INMATES and of those ATTACKED

Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.   Street, &c.
1891. Dec. 7 - 1892. Feb. 6 - Mountain View, Thornhill Lees.  , 21 - Scarboro' Terrace, Baville Town.  Forge View, Thornhill Lees.  , 26 - Baville Town.  Forge View, Thornhill Lees.  , 28 - South Street, Saville Town.
Dec. 7   Saville Green, Saville Town.   1892.   Feb. 6   Mountain View, Thornhill Lees.   2   1   2   3   1,2   5   5   1   2   5   5   1   2   5   5   1   2   5   1   2   5   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   2
Thornhill Lees. Coombs Road - 4 2 1 2 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 2 1 4 2 1 3 4 4 5 2 1 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
" 22 - Scarboro' Terrace, 10 2 2 Saville Town.  " 26 - Forge View, Thorn-hill Lees.  " 28 - South Street, Sa-ville Town.
", 26 - Forge View, Thorn- 7 1 4 1 6 6 1 1 1 1 2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
,, 28 - South Street, Sa- 11 3 4 4 ville Town.
" 2 - Thomas Street, 5 1 2 9
", 5 - Thornton Road, 8 1 4 2 12 12
", 10 - Nursery Street, 9 5 1 11 11
,, 26 - Hall Lane 3 4 1 14
April 1 - Wells Street - 2 1 3 1
May 5 - Kaye Street, Sa- 14 4 3 16
,, 7 - Leamington Ter- 15 5 2 1
July 20 - Town. Saville 18
Aug. 14 - South View, Saville 16 1 2 1 1 19
", 14 - Thornton Road, 17 1 4 3 2 20
17 houses visited - 3 16 50 28 - 2 12
1 house not visited

The case at Thornhill Edge was that of a miner, æt. 25, who sickened on March I, developed a rash on the 8th, and was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the same day. No other case occurred in the family of seven persons, one of whom (æt. 19) was unvaccinated.

#### Thornhill Group.

H. B., f., 22 (No. 4), a rag-picker in a Dewsbury mill, H. B., f., 22 (No. 4), a rag-picker in a Dewsbury mill, was attacked on February 21st. She had a confluent attack and died on March 7, having been treated at home. She was vaccinated, and Mr. Davies, medical officer of nealth, says that she had "two imperfect marks"; her sister says that she had "a very bad arm after vaccination." This young woman was said to have contracted the disease

from a fellow worker at the mill, who was removed to the hospital exactly a fortnight previously, but I have been unable to trace this case.

L. A. B., a schoolgirl, æt. 6 (No. 13) unvaccinated, sickened on March 26th, and removed to hospital on the 30th. The origin of her infection is doubtful. Two other children (aged two and one year), were also unvaccinated; the mother stating that all three were declared unfit to be vaccinated in infancy.

H. B., 24, a house painter (No. 14), was attacked on March 24. He had been engaged on the 9th and 10th in March 24. He had been engaged on the 9th and 10th in repapering, &c., the house occupied by No. 4. His mother and one sister (æt. 29) were unvaccinated. Another sister (æt. 21) was engaged during the week as a machinist in Huddersfield, coming home every week end. She went to Huddersfield on April 3, and on the 11th was removed to the infectious hospital there, suffering from

small-pox.

L. C., 37 (No. 15), also a house painter, who sickened on April 1st, may have contracted small-pox by being engaged in limewashing an infected house at Thornhill Lees on

AFPENDIX. 97

March 8th to 11th, but if so, the incubation period would have been prolonged beyond the usual term of 14 days. He was removed to Dewsbury Hospital on April 4th.

# Thornhill Lees Group.

A. C., æt. 9 (No. 3), unvaccinated, was attacked on February 15, and was removed to the Dewsbury Hospital on March 4th. He was attending the school at Eastboro', one of his schoolfellows also being attacked about the same time (viz., S. U. 7, on February 8). His foster mother, A. P., at. 40, was attacked on February 26, and removed to hospital together with him. Her husband (the only other inmate of the house) had had small-pox in childhood.

E. S., f., 24 (No. 6), a rag-picker at a mill in Dewsbury, where at the time no other cases occurred or others coming from infected houses, was attacked on February 20, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on March 2nd. There was an unvaccinated child, act. 7 months, in the family.

Another case, the origin of which could not be traced, is that of A. L., 24 (No. 9), employed in the bottle works at Thornhill. I cannot find that at this time (except from the buses of Ne. 6), there was any other worker from the

Thornhill. I cannot find that at this time (except from the house of No. 6) there was any other worker from an infected house at these works. A. L., who was unvaccinated, sickened on March 4, and was removed on

L. J., f., æt. 21 (No. 12), was a rag-picker and fellow worker with the girl, H. B. (No. 4), who died on March 7.
H. B. was last at work on February 20th, and L. J. did not sicken until March 15. She was unvaccinated. Her mother, æt. 39, was also unvaccinated, and so were her two sisters (aged 12 and 3 respectively). These latter were vaccinated on March 25, i.e., seven days after L. J. had gone to hospital. Mrs. J. had previously suffered from

H. E., f., 12 (No. 11), two of whose brothers were engaged in the same works as No. 9, was attacked on March 10, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 12th.

No other case occurred at Thornhill Lees until August, when C. L., f. 13, one of a family of 10, and herself occupied in house work, was attacked on August 14th (No. 20), the source of her infection being unknown. She was removed on August 19; the only unvaccinated members of the family being with the family being the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the c the family being a girl of three years and an infant of six months.

### Saville Town Group.

This is a comparatively recently built over district, only separated from Dewsbury by the Calder. On December 7, 1892, T. C., æt. 15 (No. 1), who served at his father's fish 1892, T. C., æt. 15 (No. 1), who served at his father's fish stall in Dewsbury market-place, was attacked with smallpox. He was unvaccinated and was sent to Dewsbury Hospital on the 19th. On December 21st, his sister, M. A. C., (No. 2) æt. 20, vaccinated, who kept house, was also attacked; she was removed on January 1st. Another sister, a weaver, æt. 17, who had not been vaccinated in infancy was vaccinated on December 10th. It is noteworthy that the vaccinated sister who remained at home with her sick brother was infected, whilst the unvaccinated (at that time) sister, who went out to work daily and did (at that time) sister, who went out to work daily, and did not come in contact with the patient, escaped.

N. A., at. 42 (No. 5), engaged in a large confectionery establishment in the Bradford Road, fell ill on February 22, and had a very mild attack. He remained at home, the only other inmate of the house being his wife, who was re-vaccinated on March 3. He thinks he may have been infected by intervening applicants for work who came from Batley. None of the actual workers in the establishment

had the disease.

S. K., æt. 30 (No. 7), sickened on February 28th. He had been employed for from four to six weeks in work at the had been employed for from four to six weeks in work at the new buildings at the Dowsbury Small-pox Hospital, where he doubtless received his infection. He was removed to the hospital on the 3rd; but on the 29th (i.e., day after onset of illness, and two days before the rash appeared) a large party of friends assembled in the house, most of whom went up to his room to see him. No cases appear to have arisen from this exposure to an infected person in the prodromal stage of the disease.

The next case in this part of the district occurred on May 5. It is that of J. H. W., æt. 26 (No. 16), who followed the occupation of a carrier, and may have visited infected

the occupation of a carrier, and may have visited infected houses. He was unvaccinated and died in Dewsbury Hospital to which he had been taken on May 8. One other member of the household (a man æt. 31) was also unvacci-

T. B., 22. S2 (No. 17), was attacked on May 7th, and removed to Dewsbury Hospital on the 11th. The cause

of his infection is not known; he lived at home, but one of his daughters was a rag-sorter at a mill which had furnished cases.

The last case is that of Mrs. B., æt. 22 (No. 19), who was unvaccinated; she sickened on August 14th, and was removed on the 19th. Her three children (aged three years, two years, and 10 months) were also unvaccinated.

Thus of the 20 cases occurring at Thornhill, two only were

Thus of the 20 cases occurring at Thornmil, two only were treated at home, 18 were removed to Dewsbury Hospital. As to the sanitary condition of the houses inspected, all scemed to be in a satisfactory state; in about one half the privies were of modern construction ("model" type). There were nine "through "houses, and eight in which there was no through ventilation, one of these being a "single" house, the rest "back-to-back." The proportion of inmates to rooms in each class was: to rooms in each class was :--

	Rooms.	Inmates.	Per Room.
9 "through" houses	37	57	1.4
8 "back-to-back" and "single" houses	24	46	1,9

It will be convenient to consider the statistics of these cases proceeding from districts of the union other than Batley and Dewsbury in a collected form, and therefore in the various charts and tables I have used the phrase "other districts" to denote these places, which have just been discussed in turn.

The total number of cases of small-pox known to have occurred in the other districts of the Dewsbury Union besides Batley and Dewsbury amounted to 219, and for the sake of convenience these will now be dealt with under the

one heading

The attacks occurred in the following weeks dating from the first week in which cases appeared in the Union. (See Chart V.)

TABLE LXIV. OTHER DISTRICTS .- WEEKLY INCIDENCE of CASES of SMALL-POX (Chart V.).

Week of Outbreak.	Ending	<b>5</b> •	Cases.	Deaths.
	1891.			
i⊽.	May 23 -		1	_
₹.	,, 30 -	- •		
vi.	June 6 -		_	_
⊽ii.	,, 13 -		3	-
viii.	,, 20 -		-	
ix.	" 27 -		_	
X.	July 4 -	-	_	
xi.	" 11 -			-
xii.	" 18 -		-	_
wiii.	" 25 -		-	_
xiv.	August 1 -			_
XV.	,, 8 -	-	-	-
xvi.	,, 15			-
xvii.	,, 22			-
xviii.	" 29		~	
xix.	September 5		-	-
XX.	,, 12		1	
xxi.	,, 19		-	produce
xxii.	" 26		-	_
xxiii.	October 3			_
xxiv.	" 10		-	_
xxv.	" 17		-	_
xxvi.	" 24			
xxvii.	,, 31		-	_
xxviii.	November 7		1	-
xxix.	,, 14		****	

OTHER DISTRICTS.—WERKLY INCIDENCE of Cases of SMALL-POX-cont.

Week of Outbreak.	Ending.		Cases.	Deaths.
XXX.	Nevember 21		-	-
xxxi.	" 28			-
xxxii.	December 5		-	-
xxxi11.	" 12		2	-
xxxiv.	" 19		-	_
XXXV,	" 26		-	-
xxxvi.	1892. January 2		3	
xxxvii.	,, 9		2	_
xxxviii.	" 16		9	_
xxxix.	" 23		2	_
xl.	,, 30		6	_
xli.	February 6		9	_
xlii.	" 13		5	1
xliii.	,, 20		4	_
xliv.	" 27		12	2
xlv.	March 5 -		6	_
rlvi.	,, 12 -		9	3
xlvii.	" 19-		9	3
ĸlviii.	" 26 -		9	1
xlix.	April 2 -		9	1
1.	" 9 •		8	_
li.	" 16 -		7	-
lii.	" 23 -		9	_
liii.	" 30 -		5	1
liv.	May 7 -		9	1
lv.	" 14 ·		8	
lvi.	" 21 -		6	_
lvii.	,, 28 -		5	_
lviii.	June 4 -		5	_
lix.	" 11 -		6	_
lx.	" 18 -		6	-
lxi.	" 25 -		8	
lxii.	July 2 -		6	1
lxiii.	, 9 -		2	-
lxiv.	" 16 -		2	-
lxv.	" 23 -		6	
lxvi.	" 30 -		2	-
(lxvii.	August 6 -		4	-
Ixviii.	" 13		- 5	-
lxix.	,, 20		- 6	-
lxx.	" 27	-	2	
			219	14

The monthly record was-

THE THO	11011	ly reco	Jru w	as								
	1	891.			1892.							
revised	Cases.					Cases.	Deaths.					
May -	-		1	_	January	-	-	20	_			
Jane -	-		3	_	February	-		31	3			
July -	-	-	_	_	March	-		36	8			
August	-	-	_	-	April -			33	1			
September	-	-	1	_	May -	-	-	31	1			
October	-	-	-	_	June -	-	-	26	1			
November	-	-	1	-	July -		-	14	_			
December	•	-	5	_	August	-	-	17	-			
			11	_				208	14			

Of this number 121 were males and 98 females, the fatal attacks amounting among the former to eight, among the latter to six.

They were distributed according to their ages as follows:--

TABLE LXV.

	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Tot	al.
narran-	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year -	4	2	_	_	4	2
1 to 5 years	12	1	10	1	22	2
5 to 10 years	17	2	15	1	32	3
10 to 15 years -	12	-	12	_	24	-
15 to 20 years -	10	_	15	1	25	1
20 to 30 years -	31	3	27	1	58	4
30 to 40 years -	19	_	9	1	28	1
40 to 50 years .	10	_	5	_	15	_
50 to 60 years -	1	_	3	1	4	1
60 to 70 years -	3	_	_	_	3	
70 and over	-	-	_	-	_	-
Age not ascertained	2	_	2	_	4	_
	121	8	98	6	219	14

or stated in age periods :-

			Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.		
Under 1 year			4	2	Per cent.		
1 to 10 years		-	54	5	9.		
10 to 30	-	-	107	5	46		
30 and upwards	-	-	50	2	4'1		

The mortality on the whole number only amounted to 6.4 per cent.

Occupations.—The occupations of those who were attacked with small-pox are set forth in the accompanying tables. They are collected under three categories, viz., (a) those who lived all day at home, engaged in home occupations or in trade carried on at their houses. This class includes of course all the infants; (b) those who were in daily attendance at school, returning home to meals; (c) those who were engaged in occupations for the greater part of the day away from their home as rag-sorters, weavers, menders, &c. who mostly come home for the midday meal. The incidence of the disease on these several classes is illustrated in Chart VI.

TABLE LXVI. OCCUPATION TABLE.—MALES.

				_						
		-			Un- der 1 Year.	1 to 10 Years	10 to 30 Years	30 Years and over.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
AT HOME		-		-	4	10	4	8	1	27
Of no occu	pation	-	-		4	10	2	2	1	19-
Butcher	•	**	-					1		1
Gasfitter			-	-			1			ŀ
Joiner		-	-	-			}	1		1
Innkeeper		-	-	- (				1		1
Painter			-	-				1		1

# OCCUPATION TABLE. - MALES - continued.

_	-			Un- der I Year.	1 to 10 Years	10 to 30 Years	Years and over.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
Plumber •		٠	-				1		1
Shop assistant	•	•	-			1			1
Wheelwright	•		•				1		1
AT SCHOOL			-	_	19	7	-		26
AT WORK	•	•	-	_	-	42	25	1	68
Mill hand -			-			10	6		16
Miner -	•	•	-			14	4		18
Agent -		•	-			1			1
Baker -	•		•			1			1
Barber -			•			1			1
Butcher -			٠			1			1
Carrier -	•					1			1
Carter -		٠	-				1		1
Clerk (L. Y. R.)	-					1			1
Confectioner							1		1
Engineer -			-				1		1
Fish dealer			6			1			1
Labourer -			-			1	1		2
Maltster -			-				1		1
Mason -			-				\$		3
Painter -			-			2	1		3
Potman -			•			1			1
Rag merchant		•	-			2			2
Sanitary inspect	tor		-				1		1
Shop assistant			-			2			2
Watchman			•				1		1
Occupation not	asce	rtained	-			3	4	1	8

# OCCUPATION TABLE .- FEMALES.

econom	200			Un- der 1 Year.	1 to 10 Years	10 to 30 Years	30 Years and over.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
AT HOME-		19	۰	_	10	22	15	2	49
Of no occupation	1 -		-	_	10	6	1	-	17
Housewife -		-	-		-	14	13	2	29
Domestic servan	t-		-			2			2
Dressmaker	-		•				1		1
AT SCHOOL	-				15	7			22
AT WORK	-		-			25	60		27
Mill hand -			۰			15	1		16
Rag sorter -	-	-	-			5	1		6
Domestic servar	1t -	_	-			1			1
Dressmaker		-				1			1
Milliner -		-				1			1
School teacher						2			2
20200									1

# Type of Attack.

The type of the attack of small-pox from which these 219 patients suffered was as follows.—

				Cases,	Per cent.
Confluent	_			42	19.1
Coherent	_	-	-	18	8.2
Discrete	-	•	-	78	35.6
Mild -	-	•	-	74	33.8

and in 7 cases no information could be obtained on this head, two of them being fatal attacks.

At different age-periods these proportions are:-

			Cases	Per cent.
Under 1 year of age			4	
Confluent -	_	-	1	25.
Mild -	=	7	2	50.
Type not known	_	-	1	
From 1 to 10 years	-	-	54	
Confluent -	-	-	14	25.4
Coherent -	-	-	2	3.6
Discrete -	-	-	8	16.3
Mild -	-		29	52.7
Type not known	-	-	1	<u> </u>
From 10 to 30 years	-	-	107	i
Confluent -	-	-	22	20.4
Coherent -	-	-	10	10.2
Discrete -	-	- 1	44	40.
Mild -	-	-	29	27:7
Type not known	-	-	2	_
At 30 years upwards	-	- 1	50	
Confluent -	-	-	4	8.3
Coherent -	-	-	6	10.4
Discrete -	-	-	25	52.1
Mild -	-	-	14	27 · 1
Type not known	-	-	1	-

At ages not ascertained there were—onfluent, one case; discrete, one case, and in two cases the type was not known.

From the data already furnished in the description of each of these districts it will be remembered that three of the early cases were sent for isolation to the Dewsbury Union Workhouse at Staincliffe (viz., from Birstal, Heckmondwike, and Soothill Upper). Of the rest there were sent to—

(a.) Dewsbury	Small-pox	Hospital	-	92
(b.) Batley	27		-	17
(c.) Morley	,,	99	-	36
(d.) Ossett	,,	99	-	20
(e.) Leeds				2

Thus there were 48 cases left for treatment in their own homes, and one sent to Ravensthorpe Sewage Works (see Chart VIII.).

The analysis of the foregoing as regards age and sex is as follows:—

TABLE LXVII.

# ISOLATION of SMALL-POX CASES.

(Chart VIII.)

	1				Sen	t to					Rema		
	į	Workhouse.					Hospital.				at Home.		
Ministration of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the C		Ma	ile.	Fen	ale.	Ma	de.	Fen	nale.	Mε	ale.	Fen	nale.
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	С.	D.
Under 1 year						1	1	-	-	3	1	_	_
1 to 5 years	-					9	1	10	1	3	-	_	_
5 to 10 years	-					14	2	12	1	3	-	3	_
10 to 15 "	-			1	-	11	-	8	-	1	-	3	_
15 to 20 "	-			1	-	8	_	12	1	2	-	2	_
20 to 30 "						26	3	20	-	5	-	7	1
30 to 40 "	-					13	-	5	-	6	-	4	1
40 to 50 "		1				6	_	3	-	3*	-	2	-
50 to 60 ,,	-					3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
60 to 70 "	-					2	-	-		1	-	-	-
70 and over	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not asce	r-					2	-	1	_	-	-	1	_
		1	-	2	_	93	7	74	4	27	1	22	2

<sup>\*</sup> One isolated at Ravensthorpe Sewage Works.

The total number of houses invaded by small-pox during this period was 159, and the months of their "invasion," together with the number of cases arising in the households may be seen in the following table:—

TABLE LXVIII.

INCIDENCE of SMALL-POX in HOUSEHOLDS.

Month in which First Case arose.			Total Number of Houses invaded.							Per-centage Proportion of Houses having Multiple Cases.		
			ı	Total Ho	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Per-c of Mul
	1891.											Per cent.
May	-	-	•	1	1							_
June		-	-	3	3							-
July	-	-	•	_								
August	-		-	_								
September	•	-	-	1	1							-
October	-		-	-								
November		-	-	1	1							_
December		-	٠	4	2	1	1					50*
	1892.											
January	-	-	-	12	7	4	1					41.6
February		-	-	26	21	3	2					19*2
March		-	-	30	23	6	1					23.3
April	-	-		27	21	3	2	1				25*
May			-	20	16	3	1					20*
June	-		-	13	6	2	4				1	53.8
July			-	7	5	1	1					28.5
August		-	-	14	13	-	1					7.1
				159	120	23	14	1	-	_	1	

From this table it is seen that cases of small-pox came from 159 different houses, there being one case in each of 120 houses, two cases each in 23 houses, three cases each in 14 houses, four cases in one house, and seven cases in one house.

Particulars of the inmates of 147 houses, yielding 205 cases, were obtained on personal inquiry, the total number of inmates being 823.

Of the houses not visited, or of whose inmates no particulars were obtained, in—

The distribution of the cases in the households of various sizes was as follows:—

TABLE LXIX.

er of	ss per		(	Cases		Total.				
Number of Houses.	Inmates per House.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	In- mates.	Cases.
4	11	4							44	4
5	10	4		1					50	7
7	9	6						1	63	13
10	8	6		3	1				80	19
23	7	15	4	4					161	35
23	6	14	7	2					138	34
24	5	20	1	3					120	31
27	4	21	5	1					108	34
16	3	14	2						48	18
8	2	6	2						16	10
147		110	21	14	1	_	-	1	828	205

Thus in-

Households (No. of Members).	Single Cases.	Multiple.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
11	100	_
10	80.	20.
9	85.	14.3
8	60.	40.
7	65.2	34.8
6	60.9	39 · 1
5	83.3	16.6
4	77 • 7	22 · 2
3	100	_
2	100.	

In the description of each district a table has been given showing the number of inmates (and of those attacked) in each house, grouped in age-periods.

The facts there given may be collated in the following comparison of the ages of all the inmates of the households visited, with those of them who contracted small-pox:—

<u> </u>		Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of those Attacked.
Under 1 year	-	21	4	
		21	4	19 per cent. (under 1 year).
1 to 5 years		84	22	
5 to 10 "	-	91	31	
		175	53	30'8 per cent. (1 to 10 years).
10 to 15 "	-	103	22	
15 to 20 "	-	119	23	
20 to 30 ,,	-	169	55	
		391	100	25.7 per cent. (10 to 30 years).
30 to 40 "	-	87	28	
40 to 50 "		82	13	
50 to 60 "	-	40	4	
60 to 70 "	-	19	3	
70 and over	-	3	_	
		231	48	20 per cent. (30 years upwards).
Age not asc	er-	10	_	

Stated in per-centages of the whole numbers of each series (viz., inmates 828, cases 205), the following is the comparison between those living at ages in houses visited and those attacked in like age-periods:—

	_			Inmates.	Cases.
Under 1 year 1 to 10 years 10 to 30 years 30 and over Ages not ascer	- - - taine	- - - -	-	Per cent. 2 · 5 21 · 1 47 · 3 27 · 7 1 · 2	Per cent. 2' (nearly). 26·3 49·2 22·4

#### SINGLE and MULTIPLE CASES with respect to ISOLATION.

Of the 120 households in which only a single case

of the 120 households in which only a single case occurred, the patient was kept at home during the period of illness in 18, and removed to hospital in 102.

Of the 39 households in which two or more cases occurred, the "initial cases" (and sometimes the later cases also) were kept at home in 14, removed to hospital in 34.

The entirely are to detar of attack an engagement of rech.

The particulars as to date of attack, appearance of rash, and of removal to hospital in these cases are given in the subjoined lists, which may be thus summarised:—

# A .- INITIAL CASES retained at HOME.

Houses with Si	ngle Cas	Houses with Multiple Cases.					
Number of Houses.	Other In- mates.	No. of House.	Initial.	Later.	Other In- mates.		
15	15	63	12	20	17	38	
No details, 3	3	-	2		1	_	

B .- INITIAL CASES removed to HOSPITAL.

Houses with Si	ngle Cas	Houses with Multiple Cases.					
Number of Houses.	Cases.	Other In- mates.	No. of House.	Initial.	Later.	Other In- mat-s.	
95	95	410	25	34	24	82	
No details, 7	7	_	-	-	_		

Dealing only with those houses of which details were obtained it appears from these figures that the attack-rate (i.e., the proportion of those attacked to the whole number of the household) was in the case of-

Single cases retained at home - ,, ,, removed to hospital - 19.2 per cent. - 17.7 ,, ,,

and that of the cases in houses where more than one occurred, which arose subsequently to the "initial cases":—
Initial cases retained at home - 30.9 per cent.
,,,, removed to hospital - 22.6,,,,,

#### TABLE LXX.

#### A. 1.

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS in which a SINGLE CASE of SMALL-POX occurred and remained at home.

	Reference to House Register.			No. of In- In- mates. Register.			Date of Rash.	
<b>T</b> . 10 -	-	-	2	5	Feb. 22		Feb. 25.	
H. 12 -		-	3	19	Mar. 14	-	Mar. 17.	
T.4 -	-		3	4	Feb. 21	-	Feb. 23.	
L.1 -	-	-	4	6	" 6	•	,, 9.	
S. N. 2		-	4	3	" 18	-	,, 20.	
S. U. 5		-	4	19	Apr. 5		Apr. 7.	
S. U. 14	-	-	4	2	Jan. 7	-	Jan. 10.	
S. U. 4			5	6	Feb. 4	-	Feb. 8.	
L.3 -	-	-	6	2	Jan. 14		Jan. 17.	
S. U. 2	-	-	6	20	Apr. 9		Apr. 16.	
S. U. 7	-	-	6	14	Mar. 20		Mar. 23.	
S. U. 19	-	-	6	27	May 16		May 17.	
L. 2 -	-	-	8	7	Feb. 1	-	Feb. 3.	
L.4 -	-		8	1	Dec. 28		Dec. 30.	
S. U. 6	-	-	9	17	Mar. 24	-	Mar. 28.	

HOUSEHOLDS of which NUMBER OF MEMBERS not ascertained.

District.			-	Reference to Case Register,	Date of Onset.	Date of Rash.
Birstal	-	-	_	5	Feb. 15 -	Feb. 18.
Liversedge	-	-		5	" 2 -	,, 5.
Liversedge	-	-	-	8	" 29 -	Mar. 3.

TABLE LXXI,

HOUSEHOLDS in which MULTIPLE Cases occurred, the Initial Cases being treated at Home.

A 2.

			Initial Case	8.		Late	r Cases.		
House Reference.	Number of Inmates.	Re- ference.	Date of Onset.	Date of Rash.	Re- ference.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Case.	Removed to Hospital.	
L.5	7	3	Jan. 16 .	Jan. 20 -	4	Jan. 29 -	14th •	-	
SU. 15	4	4	Jan. 16 .	Jan. 19 -	5	Jan. 31 -	16th -	-	
н. — •	_	5 6	Jan. 17 - Jan. 17 -						
SU. 9	4	8	Feb. 11 -	Feb. 15 -	23	Feb. 22 .	12th -	-	
Mi	-	6	April 11 -		7	April 22 -	12th -	May 1.	
L.7	6	12	June 13 -	June 16 -	19	June 29 -	17th -		
B.1	4	2	Dec. 9 .	Dec. 12 -	3 4	Jan. 12 - Jan. 15 -	35th - 38th -		
Н. 15	7	10	Feb. 7 -	Feb. 9 • •	12 13	Feb. 26 -	20th -	-	
H.4 • •	5	11	Feb. 24 -	March 1 -	14 15	March 6 - March 6 -	12th -	March 12. March 12.	
Mo. 11	6	29	April 17 •	April 17 -	12 13	May 9 May 9	23rd • 23rd •	May 14. May 14.	
Mo.8	7	28	April 17 -	April 17 •	11 14	May 9 May 14	23rd - 28th -	May 13. May 16.	
L. 6	8	9 10 11	June 10 - June 11 - June 11 -	June 13. June 13. June 13.					
Н. 18	8	29	April 12 -	April 18 -	30 31 35	April 29 - April 29 - May 18	18th - 18th - 37th -	May 4. May 3. May 21.	
L. 8	9	13 14 15 16 17	June 24 - June 24 - June 24 - June 25 - June 25 -	June 27. June 27. June 28.					
		18 20	June 27 - July 1 -	June 30. July 4.					

TABLE LXXII.
B. 1.
HOUSEHOLDS in which a SINGLE CASE of SMALL-POX occurred and was removed to Hospital.

	1	vi			Cas	se.		
Defenence	+0	No. of Inmates			1		- 1	
Reference House		Inv	ase ter.	Date of		Date of		Day of Attack
Register.		o. of	Reference to Case Register.	Rash.		Removal.		on which removed.
		ž	× ×					
B. 2 ·		2	9	April 3 -		April 3	-	3rd.
0.7 ·		,,	7	Feb. 10 ·		Feb. 10		3rd.
0.9 -	-	,,	5	" 9 -		" 9		4th.
0.15		,,	15	May 27 -		May 30	-	8th.
R. 3 -		,,	6	April 6 -	.	April 7		4th.
10.0	-	"			1			
H. 1 -	-	3	18	March 15		March 18		7th.
H. 10	-	**	21	" 19 -		" 21		7th.
H. 11	-	"	25	" 30 -	-	April 1	-	6th.
H. 21	-	,,	36	May 19 ·		May 21	-	5th.
Mi. 5	-	,,	11	Aug. 13	.	Aug. 14	-	5th.
Mi. 7		,,	9	,, 5	.	,, 7	-	6th.
Mo. 2	-	39	3	March 19	-	March 20	•	4th.
0. 14 ·	-	**	19	June 22	-	June 23	-	5th.
0. 17 -	-	21	16	May 28		May 29		6th.
R. 13 -		,,	17	Aug. 24	-	Aug. 25	•	3rd.
S.N. 1		32	1	Jan. 30	-	Feb. 6	-	11th.
T.5 -		,,	9	5	-	March 6		5th.
				Manch 01		0.7		4th
H. 5 ·	٠	4	20	March 21	•	" 21	•	4th.
H. 14	-	,,	3	Jan. 2	-	Jan. 9	-	10th.
Mi. 2	•	,,	1	March 1		March 5	•	8th.
Mo. 10	-	"	30	July 19	.	July 19	-	3rd.
Mo. 16	•	,,	36	5	-	Aug. 10	•	4th.
0.3 -	•	,,	9	Feb. 21		Feb. 21	٠	4th.
0.4 ·	-	,,	2	Sept. 15		Sept. 15	•	5th.
R. 1 -	•	,,	4	March 18	-	March 23	-	9th.
R. 12	•	"	10	May 9		May 11	٠	4th.
S.N. 4	-	,,	4	Feb. 28		Feb. 29	-	5th.
S.N. 6	-	,,	7	April 20	-	April 21	٠	5th.
S.N. 7	•	37	9	,, 25	٠	" 28	-	6th.
S.N. 9	٠	>>	2	Jan. 30	-	Feb. 6	•	10th.
S.U. 10	٠	,,	7	Feb. 10	•	" 13	•	6th.
S.U. 13	-	,,	11	March 18	٠	March 18	•	7th.
S.U. 17	-	"	22	April 24	-	April 27	-	7th.
T.2 -	-	,,	15	,, 4	-	,, 4	-	4th.
н. 8 -		5	22	March 26		March 26		5th.
H. 13			2	Jan. 5		Jan. 7		
H. 16		, ,,	7	,, 21		,, 21		7th.
H. 17		,,	32	May 3		May 4		
H. 23			40	Aug. 20		Aug. 22		
Mo. 4		"	4	April 6		April 8		
Mo. 5			6	" 11		" 14		7th.
Mo. 20			31	July 19		July 19		
Mo. 22	•	,,	41	e any 15		Aug. 29		
0.1 -	•	1	8	Feb. 25		Feb. 25		
0.1 -			6	9		, 11	_	
	-		14	May 17		May 18		
0.12-	•		18	June 7		June 8		6th.
0. 16-	•		1			May 22		3rd.
R.8 -	•		12	May 22		June 9		
S.N. 12			13*	June 20	-		•	6th.
S.U. 1			9	March 6	-	March 7		
S.U. 16			1	June 14	-			5th.
T. 3 -	•		14	March 30		April 4		10th.
T. 16-		21	19	Aug. 16	-	Aug. 19		6th.
H.6 -		6	34	May 5		May 6		5th.
		1	1			1		

<sup>\*</sup> Infected in hospital.

HOUSEHOLDS in which a SINGLE CASE, &c.-continued.

	-	· .	Case,								
7. 4		ates		C	ase.						
Reference House Register-		No. of Inmates	Reference to Case Register.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which removed.					
H. 19	.	6	28	April 20 -	April 23 -	6th.					
Mi. 1		,,	4	" 17 -	,, 20 -	5th.					
Mi. 3		,,	3	., 7 -	" 9 -	6th.					
0. 10 -		,,	11	" 17 -	" 18 -	4th.					
0. 11 -		,,	20	Aug. 5 -	Aug. 5 ·	4th.					
S.N. 8	-	,,	6	April 6 -	April 9 -	8th.					
T. 1 -		,,	13	March 28 -	March 30 -	5th.					
T.7 ·	-	,,	6	" 1 -	" 2 -	6th.					
Т. 9 ·		,,	11	" 12 •	" 12 -	3rd.					
В. 4 ·	-	7	6	" 10 •	" 10 -	4th.					
B. 5 ·		,,	10	April 6 -	April 7 -	3rd.					
H. 20		,,	34	May 5 -	May 6 -	5th.					
H. 22	-	"	39	July 25 -	July 27 -	6th.					
Mi.4		"	2	March 15 ·	March 15 -	2nd.					
Mi. 6		"	12	Aug. 12 ·	Aug. 15 -	7th.					
Mo. 3	-	**	5	April 7 -	April 11 -	8th.					
0.2 -		"	10	Feb. 29 -	Feb. 29 -	4th.					
0. 13 ·		**	17	June 4 .	June 6 -	7th.					
R. 14	-	,,	16	Aug. 23 ·	Aug. 23 ·	4th.					
S.N. 5	•	,,	8	April 23	April 25	6th.					
S.U. 8	-	"	13	March 20 -	March 27	10th.					
T.8 -	-	"	12	,, 8 -	,, 18	110111					
T. 14 -	•	,,	16	May 7		4th.					
T. 15 ·	•	,,	17	,, 10	,, 11	5th.					
Mo. 21	-	8	32	July 25	July 25	3rd.					
S.N.11	٠	,,	12	May 27	May 28	- 5th.					
т. 13-	٠	,,	10	March 3	2.2.000.00	8th.					
Mi. 9	٠	,,	8	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	7th.					
Mi. 8		9	10	,, 10	,, 12	- 6th.					
0.5 ·		,,	1	May 20	- May 20	- 2nd.					
R. 4 -		,,	5		- April 7	5th.					
R.6 -		,,	1	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	- 4th.					
S.N. 10	•	,,	10	May 2	- May 4	- 7th.					
R. 5 -	-	10	2	1	Feb. 13*						
R.7 -	•	,,	15	June 3	June 4	- 4th.					
S.N. 3	•	,,	5	1	- March 19						
T. 17 -	•	,,	20	1	- Aug. 20						
Mo. 17		11	15		- May 29						
R. 11		,,	8		- " 10						
S.U. 4	-	,,	3	Jan. 19							
T. 11-	•	,,	7	March 2	- March 3	- 5th.					

Households of which Number of Members not ascertained.

			Case.								
District.		Reference to Case Register.	Date of Rash.	ľ	Date of Remova	Day of Attack on which removed.					
Birstal	-	1	June 16	-	June 16		5th.				
Heckmondwike	-	1	P	-	" 20		8th.				
Heckmondwike		37	June 13	-	" 18		8th.				
Mirfield	-	5	April 27	-	April 28	-	5th.				
Soothill Nether		11	May 3	-	May 3		2nd.				
Soothill Nether	-	14	June 17		June 27		15th.				
Thornhill -	-	18	July 20		July 24	-	5th.				

<sup>•</sup> Isolated at the Sewage Works.

TABLE LXXIII.

B. 2.

LIST of HOUSEHOLDS in which MULTIPLE CASES of SMALL-POX occurred and were removed to HOSPITAL.

			Initia	al Cases.			Late	er Cases.		
House Reference.	No. of In-mates.	Re- ference.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which Removed.	Re- ference.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Cases.	Date of Removal.	_
Т. 12 -	4	1	Dec. 9 -	Dec. 19 -	13th -	2	Dec. 28 -	22nd -	Jan. 1.	
Mo. 7	6	1	Jan. 18 -	Jan. 21 -	6th -	2	Jan. 25 -	10th -	Jan. 29.	
0.6	7	3 4	Feb. 8 - Feb. 8 -	Feb. 8 Feb. 8	3rd.				•	
T. 6	3	3	Feb. 18 -	March 4 -	18th -	8	Feb. 26 •	11th -	March 4.	
Н. 7	5	16 17	March 11 - March 12 -	March 15 - March 15 -	7th. 6th.					
R. 2 · ·	4	3	March 18 -	March 19 .	4th -	9	May 9		May 12.	
В. 3	2	7 8	March 23 - March 29 -	March 31 - March 31 -	10th. 3rd.					
SU. 11 -	7	18	March 30 -	April 1 -	6th -	21	April 10 -	15th -	April 17.	
Н. 2	2	26	March 31 -	April 2 .	6th -	38	June 16 -		June 21.	
н. 9	6	27	March 31 -	April 1 -	4th -	33	April 16 -	19th -	April 21.	
Mo. 1	6	7	April 13 -	April 17 -	7th -	8	April 20	10th -	April 23.	
Mo. 6	3	9	April 28 -	April 29 -	3rd -	10	May 8	12th -	April 29.	
R. 9 -	6	7	May 3	May 4	4th -	11	May 19 .	19th -	May 21.	
0, 18	7		May 8 May 11	May 10 - May 12 -	7th. 6th.					
R. 10	6		May 29 May 31	May 30 - June 1 -	4th. 4th.					
Mo. 18 -	6	16	June 13 ·	June 13 -	3rd -	25	July 2 -	22nd -	July 2.	
Mo. 14 -	4	23	July 4-	July 4-	2nd -	37	July 20 -	17th -	July 22.	
н. 3	10	4	Jan. 19 -	Jan. 21 -	6th -	8	Jan. 23 - Jan. 28 -	13th -		
S.U. 12 -	6	10	March 14 -	March 18	8th -	15 16	March 24 - March 24 -	14th -	March 28.	
S.U. 18 -	8	24	May 27 -	May 23 -	7th -	25 26	May 30 - June 9 -	14th -	June 4. June 13.	
Mo. 12	5	17 18 19	June 21 - June 21 - June 21 -	June 21 - June 21 -	4th. 4th.					

LIST of HOUSEHOLDS, &c .- continued.

	No		Initia	ıl Cases.						
House Reference.	No. of In-mates.	Re- lerence.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Day of Attack on which Removed.	Re- ference.	Date of Onset.	Day of Attack of Initial Cases.	Date of Removal.	
Mo. 13	5	20 21	June 25 - June 29 -	June 25 - June 29 -		22	July 4 -	12th -	July 3.	
Мо. 9 -	8	24	June 30 -	June 30 -	2nd -	26 27	July 13 - July 14 -	16th - 17th -	July 14. July 14.	
Mo. 15	7	33 34	July 27 - July 26 -	July 27 - July 26 -		38	August 8 -	16th -	August 11.	
Mo. 19	7	35	August 4 -	August 6 -	4th -	39 40	August 19 - August 19 -	17th -	August 20. August 20.	

It will be observed that of the households in which "multiple" cases occurred, the dates of their occurrence were so near together in some as to cause them all to be regarded as "initial" cases, i.e., probably exposed to a common source of infection. Eliminating these there are of such house-holds in which the "initial case" remained at home, 11 instead of 14; and of those in which the "initial" cases

were removed to hospital, 19 instead of 25. It is important to remember this in endeavouring to estimate the value of hospital isolation, which may be done by comparing the two series of "single" and "multiple" cases with regard to the day of attack on which the "initial case" was removed to hospital.

TABLE LXXIV.

DAYS of REMOVAL to Hospital of Initial Cases.

-	Single Cases in 95 Houses.  Day of Attack on Number of Inmates.  which removed.										Multiple Cases in 19 Houses. Number of Inmates.										
which	emoved.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	-
2nd day	-		-	-	-	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	_	-
3rd "	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	_	_	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	_ '	-
4th ,,	-	-	2	1	5	1	2	4	-	1	1	3	_	-	1	-	2	-	- 1	-	-
5th "	-	-	-	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-
6th "	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	_	1	-	-	1	-	1	_	1	1	_	1	-
7th ,,		-	-	2	2	3	_	2	1	1	1	-	_ '	-	-	_	1	-	1	_	-
8th "	-	-	1	-	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	-	_	-	-	_	1	-	_	_	-
9th "	-	-	-	_	1	_	_	_	-	-	-	- 1	_	-	- 1	_	-	-	-	-	-
10th "	•	-	-	_	2	1	_	1	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-
11th "	•	-	-	1	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
13th "	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	1	_	-	-	_	-	-
14th ,.	•	٠-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	÷	_	_	~
18th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	_	-	1	-	-	- 1	- 1	-	-	-
			5	12	17	18	10	15	4	5	4	4	1	2	4	3	6	2	2	1	_
Acquired in	Hospit	al -				1															
Per cent.			5.3	12.7	18.1	19.1	10.6	16.	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.7	9.5	19*	14.3	28.5	9*5	9.5	4.7	_

As might be expected, there was a larger proportion of multiple than of single cases in the larger households, and as to the day of attack on which the initial case was removed this table shows that—

In 94 Houses hav (94 Ca	ing Sing.	le Cases	In 19 Houses having (21 initial	Cases).	e Cases
	Cases.	Per cent.		Cases.	Per cent.
Case removed on 2nd day.	3	3.1	Initial case re- moved on 2nd	4	19.
Case removed on 3rd day.	11	11.7	day. Initial case removed on 3rd day.	4	19*
Case removed on 4th day.	20	21.2	Initial case re- moved on 4th	3	14.2
Case removed on 5th day.	19	20.2	uay,		ı
Case removed on 6th day.	16	17*	Initial case re- moved on 6th day.	5	23*8
Case removed on 7th day.	12	12.7	Initlal case re- moved on 7th day.	2	9.2
Case removed on 8th day.	6	6.3	Initial case re- moved on 8th	1	4.7
Case removed on 9th day.	1	1.			
Case removed on 10th day.	4	4.2			
Case removed on 11th day.	1	1*			
			Initial case re- moved on 13th day.	1	4.7
Case removed on 14th day.	1	1.			
			Initial case re moved on 18th day.	1	4.7

In other words in the households in which no second case occurred after the removal of the patient, this removal took place in 81, or in 86·1 per cent., before the 8th day; whilst in the 19 houses in which cases occurred subsequent to the removal of 21 cases, this removal took place in 18, or 85·7 per cent., before the 8th day of the attack of small-pox—a difference too slight to be appreciable.

Comparison of Occupations of those attacked and not attacked:—Of the 828 persons inhabiting 147 houses invaded by small-pox there were—

invaded by small-pox there were-

315 living at home or engaged in home work.

163 attending school. 350 engaged daily in work away from home.

Of those attacked with small-pox there were-

71 at home, or 22.6 per cent. 45 at school, or 27.4 per cent. 89 at work, or 25.4 per cent.

The same series analysed according to the size of the households gives-

TABLE LXXV.

Number	Number	Tot	al Inma	es.	Т	otal Case	s.
Inmates per House.	of Houses.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
11	4	15	12	17	2	1	1
10	5	14	14	22	2	1	4
9 -	7	25	14	24	5	2	6
8	10	27	17	36	5	7	7
7	23	61	33	67	11	8	16
6	23	51	28	59	12	10	12
5	24	46	25	49	9	7	15
	27	48	18	42	11	8	15
3	16	19	2	27	8	1	9
2	8	9	_	7	6	-	4
	147	315	163	350	71	45	89

In Chart XIII. and in the following list information is given of the occupations under these heads of the members of every one of these households, those attacked being indicated by the numerals which refer to them in the case register.

#### TABLE LXXVI.

List of Invaded Houses (grouped according to number of Inmates) giving the Number in each of Three Classes of Occupation.

(See also Chart XIII.)

District.		to House			All inate		Attacke (Nume	ed with Sn erals refer Register).	nall-pox to Case
Birstal -	District.		District.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Ossett         -         7         1         1         1         7         1         1         1         7         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         1         1         1         2         1         1         1         1         2         1         1         1         1         2         1         1         1         1         1         2         1         1         1         2 <td>Birstal -</td> <td></td> <td>Birstal -</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Birstal -		Birstal -						
Ravensthorpe - 3 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Ravensthorpe - 3 1 1 6 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	- 9	**	1		1			5
Thornhill -	,,	- 15	2) "	1		1			15
Birstal -	Ravensthorpe	- 3	Ravensthorpe	1		1	6		
Heckmondwike - 2   1   1   26   33   14   36   37   37   37   37   37   37   37	Thornhill -	- 10	Thornhill -	1		1			5
Heckmondwike - '1   1   2   2   1   25   1   1   2   1   25   1   25   1   1   1   2   1   1   2   1   1   1		1		2			7, 8		
	Heckmondwike	- 2	Heckmondwike	1		1	26		33
	Heckmondwike	- 1	Heckmondwike	1		2			18
	**	- 10	"	1		2	21		
""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	,,	- 11	,,	2		1	25		
Mirfield   5	33	- 12	"	2		1	19		V
Morley 2	"	- 21	"	1	1	1	36		(
Morley       -       2       0       3       3       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1 <td>Mirfield -</td> <td>- 5</td> <td>Mirfield -</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td>	Mirfield -	- 5	Mirfield -	1		2			11
Ossett   14   1   2   2   1   1   2   1   1   2   1   1		- 7		2		1	9		
Ravensthorpe		- 2				3			3
Ravensthorpe - 13	Ossett -	- 14	Ossett -	1		2			19
Soothill Nether - 1 2 1 3 3 4 1		- 17		1		2			16
Thornhill 4						3			17
Morley 6 2 1 1 9,10  Thornhill 6 1 1 1 1 8 3  Heckmondwike - 5 1 3 1 8 3  ., - 14 2 2 2  Liversedge 1 3 1 1 2 30  ., - 16 2 1 1 3 3  Morley 16 2 1 1 3  ., - 16 2 1 1 3  Ossett - 3 2 1 1 3  Ravensthorpe - 1 1 2 1 3  ., - 12 2 1 1 3  Soothill Nether - 2 1 3  ., - 7 2 2 9  ., - 9 1 3 3  Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1 9  ., - 10 1 1 2 1 9  ., - 11 3 3 1 9  ., - 12 1 1 9,10  ., - 14 1 2 1 2  ., - 15 1 2 1 1 9,10  ., - 16 1 1 1 9,10  ., - 14 1 2 1 2  ., - 17 3 1 1 22  ., - 17 3 1 22  ., - 17 3 1 22  ., - 17 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 2 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 17 1 3 1 22  ., - 18 15				2		( )			1
Morley       -       -       6       2       1       9,10         Thornhill       -       -       6       1       1       1       8       3         Heckmondwike       -       5       1       3       1       1       1       8       3       2         Liversedge       -       1       3       1       1       1       1       2       3       3       1       1       3       3       1       3       3       3       4       3       1       3       3       3       3       4       3       1       3       3       3       4       3       1       3       3       4       3       1       3       3       3       4       3       1       3       3       4       3       1       3       4       3       1       1       3       3       3       4       3       1       1       1       2       1       1       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3	Thornhill -		Thornhill -	1					4
Thornhill 6 1 1 1 1 8 3  Heckmondwike - 5 1 3 3 2 2 2 1 1						]			9
Heckmondwike - 5 1 2 2  Liversedge - 1 3 1 3 1  Mirfield - 2 1 3  Morley - 10 1 1 2 30  " - 16 2 1 1  " - 4 3 1  Ravensthorpe - 1 1 2 1  " - 12 2 1 1  " - 12 2 1 1  " - 4 2 2  " - 10 3  Nothill Nether - 2 1 3  " - 7 2 2 9  " - 7 2 2 9  " - 7 2 2 9  " - 7 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Liversedge -		1			1		8	3	
Liversedge -						1			20
Mirfield 2 1		1		1					3
Morley       -       -       10       1       1       2       30         ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,									6
Ossett 3 2 1 1 1 36   Ossett 3 2 1 1    " 4 3 1    Ravensthorpe - 1 1 2 1    " - 12 2 1 1    " - 12 2 1 1    Soothill Nether - 2 1 3    " " - 4 2 2 2    " " - 7 2 2 9 9    " " - 9 1 3    Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1    " " - 10 1 1 2 7    " " - 13 3 1    " " - 14 1 2 1 2    Thornhill 2 4    Thornhill 2 4    Thornhill 2 4    " 1 1		1		1	١,		20		1
Ossett 3 2 1 1  " 4 3 1 1  Ravensthorpe - 1 1 2 1  " - 12 2 1 1 1  Soothill Nether - 2 1 3  " " - 4 2 2 2  " " " - 6 1 3  " " - 7 2 2 9  " " - 7 2 2 9  " " - 9 1 3  Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1 9  " " - 10 1 1 2 7  " " - 13 3 1 1  " " - 14 1 2 1 2  Thornhill 2 4 1 15		- 1		i .			- au	20	
""" - "" - " - " - " - " - " - " - " -								96	9
Ravensthorpe - 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 10 10 Soothill Nether - 2 1 3 3 3 4 2 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1					1				2
Soothill Nether - 2 1 1 3 10  Soothill Nether - 2 1 3 3		1			2				4
Soothill Nether - 2 1 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3				1	1			10	,
" " - 4 2 2 2 9 " " - 7 2 2 9 " " - 9 1 3 Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1 " " - 13 3 1 2 " " - 14 1 2 1 2 " " " - 17 3 1 22 Thornhill 2 4 1 5				1					5
" " - 7 2 2 2 9  " " - 9 1 3  Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1 19  " " - 10 1 1 2 7  " " - 13 3 1 2  " " - 14 1 2 1 2  Thornhill 2 4 1 15	,, ,,		,, ,,						4
Soothill Upper - 5 1 2 1 19  " " - 10 1 1 2 7  " " - 13 3 1  " " - 14 1 2 1 2  Thornhill 2 4 15		- 6			1	3			7
Soothill Upper - 5   1   2   1   19   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	,, .,	- 7	37 *3	2	2		9		
" " - 10   1   1   2   7  " " - 13   3   1    " " - 14   1   2   1   2  " " - 17   3   1   22  Thornhill 2   4   15	24 22	- 9	31	1		3			2
" " - 13 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 Thornhill 2 4 15	Soothill Upper	- 5	Soothill Upper	1	2	1		19	
" " - 14   1   2   1   2   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2   1   2	39 17	- 10	>> 19	1	1	2		7	
,, - 17 3 1 22 Thornhill 2 4 15	99 ))	- 13	31 ))	3		1			11
Thornhill 2 4 15	" "	• 14	» »	1	2	1	2		
		- 17		3.		1	22		
Morley 14 1 2 1 23.37							15		
				1	ì	1		23, 37	
Ravensthorpe - 2 2 1 1 3 9		1 -			1		1	9	
Soothill Upper - 9 3 1 8, 23						1	8, 23		
" " 15 1 1 2 5		1			1				4
Thorana - 12 1 3 2		1				1		·	1
Birstal   1   3   1   3,4	Birstal -	1	Birstal -	3		1	3, 4		2
Heckmondwike - 8 1 1 3 22	Heckmondwike	- 8	Heckmondwike	1	1	3		22	

LIST of INVADED HOUSES, &c .- continued.

LIST of INVADED HOUSES, &c .- continued.

	House	<u> </u>	A11		Attack	ed with Si	mall-pox		use	Ī	All		Attack	ed with Sr	nall-pox
District.	to Ho	I1	nma	es.	(Num	erals refer Register		To a second	to House	Iı	nmat		(Num	erals refer Register)	to Case
District.	Reference List.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.	At Home.	At School-	At Work.	District.	Reference List.	At Home,	At School,	At Work.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
Heckmondwike -	13	2		3			2	Ravensthorpe -	14	3		4			16
»,	16	4		1			7	Soothill Nether -	5	1	1	5			8
,,	17	1	1	3		40	32	Soothill Upper -	8	3	3	1	13		
Morley	23	1	3	4		40	4	Thornhill	8	3	2	2			12
39 " -	5	1		4			6	,, -	14 15	3	1	5 3	17		1.6
<sub>99</sub> - *	20	2		3	30			Liversedge	5	5	1	1	3, 4		
» - ·	22	1	3	1		41		Ossett	6	2	2	3		4	3
Ossett	1 8	1 2	3	2			8	, · ·	18	6		1	12, 13		
,	12	2	1	2	14		0	Soothill Upper - Heckmondwike -	11 15	2 2	2 1	3	18 10, 13	12	21
,,	16	2		3			18	Morley	8	2	1	5	10, 13	12	11, 14, 28
Ravensthorpe -	. 8	1	3	1			12	,,	15	3	3	1		33, 34, 38	11,12,20
Soothill Nether -	12	2	2	1		13		,, . • •	19	4	1	2	<b>35, 3</b> 9	40	
Soothill Upper -	1 4	2	2	1 3			9	Liversedge	2	3		5			7
)) )) " )) "	16	2	1	3			6 7	" • •	4	1	3	4			1
Thornhill	3	2		3			14	Morley	21	3	3	2		32	
"	16	4		1	19			Soothill Nether -	11	1	3	4		12	
Heckmondwike -	7	3	1	1	17	16		Thornhill Liversedge	13 6	3 4		5 4	10		10
,, Moulen	4 12	1	2	2	14	15	11	Morley	9	5	3	*	10	24, 26, 27	9, 11
Morley	13	3	1	1	18, 19 21, 22	20	17	Soothill Upper -	18	2	2	4	25, 26	24	
,					,			Heckmondwike -	18	3	3	2	<b>30,</b> 31	35	29
Heckmondwike -	6 19	3 2	2	1 2		28	24	Mirfield	9	2		6			8
Liversedge	3	3	2	1		20	2	Mirfield	8	1	4	4			10
Mirfield	1	2		4			4	Ossett	5	8		1			1
,,	3	3	1	2		3		Ravensthorpe -	4	1	3	5			5
Ossett	10	2		4	11			Soothill Nether -	10	3	1 2	5 4			10
Soothill Nether	11 8	2 1	1	4		6	20	Soothill Upper -	6	4	2	3			17
Soothill Upper -	2	1	_	5	20	U		Liversedge	8	5	2	2	13, 16, 17, <b>18,</b> 20.	14, 15	
,, ,, •	7	1	2	3		14		Ravensthorpe -	5	4	3	3	20, 20.		2
", ", "	19	2	1	3		21		,, -	7	1	3	6			15
Thornhill	1	4	1	1		13		Soothill Nether -	3	1	2	7			Б
),	9	2	1	3 4	11		6	Thornhill	17	5	4	1	20		
Heckmondwike -	9	2	1	3			21, 33	Heckmondwike -	3	3	2	5	8	9	4
Liversedge	7	3	2	1	19	12		Morley	17	3	3	5		15	
Morley	1	2	2	2	8		7	Ravensthorpe - Soothill Upper -	11 3	3 4	2	5	8		3
,,	7 18	3	2	1 2	10.05	2		Thornhill	11	5	3	3	7		Ð
Ravensthorpe -	9	2	3	1	16,25 11		7			015	100	0.0			
,, •	10	3	2	1	14	13		147 houses		315	103	990	71	45	89
Morley	11	1	1	4			12, 13, 29								
Soothill Upper -	12	2	1	3	10, 15	16									
Birstal	4	5	2			6									
,,	5	1	2	4			10								
Heckmondwike -	20 22	2 1	2	3 4		39	34								
Mirfield	4	2	2	5			2								
	6	2	3	2			12								
Morley	3	2	1	4			5								
Ossett	2	3	2	2			10								
jı	13	2	2	3			17	l						0.9	

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of CASES in HOUSEHOLDS of whom no further particulars were obtained.

#### ATTACKED WITH SMALL-POX.

#### (Numerals refer to Case-Registers.)

	Dist	rict.			At Home.	At School.	At Work
Birstal .		-					1
,,		-			5		
Heckmondw	ike	-		-		1	
**		-	-		5.6		
>7		-					37
Liversedge	-	-		-			5
**	-			-	8		
Mirfield	-	-	-	-			5
>9	-	-	-		6		7
Soothill Net	her						11
** **	,	-		-		14	
Thornhill		-	-			18	
12 houses	-			_	5	3	6

Dealing in like manner with the households having single and those having multiple cases in order to ascertain whether in the one group or the other there was any marked predominance of one or other class of persons in these several "occupation classes"; and analysing them according as to whether the patients remained at home or were sent to hospital, we find the following—

#### 110 Households having Single Cases.

Occup	ation.		Attacked and Remained at Home.	Not Attacked.	Attacked and Removed to Hospital.	Not Attacked.
At home	*		3	22	21	172
At school	-		3	12	16	86
At work	-	-	9	29	58	182
			15	63	95	440

### 37 Households having Multiple Cases.

Occupa	tion.		Initial Case (Remained at Home).	Later Cases.	Not Attacked.	Initial Case (Removed to Hospital).	Later Cases.	Not Attacked.
At home	-	-	9	9	15	17	12	35
At school	-	-	3	4	6	10	9	14
At work	-	-	8	4	17	7	3	33
			20	17	38	34	24	82

The "Attack-rates" that may be calculated from these data show that the relative proportions of those "at home" and "at work" are reversed in the single case households and in those of the multiple series (reckoning only the initial" cases in the latter), showing that the larger proportion of the former group were engaged in duties away trom home, whilst, where other persons in the house were attacked, the majority of those first taken ill were engaged in duties at their homes.

# Proportional Attack of Initial Cases (all Households).

			Single Case	s in House.	Multiple i	in House.
_	_		Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.
At home			26	21.6	29	50.8
At school		-	22	18.3	13	22.8
<b>A</b> t work	-		72	60.8	15	26.3
			120		57	

A different and perhaps more accurate line of comparison may be made by getting the actual "attack rate" in respect to the whole number in the house, when it will be seen that in the "single" series the greatest incidence is among those engaged at work, whether removed to hospital or not, whereas in the multiple series (exclusive of the initial cases) the rates are much lower among this class than either the other two.

#### SMALL-POX ATTACK RATES.

				maining at ome.	Initial Cases sent to Hospital.				
Occupa	tion.		"Single" Group.	"Multiple" Group (excluding Initial Cases).	"Single" Group.	"Multiple" Group (excluding Initial Cases).			
At home	-	-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
At school			20.	40.	15.7	39.1			
At work			23.7	19*	24.7	8.3			

Vaccination in Relation to Small-pox.—Of the total number (219) cases of small-pox which occurred in the districts of the union—other than Dewsbury and Batley-there were:—

- A. Vaccinated 145, of whom two died.
- B. Alleged to have been vaccinated, but having no no marks, six.
- C. Undergoing vaccination when attacked with smallpox, eight, of whom one died.
- D. Unvaccinated 60, of whom 11 died.

The mortality in each of the above classes was therefore:—

- A. Vaccinated - 1.3 per cent.
- B. Alleged vaccination - nil.
- C. "Under" vaccination 12.5 per cent.
- D. Unvaccinated - 16.6 ,,

In the accompanying table and diagram (Chart XIV.) the weekly incidence of each of the above classes is indicated.

#### TABLE LXXVII.

Wrekly Incidence of Small-pox in Other Dis-tricts of Union than Batley and Dewsbury, according to Vaccination. Relation of those ATTACKED.

No. of Week of Outbreak.	Vac		" Alle Vace tic	ina-	Vac	der" eina- on.	Unv	acci-	Tot	al.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
iv.	1	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	1	_
v.	_	_		_	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
vii-	2	-	-	_	_	-	1	-	3	-
xx.	_	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
xxviii.	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_
xxxiii.	1	_	_				1	_	2	_
XXXIII.										
xxxvi.	2	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	3	_
xxxvii.	2	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	2	_
xxxviii.	3	_	1	_	-	_	5	-	9	_
xxxix.	2	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	2	-
xl.	3	_	-	-	1	-	2	_	6	_
xli.	8	-	1	-	-	_	_	-	9	_
xlii.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1
xliii.	3	-	1-	-	-	-	1	-	4	_
xliv.	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	12	2
xlv.	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	_	6	_
xlvi.	3	_	1	-	_	-	5 4	3	9	3
xlvii.	6		1	kΞ			3	3	9	3
xlviii. xlix.	6				1	1	2	_	9	1
l.	7	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	8	_
li.	7	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7	_
lii.	5	-	_	_	-	_	4.	<b> </b>	9	_
liii.	3	-	-	· –	1	-	1	1	5	1
liv.	7	-	1 -	_	-	-	2	1	9	1
lv.	6	-	-	-	-	1 -	2	-	8	_
lvi.	3	-	-	-	-	1 -	3	-	6	-
lvii.	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
lviii.	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
lix.	1	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1	-	6	-
lx.	2	1 -	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	_
lxi.	7	1,		1 -	1	-	1	-	8 6	1
lxii. lxiii.	5	1			1	_			2	_
lxiv.	2				_		_		2	_
lxv.	2	1_	_	1_	1	_	3	-	6	_
lxvi.	2	_		_	_	_	-	_	2	_
lxvii.	3	-		_	_	_	1	_	4	_
lxviii.	4	-	-	-	-	_	1	-	5	-
lxix.	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	_
lxx.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	145	2	6		- 8	1	60	11	219	14
	1			1		7 *	1	1.1	1	1

Analysed with respect to age, the cases fall into the groups given in the following table (and also in Chart X.):—

TABLE LXXVIII.

#### VACCINATION and SMALL-POX.

Ages of the ATTACKED and their VACCINATION RELATIONS.

				cci- ted.	Alle Vac nati	eci-	"Un Vac nat		Unv cina	ac- ted.	Tot	tal.
_			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year		-	_	_	_	-	2	1	2	1	4	2
1 to 5 years	-	-	9	_	-	_	4	_	9	2	22	2
5 to 10 "		- [	13	_	-	_	2	_	17	3	32	3
10 to 15 "		-	13	_	2	-	-		9		24	-
15 to 20 "			14	-	2	-	-	_	9	1	25	1
20 to 30 "			46	1	1	-	-	_	11	3	58	4
30 to 40 ,,	-	~	27	1	-	-	_	_	1	-	28	1
40 to 50 "		-	15	-	-	_	-	_	-		15	-
50 to 60 "	_	-	2	-	1	-	-	_	1	1	4	1
60 to 70 ,,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
70 years and ove	r -	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-		_
Age not ascertain	ned	1	3	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	4	_
			145	2	6	-	8	1	60	11	219	14

or grouped in age-periods :-

	Une 1 Ye		1 to 10 Years.		10 to 30 Years.		30 a	աս	Age i asc tain	er-	Total.		
Vaccinated -	_	_	22	_	73	1	47	1	3	_	145	2	
Alleged vaccina-	-	_	-	_	5	-	1	-	-	_	6	_	
Under vaccina- tion.	2	1	6	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	
Unvaccinated -	2	1	26	5	29	4	2	1	1	-	60	11	
	4	2	54	5	107	5	50	2	4	_	219	14	

Of the relations between the type of the attack of small-pox, and the condition of the patients in respect to vaccination, the following is a summary analysis (see also Chart XI.) :-

TABLE LXXIX. Type of Small-pox.

_		Confluent.	Coherent.	Discrete.	Mild.	Type not ascertained.
Vaccinated	-	3	11	62	64	5
Alleged vaccination -		3	2	1	_	_
"Under" vaccination	-	3	_	_	5	-
Unvaccinated	-	33	5	15	5	2

These figures are too small to permit of any satisfactory deductions to be made from them, but for the purpose of contrast with the other similar series, the following per-centages may be cited:—

(a.) Among the vaccinated about 2 per cent. had confluent small-pox, 7.5 per cent. coherent, 42 per cent. discrete, 44.1 per cent. mild attacks.
(b.) Among the unvaccinated 55 per cent. had confluent small-pox, 4.3 per cent. coherent, 25 per cent. discrete, 4.3 per cent. mild.

#### And conversely :-

(a.) Of the confluent cases, 7.1 per cent. were vaccinated, 78.5 per cent. unvaccinated.
(b.) Of the coherent cases, 61.1 per cent. were vaccinated, 27.7 per cent. unvaccinated.

(c.) Of the discrete cases, 79.5 per cent. were vaccinated,

19.2 per cent. were unvaccinated.
(d.) Of the mild cases, 86.5 per cent. were vaccinated, 6.7 per cent. were unvaccinated.

Comparing the vaccination conditions of the 828 inmates of the 147 houses visited during the inquiry with that of those among them who were attacked with small-pox we find-

At all ages, of 828 inmates-

650 were vaccinated, or 79.7 per cent.

12 were alleged to have been vaccinated.

17 were undergoing vaccination. 127 were unvaccinated, or 15.3 per cent.,

and in 22 no information on the point could be obtained. In the same households amongst the 205 cases of smallpox there were-

135 were vaccinated, or 65.8 per cent.
6 were alleged to have been vaccinated.

8 were undergoing vaccination. 56 were unvaccinated, or 26.8 per cent.

(See subjoined Lists of Households and Chart XV.)

The actual numbers at each age-period were-

				Vacci- nated.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	Under Vacci- nation.	Un- vacci- nated.	No infor- mation on Vacci- nation.
Un	der 1 ye	ear.						
Inmates	-		-	2	-	5	14	_
Cases -	-	-	•			2	2	-
1 to	10 yes	ırs.						
Inmates	-	-	-	107	1	8	56	3
Cases -	-	-	-	22		6	25	_
10 t	о 30 уе	ars.						
Inmates	-		-	331	6	4	43	7
Cases -		-	-	68	5	_	27	-
30 years	and u	pward	s,					
Inmates	-	•	-	205	5	_	14	7
Cases -	-	-	-	45	1	_	2	-
Age no	t ascer	tained	l					
Inmates				5	_	_	_	5
Cases .	-	-			_	_		-

Assuming that these individuals were all equally exposed to the chances of infection, these figures show:-

- lst. That of the vaccinated class, the proclivity to attack between 1 and 10 years was 1:4.6; between 10 and 30 years was 1:4.8; at 30 years and upwards was 1:4.7.
- 2nd. That of the unvaccinated class, the proclivity under one year of age was 1:7; between one year and 10 years, 1:2:1; from 10 to 30 years, 1:1:6; at 30 and upwards, 1:7.
- 3rd. That the general proclivity of all classes at - 1:5·2.

"under" one year was One to 10 years 10 to 30 years -One to 10 10 10 to 30 years 1:38.

30 years and upwards -

4th. As regards the other classes, at all ages the pro-clivity amongst those of "alleged" vaccination was 1:2; of those "under" vaccination was 1:23.

A previous attack of small-pox had been experienced by 34 of those individuals, viz., four who came into the "10 to 30 years" period and 30 into the "30 upwards" period. to 30 years" period and 30 into the "30 upwards" period. Again, two of the patients suffered from a second attack of the disease. Of these individuals, 20 were known to have been vaccinated (including one of the "cases"), 11 unvaccinated (including the other "case"), and in three no information as to vaccination was obtainable. If one may assume that those who have been vaccinated are on the same plane as to liability to infection as those who had previously had small-pox then the proportions above given may be modified

Vacci	nated or previous Small-pox.	Neither Vacci- nated nor previously had Small-pox.
	10 to 30 years.	
Inmates	336)	41 )
Cases -	$ \begin{cases} - & 336 \\ - & 70 \end{cases} \text{ or } 1:4.8 $	41 26 or 1:1.5
	30 years upwards.	
Inmates	214)	5 )
Cases -	$\begin{bmatrix} - & - & 214 \\ - & & 43 \end{bmatrix}$ 1:5	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}5\\2\end{array}\right\} \text{ or } 1:2.2$

Lastly, as to the influence of vaccination in limiting the spread of small-pox in a household, the following data may be given.

GROUP A .- INITIAL CASES REMAINED at HOME.

	Sir Cases in	ngle 1 House.	Multiple Cases in House.				
_	At- tacked.	Not At- tacked.	Atta Initial.	cked.	Not At- tacked.		
			Tilliai.	Later.			
Vaccinated	14	59	17	9	34		
Re-vaccinated · -		31			16		
Previous small-pox -		1		1	1		
Under vaccination	_	-	1	_	2		
Alleged vaccination · .	_	1	1	1	_		
No information as to vacci-	_	1	_	_	_		
nation. Unvaccinated	1	2	1	7	2		
Previous small-pox -		1					

GROUP B .- INITIAL CASES REMOVED to HOSPITAL.

		Sin Cases in	gle House.	Multiple Cases in House.				
_		At-	Not At-	Atta	cked.	Not At-		
		tacked.	tacked.	Initial.	Later.	tacked.		
Vaccinated		59	354	21	15	68		
Re-vaccinated -	-		72			27		
Previous small-pox	-		13			4		
Under vaccination -	1_	_	2	2	5	5		
Alleged vaccination -	-	4	5	_	_	_		
No information as to va- nation.	cci-	_	20	<b>–</b> ,	_	1		
Previous small-pox	-		3					
Unvaccinated -	-	32	59	11	4	8		
Previous small-pox	-	1	8			1		

Working out the attack rates of these various groups one Working out the attack rates of these various groups one finds that in group A. the attack rate amongst the vuccinated class in households yielding a single case is 191 per cent.; amongst the unvaccinated, it is 33.3 per cent., or deducting the one who had small-pox in childhood 50 per cent. Secondly, dealing with the houses in which multiple cases occurred, and calculating only those which occurred later than the cases regarded as "initial," the rate amongst the vaccinated was 20.9 per cent. amongst the unvaccinated. 77.7 per cept.

unvaccinated, 77.7 per cent.

In Group B. the attack rate of single cases was 14.2 per cent.; of the multiple series (later cases only), 18 per cent. amongst the vaccinated, whilst amongst the unvaccinated, the attack rate of single cases was 64.8 per cent., or deducting those who had had small-pox primarily, 71 per cent.; and of the multiple (later) cases, 38.3 per cent., or deducting the one who had small-pox primarily, 36.3 per Reference to House List. accinated.

Attacked with Small-pox. (Nos. refer to the Case Register.)

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS, &c .- cont.

All Inmates.

TABLE LXXX.

# " OTHER DISTRICTS."

LIST of HOUSEHOLDS in GROUPS according to the Number of Members, with Vaccination Dates of the Members, and those Attacked with Small-pox.

		All	Inma	tes.		Attack refer	ed with S to the Ca	Small-po use Regis	x. (Nos. ster.)			Vacc	No Inf as to Va	" Unde	Alleged	Unvac	Vacc	"Unde	Alleged	Unva
Reference to House List.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vaccina- tion.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	" Under " Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vaccina- tion,	Unvaccinated.	B.1 - H.8 - H.13 - H.16 -	•	2 4 3 3	2	1		1 1 1	2, 3 2			22
B. 2	2	"				9	•			Н. 17		1			1	3				32
0.7	2					7				H. 23 •	-	4				1				40
0.9	2					5				Mo. 4 - Mo. 5 -		3 5				2	6			4
0.15	2					15				Mo. 20		4				1				31
R. 3 -	2					6				Mo. 22	-	3				2				41
T. 10 · · · B. 3 · ·	2		-			5	8			0.1 -	-	3				2	8			
H.2	1		1			26,33	8			0.8 .		5					6			
		1				20,00				0.12 -	-	5					14			
Н.1		2			1		ž .		18	0. 16 •	•	4				1	18			
H. 10 · · · · H. 11 · · ·	1	1		1	1	25			21	R. 8 -		5	1			2	12			13
H. 12 ·	3			1		19				S.U. 1 -		2 2	1			3	9			13
Н. 21 -	2				1	36		×		S.U. 4 -		4			1		6			
Mi. 5	3					11				S.U. 16		5					7			
Mi. 7	3					9				Т. 3 -	-	3				2	14		İ	
Mo. 2 -	2			1				3		Т. 16 -		1			İ	4				19
0. 14 · ·	3	-	-			19				Н. 7 -	•	3				2	17			16
O. 17	3					16				H. 4	•	2				3	11			14, 18
R. 13 S.N. 1	3 2				1	17			1	Mo. 12 Mo. 13		3 4		1		2	17 20, 21	22		18, 19
T. 4	2	1			1	4			1	110.13	•	*		1			20, 21	22		
T. 5	1	1			1				9	Н. 6 -		6					24			
Мо. 6	1	1	1			10	9			H. 19 -		4			1	2				28
T. 6	1				2	8			3	L. 3 -		1					2			
Н. 5 · .	3				1				20	Mi. 1 -							3			
Н. 14 -	3				1				3	O. 10		4	2				11			
L. 1	4	1				6				0. 11		1					20			
Mi. 2	4					1				S.N. 8	-	4				2				6
Mo. 10 -	4					30				S.U. 2		6					20			
Mo. 16 -	4					36				S.U. 7		6					14			
0.3	1 -	1			2	9				S.U. 19				1		1				27
O. 4 · · · R. 1 · · ·	1				1	4			2	T. 1 ·			1 2			3	6			13
R. 1 R. 12		ĺ			1	-3			10	T. 9		Ł	"			1	11			
S.N. 2 · ·	1					3				H. 9		1				1	27 33			
S.N. 4 -	4					4				L.7 -		5				1	19			12
S.N. 6	1	3		1		7				Мо. 1 -	-	6					7,8			
S.N. 7	4					9				Mo. 7 -	•	1		1		2		2		1
	4					2				Mo. 18	-	1					16, 25			
S.U. 5 - S.U. 10 -	1	1		1	1	19			7	R. 9 -		1				1 2	7,11 13			14
	2 2			1	1 2	11			1	Mo. 11		1	1			1	12, 13, 29			14
	4				-	2				S.U. 12						2	16			10, 16
	1			1	1				22											
	4					15				B. 4 B. 5			1		1		10		6	
	3		1			23	37			H. 20		1				2	34			
	2		1		2				9	H. 22						3				89
	2				2	8		4.5	23	Mi. 4		5		1		1				2
	2 2		1	2	1	2		4,5	ı	Mi. 6		6				1				12
	_																			

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS, &c.—cont.

		All	Inm	ates.		Attack	ed with	Small-po Case Reg	x. (Nos.
Reference to House List.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vaccina-	Unvaccinated.	-Vaccinated.	"Under" Vaccination.	Alleged Vaccina-	Unvaccinated.
Мо. 3 -	- 7					5			
0.2 -	- 4			1	2			10	
0.13 -	- 6				1	17			
R. 14 -	- 7					16			
S.N. 5 -	- 6				1				8
S.U. 8 -	. 4				3				13
T.8 -	. 3				4				12
T.14 -	. 5				2				16
T. 15 -	6				1	17			
L.5 -	7					3,4			
0.6 -						3, 4		1	
O.18 -	7					12, 18			
S.U. 11	7					18, 21			
H. 15 - ·	6		l		1	10,12			13
Мо. 8	7					11, 14, 28			
Mo. 15 -	7					33, 34, 38			
Mo. 19 -	2		4		1		39, 40		35
L.2	8					7			
L.4 · ·	8			i		1			
Mi. 9 · •	8					8			
Mo. 21	7				1	32			
8.N.11 -	8					12			
T. 13	7				1	10			
L. 6	7		1			9.10,11			
Mo, 9	8					24, 26, 27			
S.U. 18 .	5				3	25			24, 26
Н. 18	6				2	29, 31			30,35
Mi. 8	6				3	10			
O.5	8	1				1			
R. 4	8				1				5
R. 6 · ·	7				2				1
S.N. 10 -	9					10			
S.U. 6 -	8	1			1	17			

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS, &c. -cont.

			<b>A</b> 11 1	Inm	ites.		Attacke refer	ed with S to the (	Small-por Case Regi	. (Nos
Reference House Lis	to st.	Vaccinated.	No Information as to Vaccination.	"Under" Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vaccina-	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	"Under" Vacci- nation.	Alleged Vaccina-	Unvacoinated.
L.8 .	-	8		1			13,14, 15, 16, 17,	20		
R.5 .	-	9				1	18			
R.7 .	-	9			1				15	
S.N. 3	٠	10					5			
T. 17 -	-	8				2	20			
H.3 -	•	6		2		2	8			4, 9
Mo. 17	-	9				2	15			
R. 11 .		8		·	1	2	5			
S.U. 3 -	-	4				7				3
T.11 .	-	11					7			
147 houses	• 1	650	22	17	12	127	135	8	6	56

# Supplementary List of Households.

VACCINATION DATA of those ATTACKED with SMALL-POX.

p	istric	t.		Vacci	nated.	Unvac	cinated.
Birstal ·	-		- ]	1			
,, -			-	5			
Heckmondw	ike		-				1
>,	-	-	-	5, 6			
**	-	-	-	37			
Liversedge	-	-	-	5			
,,	-	-	-	8			
Mirfield	-	-	-	5			
**		-	-	6			7
Soothill Net	her	-	-	11			
,,	-	-					14
Thornhill			-				18
12 houses	-	-	-	10			4

### PART IV.

#### VACCINATION IN RELATION TO SMALL-POX.

Vaccination in Relation to Small-pox.

Distribution of all cases of small-pox according to age, sex, and occupation. Vaccination date of the small-pox cuses. Class I. Vaccinated:—Age and sex distribution. Analysis of number, foveation and area of vaccination marks. Fatal cases—list of. Small-pox in re-vaccinated subjects. Class II. No information as to vaccination:—Age and sex distribution. Class III. Alleged vaccination:—Age and sex distribution. Class IV. Under vaccination:—Age and sex distribution. List of cases. Class V. Unvaccinated:—Age and sex distribution. List of cases of small-pox in unvaccinated infants. Comparison of the vaccinated with the unvaccinated classes. Analysis of invaded households as to vaccination of those attacked and those not attacked with small-pox. Influence of vaccination on the incidence of small-pox in households. Comparisons of households yielding single with those having multiple cases of small-pox. Vaccination and measures of isolation as means of protection against further attacks. Type of small-pox in relation to the vaccination condition of those attacked. Confluent type:—Age distribution. Coherent type:—Age distribution. Discrete type:—Age distribution. Fatal cases. Mild type:—Age distribution. Unvaccinated cases. Type uncertain:—Summary analysis. Type of disease amongst the vaccinated class, in reference to the quality and number of vaccination scars. of vaccination scars.

In this section I propose to collate the information respecting vaccination in relation to small-pox which has been derived from the three main sources described above, in order that as large a mass of material as possible may be available for statistical deductions. By means of diagrams (XVI. to XX.) I have endeavoured to convey these statistical details so that they become more easily grasped, the figures upon which they are based being all given in the text. In the first place it may be useful to recapitulate the particulars of the 1,029 cases as to their incidence upon the various sexes and classes, and after that to discuss in turn each of the groups formed to describe their condition as to vaccination, and lastly to analyse these groups with reference to the type of small-pox with which they were

The total number of cases of small-pox were distributed according to sex and age as follows:-

			M	ale.	Fer	nale.	To	tal.
	•		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deathse
Under 1 year	-	-	14	7	15	12	29	19
1 to 5 years	-		40	12	44	11	84	23
5 to 10 "	-	-	48	8	63	7	111	15
10 to 15 "	-	-	58	2	50	1	108	3
15 to 20 "	-	-	88	4	92	5	180	9
20 to 30 "	-		132	12	140	9	272	21
30 to 40 "		-	85	5	55	5	140	10
40 to 50 "	-		34	6	25	1	59	7
50 to 60 "			11	2	15	1	26	3
60 to 70 "	-	-	5	-	4	-	9	-
70 years and o	ver	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
Age not ascer	tained	-	4	-	3	-	7	_
Total			521	58	508	52	1,029	110

#### And grouped as to occupation :-

· ·		At H	lome.	At S	chool.	At V	Vork.		house ates.	То	tal.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year 1 to 10 years 10 to 30 ,, - 30 years and upwards - Age not ascertained -		29 82 112 113 4	19 22 8 10	113 60 —	16 —	382 125 3			- 3 -	29 195 560 238 7	19 38 33 20
Total -	-	340	59	173	16	510	32	6	3	1,209	110

Of the total number—1,029—cases of small-pox, the disease occurred in—

627, who were vaccinated, of whom 16 died;

10, of whose vaccination history no information could be obtained;

25, who were alleged to have been vaccinated but who

presented no unequivocal scars, of whom two died; 21, who at the time of being attacked with small-pox were undergoing primary vaccination, of whom

346, who were unvaccinated, of whom 89 died.

o 82692.

The mortality on the whole number was 10.7 per cent., and for each of the above classes—

Vaccinated -- 2.5 per cent. - 8· - 14·3 - 25·7 Alleged vaccination ,, Under vaccination -Unvaccinated

N.B.—Excluding infants under one year of age these figures would be considerably modified, namely:—

Vaccinated—626 cases; 16 deaths; mortality, 2.5 per cent.

Alleged vaccination-25 cases; 2 deaths; mortality,

8 per cent.
"Under" vaccination—14 cases; 0 deaths.
Unvaccinated—325 cases; 73 deaths; mortality, 22.4

and the general case mortality would be reduced (1,000) cases, 91 deaths) to 9.1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXI.

# VACCINATION DATA of CASES of SMALL-POX.

	-					Vacci	nated.	as	ormation to nation.	Alle Vacci	eged nation.		der" nation.	Unvace	cinated.	To	tal.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases,	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
Under 1 year						1	-	-	_	_	-	7	3	21	16	29	19
1 to 5 years	-		-	-	-	16	-	2	-	_	-	6	-	60	23	84	23
5 to 10 ,,	-	-	-	-	•	27	1	2	-	1	-	4	-	77	14	111	15
10 to 15 ,,	•	-	•	-	-	64	_	_	-	46	-	2	-	38	3	108	3
15 to 20 "		-	-	-	*	97	2	1	-	6	-	1	-	75	7	180	
20 to 30 "	-	-	-	-	•	210	3	2	-	7	1	1	-	52	17	272	21
30 to 40 ,,	• 1	-	-	-	-	126	7	-	-	3	-	_	-	11	3	140	10
40 to 50 "	-	•	-	-	-	48	1	3	-	1	1	_	-	7	5	59	7
50 to 60 "	-	-	-	¥	۰	22	2	-	-	2	-	_	-	2	1	26	3
60 to 70 "	-	-	-	•	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-
70 years and ov	er	•	-	-	-	2	-	_	-	1	-	_	-	1	-	4	-
Age not ascerta	ined	-	-	•	•	6	_	_	_	_	_		_	1	-	7	_
	Total	-				627	16	10	-	25	2	21	3	346	89	1,029	110

# These may be grouped in age-periods, thus:-

					Under	1 Year.	1 to 10	Years.	10 to 30	Years.		ars and		not tained.	То	tal.
					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vaccinated -	-	-			1	-	43	1	371	5	206	10	6	-	627	16
No information -		-	-		_	-	4	_	3	-	3	_	_	_	10	-
Alleged vaccination	-	-	-		_	_	1	-	17	1	7	1	_	-	25	2
" Under " vaccination	-	-	-	•	7	3	10	_	4	_	_	-	_	_	21	3
Unvaccinated -	-	-	•	-	21	16	137	37	165	27	22	9	1	-	346	89
Total	-		-	•	29	19	195	38	560	33	238	20	7	-	1,029	110

Explanation of Chart XVI.:-

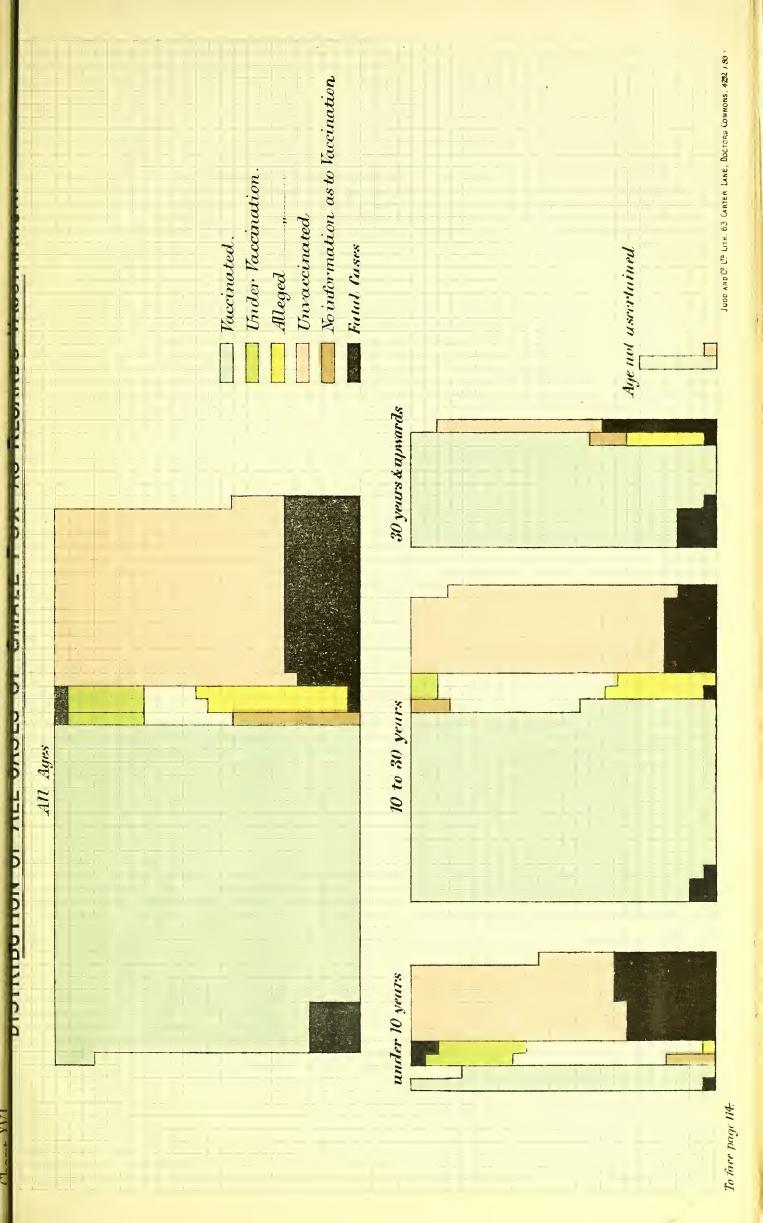
This chart illustrates the same facts as those depicted in Chart XIV.—i.e., the incidence of small-pox and its mortality upon the various classes of vaccinated and unvaccinated people.

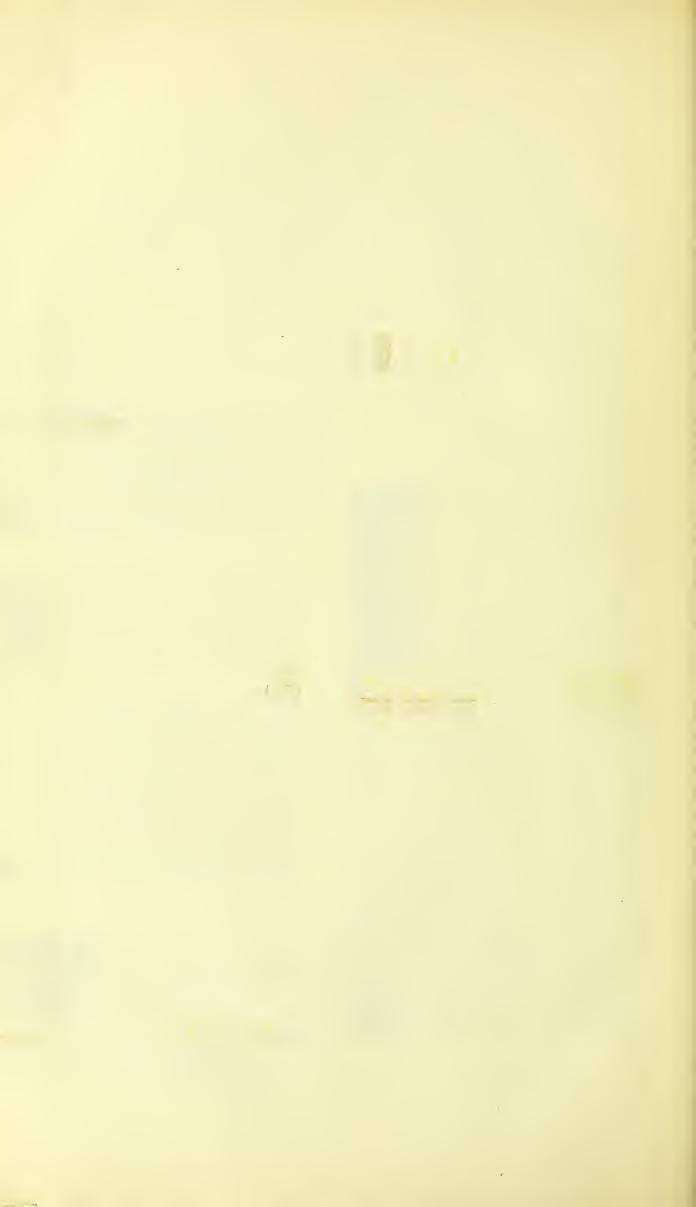
It further analyses the cases according to their age distribution in the three periods, "under 10 years," "10 to 30 years," "30 years and over.'

It may suffice to repeat here in tabular form the facts thus pourtrayed.

# CASES OF SMALL-POX IN ALL DISTRICTS.

			Vacci	nated.		rmation ccinator.		ider" iation.		leged" nation.	Unvac	cinated.
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
At all ages		-	627	16	10	_	21	3	25	2	346	89
At ages— Under 10 years			44	1	4	-	17	3	1	_	157	58
10 to 30 years -			371	5	3	_	4		17	1	166	27
50 years and over	-	-	206	10	3	_		_	7	1	22	9
Agc unknown -	•	- 1	6	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	1	-







# TABLE JAXXXIII.

# CASES WITH PRIMARY VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.

# Area of Cicatrix or Cicatrices.

	Clas	$\ll \Lambda^3$ = half and up	pwards of one-half	square inch total	area.	Class <sup>2</sup> =	on-third, but le	ss than one-half squ	are inch in the t	otal area.		Class A3=less t	hun one-third squ	are inch total a	rea.	1	C	lass4=areas not re	scorded.		Deaths amongst
4			Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.					Number of Scar	·s.				Number of Sca	ars.		Vaccinated Cases.
	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Threo.	Two	One,	Not recorded.	Four or more	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Cases
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Foveation of Scars	S.				Foveation of Scars.					Foveation of Sca	rs.				Foveation of Sca	rs.		inuted
	Povento. Part (or Fulut) Fovento. Surooth and Paint Seare. Not recorded.	Foveato.  Part (or Faint) Foveato.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveato.  Part (or Faint) Foveato.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Fovente.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Pot recorded.	Part (or Faint) Foveate. Smooth and Faint Scars. Not recorded.	Foveate,  Part (or Faint) Foveate, Smooth and Faint Scars, Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate. Smooth and Faint Scars. Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Fovcate.  Part (or Faint) Fovcate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.	Not recorded.  Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate. Smooth and Faint Scars.  Not recorded.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.	Foveate.  Part (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.	Foveate.  Foveate. Smooth and Faint Scars.	Foveate, Part (or Faint) Foveate. Smooth and Faint Scars.	coveate.  Sart (or Faint) Foveate.  Smooth and Faint Scars.	lotal Vaccinated Cases.  lass A <sup>2</sup> .  lass A <sup>3</sup> .  lass A <sup>4</sup> .  lass A <sup>4</sup> .  otal Deaths amongst Vacci
Under 1 year -			_   _   _				- - -					- - -	- - -	1							1
		1 - 3 -		-   -   -   -		- - - -	- - -		-   -   -			- - -	- - -	1	-1	_   -   -   -	_ 2	-	1	5	16
5 to 10		5 - 2 -		- - - -	- - -				-   -   -   -			- - -	- - -			2	_ 2	1	1	11	27 1 1
10 to 15	2		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & - & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$				1 - 1 -		1 - 1 -				- - -			2 - 1 -	- 3 1 1 :	3 1 - 1		9	64
15 to 20		17 2 4 2	8 - 1 2					1	-   -   -   -		- - - -					4	- 12 1 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & - & 2 \end{bmatrix}$		1 - 1 25	97 - 1 - 1 2
20 to 30 ,, .			15 2 3 1	4 1				5 — — —	-   -   2   -			- - -	3 - 1 -	- - -	- - - -	2 1 -	2 23 - 1 1	2 10 - 3	5 3	2 42	210 3 3
49 to 59 ", •								3 1			- - -	1 -	- - 3 -	3		1	1 11 - 2	3 4 1 5	7   1   -   -   -	4 - 1 26	126 2 - 1 4 7
	2			_   _   _							- -  <b>-</b>  -	-   -   -   -	- - 1 -	1			- 4 :	1 3 - 4	1	12 15	48 1 1 1
		_   _   _		_ _ _						- - -	- - - -	- - -		- - -			1 - 1 -	1 - 1	2	2 6	22 1 1 2
70 and over -		_   _   _		_   _   _	_   _   _				_   _   _	_   -   -   -		- - -	- - - -	1			-   -   -   -	1 -	-   -   -   -	1 - 1 3	8
Age not ascertained									_   -   -   -									-   -   -   -		1	2
Total -	21 2 2 -	73 17 23 5	59 8 13 8	9 2	1 3			12 1 3 -	3 - 4 -											4	6
	25	118	246	11	4		4	16	7			ì	8	5 - 1 31		17	57 2 7 2	23 1 20 1	$\frac{9}{8}$	12 - 3 147	_ 3 1 1 1 11 _
o 82692.																		337			627

#### CLASS I .- VACCINATED.

In the class of the "vaccinated" are comprised 627 cases, 319 of whom were males, eight cases being fatal, 308 females, eight fatal:-TABLE LXXXII.

	_					Ma	le.	Fen	ıale.	Tot	al.	Propor whole no Age P	umber in
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year		-	•			_	_	1	_	1	_	Per cent.	Per cent.
							_	_		1		0.16	_
1 to 5 years 5 to 10 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	8 12		8 <b>1</b> 5	_	16 27	1	=	
							_	_	_	43	1	7.01	6.25
10 to 15 years 15 to 20 ,, 20 to 30 ,,		-		-	-	32 45 100	<u>-</u>	32 52 110		64 97 210		=	
						_	_		_	371	5	59.1	31.25
30 to 40 years 40 to 50 ,, 50 to 60 ,, 60 to 70 ,, 70 years and over	- - -	-	-	-	-	77 26 10 5	3 1 2 —	49 22 12 3 1	4	126 48 22 8 2	7 1 2 —	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=
						_	_	_	_	206	10	32.7	62.5
Age not ascerta	ined	-	-	-	-	3	_	3	_	6	_	_	
						319	8	308	8	627	16	_	_

### Number and quality of Vaccination Scars.

Particulars of the number and character of the marks produced by primary vaccination were obtained in 480 instances, amongst the 627 vaccinated persons who contracted stances, amongst the 627 vaccinated persons who contracted small-pox, but these particulars did not in all instances refer to each of the several points concerned. Thus the number of scars is recorded in 461 instances, not recorded in 166; the character as to foveation is recorded in 416, not recorded in 211; whilst the total area of the scars is only recorded in 290, not recorded in 337. The circumstances under which the observations had to be made must account for the inability to obtain a complete record, as only a small proportion of the whole number attacked could be seen in hospital, and the absence from home on the occasion of our visits of many of those who had been attacked previous to the inquiry further explains deficiencies in the record. As regards those individuals whose homes were not visited, or who had removed from the districts, I am indebted for certain particulars quâ vaccination to the medical officers

of health, and especially to Dr. Stewart, the acting medical officer for Batley.

The data thus obtained are presented in tabular form in

Table LXXXIII. under the several age periods used in this report. I propose to offer a few remarks upon each of these heads.

# Number of vaccination scars.

Of the 461 persons of whom we have records as to the total number of scars, 11 died, or 2.3 per cent.

Having 4 or more marks—42; 1 died, or 2.3 per cent.

"3", "210; none died", 2", "175; 10", 5.7", "1", "34; none",

And as regards age, the fatal case amongst those having four or more marks was aged 30 to 40; whilst the 10 having two marks were distributed thus:—5 to 10 years, one; 15 to 20, one; 20 to 30, three; 30 to 40, three; 50 to 60, two.

									1	Vumber	of Marks	•				_	
	-					Four o	r More.	Th	ree.	T	wo.	0	ne.	Not R	ecorded.	To	tal.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
Under 1 year		-	-			_	-	_	-	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_
to 5 years		-	-	•	•	1	_	6	-	2	-	2	-	5	_	16	_
5 to 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	3	1	-	-	11	-	27	1
10 to 15 "	-	-		•	•	5	_	33		14	- 1	3	-	9	-	64	_
15 to 20 "	-	-	-	-	•	8	-	42	-	18	1	1	-	28	1	97	2
20 to 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	77	-	63	3	10		46	- 1	210	3
30 to 40 "	-	-	-	-	•	6	1	33	-	45	3	10	-	32	3	123	7
40 to 50 "		-	•	-	•	1	-	8	-	20	_	2	-	17	1	48	1
50 to 60 "	-	-		•	•	3	—,	2	-	8	2	1	-	8	-	22	2
60 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	_	1	-	2	_	5	_	8	_
70 and over	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	-	2	
Age not ascerts	not ascertained				-		_	_	1	-	1		4	_	6	-	
						42	1	210		175	10	34	_	166	5	627	16

It will be seen from Table LXXXIV. that the number of scars mostly varied inversely as the ages of the subjects, the per-centage being:—

Number of Marks.	Under 10 Years.	10 to 30 Years.	30 years and Under.	At all Ages.
Four or more - Three Two One	Per cent. 17.8 53.5 17.8 10.7	Per cent. 9·3 52·7 33· 4·8	Per cent. 7: 30: 51:7 11:1	Per cent. 9:1 45:5 38: 7:3

Foveation of Scars.—A well-defined and characteristic mark of vaccination should be regular in outline, white in colour, and stippled with minute depressions. There is

abundant scope for variation in the degree of such foveation, and for the purposes of analysis one may group the cases into series according as all the marks are (a) plain and well foveated, (b) some foveated, others not, or in which the foveation and outline of the scar are indistinct, (c) those marks which present no foveation, but either a smooth surface, and perhaps a faint appearance; or else composed of more or less radiate cicatricial tissue, causing a mark of great prominence and irregular outline. It is sometimes difficult to determine in cases of this group whether the scars have been produced by vaccination or not. When they are thick and irregular, often of large area, they indicate that the vaccination has been accompanied by extensive and perhaps deep ulceration.

Of the 416 cases, of which the records are given, one may place 294 amongst the first group, 32 in the second, and 90 in the third, but it must be remarked that the classification is an arbitrary one, and too much stress cannot be laid on the conclusions drawn from an analysis based upon it.

#### TABLE LXXXV.

#### FOVEATION OF SCARS.

	Fov	eate.		or faint)		th and Scars.	Not Re	corded.	To	tal.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under I year	-4 12 26 49 118 54 21 8 1 -1 1 294		8 4 10 7 1 2 32		1 6 3 14 11 14 24 9 9 2 4 1 1	1 1	6 12 16 33 68 41 17 10 3 1 4	1 1 1 5 1 1 -	1 16 27 64 97 210 126 48 22 8 2 6	

Having foveate marks, 294; 4 died, or 1.3 per cent.

partly or faintly foveate marks, 32; none died. ,, smooth, faint or thick scars, 90; 2 died; 2:2

,, smooth, faint or thick scars, 90; 2 died; 2 per cent.

And as regards age, the four fatal cases amongst the foveated class occur in each of the four periods, 15 to 20, 20 to 30, 30 to 40, and 50 to 60; whilst the two fatal cases in the "scarred" class occurred amongst the ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40.

Excluding two of whom the ages were not ascertained, the per-centage proportion of the various qualities of scars at each of those age periods is as follows (see Table LXXXV.):—

	Under 10 Years.	10 to 30 Years.	30 Years and upwards.	All ages.
Plain foveate - Partly (or faintly) foveate. Smooth, faint or thick sores.	Per cent. 61.5 — 38.5	Per cent. 75.9 8.6 15.3	Per cent. 62.7 7.4 29.9	Per cent. 70.7 7.7 21.5

Area of Scars.—The classification of the vaccination scars according to their areas here adopted is that employed in the statistical tables of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, upon the basis of which Table LXXXIII. has been constructed. The groups are three in number, viz., Class A¹, having marks the total area of which measures one half or more than one square inch; Class A², in which the total area of marks is one third or less than one half square inch; and Class A³, in which the total area is less than one-third square inch.

The area was obtained in 290 cases,\* of which 246 fall into Class A¹ (three deaths, mortality 1 per cent.); 27 into Class A² (one death, mortality 3.7 per cent.); and 17 into Class A³ (one death, mortality 5.8 per cent.).

The three fatal cases in Class  $A^1$  fell into periods 30 to 40, two cases; and 50 to 60, one case; the one fatal case in Class  $A^2$  was in period 15 to 20; and the one in Class  $A^3$  was in period 30 to 40 years.

<sup>\*</sup> It may be added that this and other details were obtained as regards the vaccination of several of the immates of the houses visited who did not have small-pox; but the facts so obtained do not seem of sufficient value to be subjected to analysis.

117 APPENDIX.

#### TABLE LXXXVI.

#### AREA OF SCARS.

	Clas	s A <sup>1</sup> .	Clas	s A².	Clas	s A <sup>3</sup> .	Clas	s A4.	Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	1		7 1 9 5 3 1 1 —	1	1 1 - 4 7 2 - 1 1	1	10 17 25 55 106 67 30 14 6 1 6	1 1 3 4 1 1 ————————————————————————————	1 16 27 64 97 210 126 48 22 8 2 6	1 2 3 7 1 2 

In the above Table (LXXXVI.) the figures are assigned under each age-period, and the per-centage proportions may be summarised thus:—

_	_		Under 10 Years.	10 to 30 Years.	30 Years and over.	At all Ages.
Class A <sup>1</sup> Class A <sup>2</sup> Class A <sup>3</sup>	-	~	Per cent. 88·2 ——————————————————————————————————	Per cent. 88.6 9.1 2.1	Per cent. 76·1 11·3 12·5	Per ceut. 84.8 9.3 5.8

Number, Foveation, and Area combined.—It is, however, on a combination of each of these characters that the most accurate estimate of the character of vaccination may be

held to depend; and the figures given in Table LXXXIII. supply the means for such an analysis.

supply the means for such an analysis.

It will be found on reference to this table that of the 480 cases in which one or other of these particulars were noted; in 271 the area, number, and character are given; in 139 the number and character; in 15 the area and number; in 1 the area and character; whilst in 46 the number alone; in 3 the area alone; and in 15 the character

alone.
Only two fatal cases occur amongst the 271, of which all details are known; and the largest group, that of Class A<sup>1</sup>, having 227 cases, had no fatal case; one death occurred in Class A<sup>2</sup>, at age 15-20, with two foveate marks; the other, in Class A<sup>3</sup>, at age 30-40, with two "smooth" marks.
The accompanying table (Table LXXXVII.) gives an analysis of these 271 cases, extracted from the larger table already given:

TABLE LXXXVII.
AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.

[		· · · · ·	.IstoT	-	9	10	37	37	- 26	22	18	1-	61	г		271	
ses.		g . l	Smooth and Paint Scars.	П	4	¢3	10	10	01	16	173	ı	63	г	i	26	
Classes.	:	cars	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1		1~	n	6	9		63	1		1	28	271
All C	F	Foveation of Scars.	Foveate,	<u> </u>	٥١	- co	50	62	- 82		12	10			,	_	67
-	1	1	)	-					67		-	-	1			187	
		, ie	Smooth and Faint Scars,					i		]	1		63			-	
		One.	Part (or Faint) Foveate,		!_						1	<u> </u>					24
			Foveate.					1	41	œ	6.3		1			12	<u> </u>
			Smooth and Faint Scars.			1	41	7	10	9	10	_	1	1	1	12	)
s,	cars	Two.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1_	1	1	J	49	83	1	63	- 1	- 1	- 1	6	104
asse	of S		Foveate.	1	- 1		41	6	34	18	2	1	- 1	1	I	1.4	) .
All Classes.	ıber		Smooth and Faint Scars.	1	ಣ	63	10	4	က	6	1	1	1	T	1	26,	)
4	Number of Sears.	Three	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	- 1	1	~	<b>C</b> 2	10	¢3	-	1	T	J	1	17	118
		H	Foveate.		7	10	13	17	31	10	63	7		1	1	122	
			Smooth and Paint Scars.	1	fe4	ī	T	1		г			1	1	ı	63	)
		Four or more.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.		1	1	<u></u> _	н	<u> </u>			1	<u></u>		<u> </u>	1 67	25
		For	Foveate.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- 63	- 63	93		63		63				1	67
				-	1			1					-			123	)
		9	Smooth and Waint Scars.					1	1		<u> </u>			,,			
		One.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.								1						00
			Foveate.			1				e2	-		1	-		7.0	j
			Smooth and Paint Scars.	1		1	1	_	-		7	- 1	l		1	70	
	cars	Two.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	- 1	1	1		1	_ 1	1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1		00
Class A3	of S		Foveate.	1	- 1			- 1	တ	1		1		Ţ.L	I	63	}
Clas	ber		Smooth and Faint Scars.	1	1	1	1	I	1	7				1	ı	1	
	Number of Scars.	Three.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				\ -
		E	Foveate.			1	1	1	1	1		1			1		
			Smooth and Faint Scars.	1	<u> </u>		1	1					<u> </u>	1			)
		Four or more.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	<u> </u>	1		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				<u></u>	<u>-</u> -	<u> </u>		
		Fou		1		1	1		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		-		
_		1	Foveate,	-			-	1	63		-	-	-			4	)
		o°.	Smooth and Faint Scars.			1		1									
		One,	Part (or Faint) Foveate.						1		-						1
			Foveate,				1		1					1		63	)
			Smooth and Faint Scars.	1	1.	- 1	63	1	- 1	- 1		-	1	1		63	
	ars.	Two.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1	- 1	1	1	1		1	1	1	- 1	1	<u> </u>	) P
3 A2.	of Si		Foveate.	1	- 1	1	63	7	20	တ	1-1	1,	- 1	- 1	1	12	)
Class A?	ber		Smooth and Faint Scars.	1	- 1	1	-	1	1	٦	- 1	1	T	ĺ	- 1	63	
	Number of Scars	Three.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1	1	1	ŧ	1	-	1	1	- 1	i	1		4
	F-4	E	Foveate.	1		1	1	1	63	1	ı	1	1	1	1	63	
			Smooth and Faint Scars.	1		1	1	1	1	ī	1	1		1	ı	1	)
		Four or more.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	<u> </u>		<u></u>	<u></u>	i	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	i	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>			-
		Fou		1	- <u>-</u> -	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u> -	<u> </u>	- <u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>_</u>	<u>'</u>		'
			Foveste.											1	1	1 1-	)
		ø,	Smooth and Faint Scars.								1						6
		One.	Part (or Eaint) Foveate.				1		1				1				50,
			Poveate.	1					4	10		1			-	6	)
			Smooth and Faint Scars.				63		4	တ	89				1	13	
	cars.	Two.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	1	-		1	4	67	- 1	63	- 1	- 1	I	00	38
1 A1.	of Sc		Poveate.	1	- 1	1	63	00	26	15	9	г	- 1	١	I	5.5	]
Class A1.	ber		Smooth and Faint Scars.	I	ಣ	c1	4	4	62	~	١	-	Ţ	İ	ı	233	)
	Number of Scars.	Three.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.	1	ı	1	7	63	70	ęq	7	ı	ı	1	- 1	17	113
	H	E	Foveate,	1		70	13	17	53	70	63	-	ı	1	1	77	
			Smooth and Faint Scars.		П		-	1		1	1		i	1	1	61	)
		r or			-			<del></del>	1		<u> </u>	i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	63	25
		Four or more.	Part (or Faint) Foveate.		1	- 63	- G-3	63		63		63	<u> </u>		1	1	1
	1	1	Foveate.		- I			•			•	0	-	1	- jg	21	/
															aine		
				rear	5 years	2	2	2	2	:	*	â	2	'er	scer		
				Under 1 year		10	15	20	30	40	20	09	20	70 and over	Age not ascertained		
				Jnde	1 to	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to	20 to	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	o ar	se n		
1				1					¢1	6.2	- di	173	9	T.a	A		

APPENDIX. 119

This table speaks for itself, but it may be useful to give summary analysis of it :-

At ages under 10 years, 17 cases :-

Class A1, 15 cases :--

Having 4 marks 5, viz., foveate 4, smooth 1.

,, 3 ,, 11, ., 6, ., 5.

,, 2 ,, 1, ., 1.

Class  $A^3$ , 2 cases:-

Having 1 mark 2, viz., foveate 1, smooth 1.

At ages 10 to 30 years, 171 cases:

Class A1, 150 cases :-

Having 4 marks 15, viz., foveate 14, partly foveate

Having 3 marks 84, viz., foveate 59, partly foveate 14, smooth 11.

Having 2 marks 47, viz., foveate 36, partly foveate 4, smooth 7.

Having 1 mark 4, viz., foveate 4.

Class A2, 17 cases:-

Having 3 marks 3, viz., foveate 2, smooth 1.

, 2 ,, 10, ,, 8,\* ,, 2.

,, 1 ,, 4, ,, ,, 1, ,, 3.

Class A3, 4 cases :-

Having 2 marks 4, viz., foveate 3, smooth 1.

At ages 30 years and upwards, 83 cases :-

Class A1, 62 cases :-

Having 4 marks 7, viz., foveate 5, partly foveate 1, smooth 1.

Having 3 marks 18, viz., foveate 8, partly foveate 3, smooth 7.

Having 2 marks 32, viz., foveate 22, partly foveate 4, smooth 6.

Having 1 mark 5, viz., foveate 5.

Class A2, 10 cases :-

Having 2 marks 1, viz., smooth 1.

Having 2 marks 6, viz., foveate 4, partly foveate 1, smooth 1.

Having 1 mark 3, viz., foveate 2, smooth 1.

Class A3, 11 cases:-

Having 3 marks 1, viz., smooth 1.

2 ,, 1 ,, 4, ,, ,, 4.\* 6, ,. foveate 4, smooth 2.

\* One fatal.

It will have been noticed that one infant under one year of age, said to have been vaccinated, contracted small-pox. This is the case of M. E. B., æt. eight months (Batley, 69). She had only a single non-foveated mark on the arm, of less than one-third of an inch in area. Her attack is described as a discrete one, but it is not known how she contracted the disease. Her father, W. B., æt. 25, a miner (vaccinated) was also attacked with small-pox about nine weeks afterwards. There were seven other inmates of the house, all of whom were vaccinated, except M. B., æt. 46, a weaver, who had suffered from small-pox when 15 years of age.

Another noteworthy case, as regards the youth of the patient, is that of E. W., an infant 19 months of age (Ba. 225), who presented three foveate vaccination scars (area unrecorded) and who had a severe (confluent) attack of small-pox. Her unvaccinated sister, C. A. W., at. 8 (Ba. 304), developed a rash 14 days later, and also had a severe attack. I have no details of the other members of this family. this family.

Fatal Cases.—There were 16 deaths amongst the vacci-Fatal Cases.—There were 16 deaths amongst the vaccinated subjects, eight males, eight females. One (Batley, 544), a boy seven years of age, an epileptic, was recovering from a discrete attack of the disease when he was seized with epilepsy, which proved fatal. This can hardly be considered a death from small-pox. Another (Dewsbury, 185), a young man, et. 20, was under treatment at the Workhouse Infirmary for erysipelas when attacked with small pox. A man (Devsbury, 257) of salvet. with small-pox. A man (Dewsbury, 257), of robust appearance, had a severe attack of small-pox, and died rather suddenly from cardiac failure on the 16th day of the disease. A female, æt. 33 (Liversedge, 18), became comatose before the rash was fully out, uræmia? Another woman (Batley, 6), æt. 20, was in the third month Another woman (Bauey, 6), at. 20, was in the third month of pregnancy. One (Dewsbury, 62), a schoolmistress, at. 34, had not been in good health for some months. But of the rest there is no evidence that their health was in any way enfeebled before the attack of small-pox. A list of way enteroised before the attack of small-pox. A list of these cases is subjoined, together with the particulars as to their vaccination. Three fall into the Class A<sup>3</sup>, one into Class A<sup>3</sup>, and 11 into Class A<sup>4</sup>, i.e., the group in which the area of vaccination marks is not recorded.

#### TABLE LXXXVIII.

FATAL CASES OF SMALL-POX IN VACCINATED SUBJECTS.

	N.	G	A ===	Tana		Vaccination	n.	Derrocke
Reference.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Туре.	No.	Character.	Area.	Remarks.
", 391 - ", 420 - ", 427 - ", 441 - ", 542 ", 544 - Dewsbury, 62 - ", 185 - ", 195 -	J. A. M. L. S. A. R. A. A. F. S. G. T. W. H. B. P. H. N. H. H. G. F. J. S. S. J. A. K. O. C. E. H. H. B.	F. M. F. M. M. M. M. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. F. M. F. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	20 36 17 19 52 32 56 38 7 34 20 36 35 44 33	Confluent  "" "" "" Discrete  Confluent  ""  Undetermined  Confluent	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Foveate - ? ? Foveate - ? ? ? ? ? Foveate - ? ? ? Smooth - Smooth - ? ? ? Foveate - ? ? ? ? Smooth -	A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>1</sup> A <sup>2</sup> A <sup>1</sup> A <sup>3</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup>	Three months pregnant. Details furnished by Dr. Stewart. No information obtainable.  "Very large marks." Dr. Stewart. Details by Dr. Stewart. Ditto. Said to have been "twice" vaccinated. An epileptic; died from attack of epilipsy following small-pox.  "Out of health" at time of attack. Workhouse inmate. Convalescing from erysipelas when attacked. Previous health good. Fair health previously. Syncope (? morbus cordis). Died comatose on 5th day (2nd day of rash). Treated by Mr. H. "hydropathically."

Re-vaccination.—The only indivduals who were attacked with small-pox, and were said to have been re-vaccinated some time previously, are mentioned in the annexed table. It is noteworthy that in five out of the 10 cases the re-vaccination was said to have been unsuccessful, nor was there any evidence of having been performed.

TABLE LXXXIX. SMALL-POX IN RE-VACCINATED SUBJECTS.

					n: g							
D-f		None	G	Amo	The of Attor	1.		Primary Sca	rs.	Re-vacc	ination.	D
Referen	ce.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Type of Attac	ek.	No.	Character.	Area.	Date.	Result.	Remarks.
Ba. 237	-	W.A.H.	M.	21	Discrete	-	3	Foveate -	$\mathbf{A}^4$	11 days be-	Nil.	
301	-	J. B.	M.	34	Mild -	-	?	?	$A^4$	About three	3 marks.	
379	-	J. N.	M.	33	,, -	-	?	?	$\mathbf{A}^4$	weeks.	No evidence	Had been in
551	-	Е. Н.	M.	32	Discrete	-	2	Foveate -	$\mathbb{A}^{1}$	On 7th day	Nil.	army.
D. 62	-	H. G.	F.	34	Confluent	-	?	?	$\mathbf{A}^4$	of illness. Oct. 1891 -	Nil.	Primary vacci- nation left no evidence.
104	-	E.B.	M.	22	Discrete	_	4	Foveate -	$A^1$	1889	?	CVIdenco.
112	-	M. S.	F.	29	Mild -	-	3	,, -	$A^4$	1888	Nil.	Infirmary nurse
193	-	J. B.	M.	34	Confluent	-	?	"?	$\mathbb{A}^4$	15 years ago	?	
Н. 33	-	J. K.	M.	42	Discrete	-	?	?	$A^4$	15 days be-	Nil.	
Mo. 10	-	S. H.	F.	31	,, -	-	2	Foveate -	AI	fore. 8 days be- fore.	2 large vesi- cles.	

In addition to these, J. R. (Ba. 309), male, 50, with two primary marks, foveation and area unrecorded, had a discrete attack. He was re-vaccinated, without success, two months later. A. B. (Mo. 28), female, æt. 18, who had just passed through an unrecognised attack of small-pox, was attempted to be re-vaccinated, together with other members of her family on the accession of two of the rest members of her family, on the occasion of two of the rest being attacked with small-pox. On both occasions the revaccination did not take.

Thus of 10 persons said to have been re-vaccinated who had small-pox, there had been no result in five, and no evidence shown in three others. There remain two cases, one of whom was re-vaccinated within eight days of being herself attacked with small-pox, and one (the only one which can be regarded as operative) re-vaccinated three weeks before the attack the attack.

CLASS II. -No Information as to Vaccination.

In this class there occur 10 cases, none of them fatal; viz., 6 males, 4 females.

The ages of the males were:—between 1 and 5 years, one case; one between 5 and 10; 15 and 20 years, one case; 40 and 50 years, three cases.

The females fall:—one between 1 and 5 years; one between 5 and 10 years; two between 20 and 30.

TABLE XC.

			Ma	ile <b>s.</b>	Fen	nales,	То	tal.
_			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	-	-	-	_	-	-		_
1~5 •	-	-	1	_	1	-	2	_
ŏ-10 -	-	-	1	_	1	_	2	
10-15 -		-		_	-	-		-
15-20 -	-	-	1	-	_	-	1	-
20-30 -	-	*	-	-	2	_	2	-
30-40 -		-	-	-	_	- 1	_	
40-50 -	•	-	3	-	-	-	3	
			6	-	4,	_	10	-

CAASS III .- ALLEGED VACCINATION.

In this class there were 25 cases, 6 males and 19 females, the latter supplying the two fatal cases.

						TA	BLE XCI						
						Ma	ile.	Fen	ıale.	То	tal.	Propor whole No Age P	ımber in
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-	•	•	-	-	_	_	_	_		_	Per cent.	Per cent.
							_						
1 to 5 years 5 to 10 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	_	=	1	=	<u></u>	=	=	=
						_	_		_	1	_	4.0	_
10 to 15 years 15 to 20 ,, 20 to 30 ,,	-	:	-	-	-	2 2 2 2		2 4 5	<u>-</u> 1	4 6 7	1	= :	=
										17	1	68.0	50.0
30 to 40 years 40 to 50 ,, 50 to 60 ,, 60 to 70 ,, 70 years and ove	- - - - er	-	:	-	-	-  -  -  -	-  -  -  -	3 1 2  1	1 - - -	3 1 2 -	1	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	_ _ _ _
						_	_	_	_	7	1	28.0	50.0
						6	_	19	2	25	2		-

APPENDIX. 121

The only comment necessary to make respecting this class is that it might have embraced a larger number had it been possible to have obtained inspection of every patient. It may be remembered that there were 147 in

the vaccinated class of whom there is no record as to the area, character, or number of marks. Some of these might, on inspection, have been found to present "no evidence of vaccination."

### CLASS IV .- "UNDER" VACCINATION.

In this class there were 21 cases, 10 males, one fatal; 11 females, two fatal. All were under 30 years of age.

TABLE XCII.

						M	ale.	Fer	nale.	To	tal.	whole N	rtion of umber in Period.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-	-	_	-	-	4	1	3	2	7	3	Per cent.	Per cent.
						_				7	3	33.3	100.
1 to 5 years 5 to 10 ,,	-		:	_	-	3 1	_	3 3	_	6 4		_	
						4		6		10	_	47.6	
10 to 15 years 15 to 20 ,, 20 to 30 ,,	:	-	:	:	- -	2 	- <u>-</u>	 1 1	_	2 1 1	=	_	 
						_	_	-	_	4	_	19.0	
						10	1	11	2	21	3	_	

The subjoined list includes all those who fall into this class. In every case the subject was a member of a family in which, on the appearance of a case of small-pox, those not previously vaccinated were vaccinated for the first time; and in nearly every case this vaccination, running concurrently with the small-pox, was successful.

In one vaccination was performed on the second day of

In one vaccination was performed one day before illness.

In three vaccination was performed two days before illness.

In three vaccination was performed three days before illness.

In one vaccination was performed four days before illness. In one vaccination was performed five days before illness. In four vaccination was performed seven days before illness.

In three vaccination was performed eight days before illness.

In three vaccination was performed 13 days before illness.

In one vaccination was performed 14 days before illness.

TABLE XCIII.

TABLE of CASES of SMALL-Pox attacked whilst undergoing PRIMARY VACCINATION.

	Ref. in Reg.		Name.	Sex.	Age.	Onset of Illness.	Date of Rash.	Date of Vaccina- tion.	Result of Vaccination.	Day of Vacci- nation when at- tacked.	Type of Attack.	Re- sult.	
1	Batley, 102		J. McQ.	M.	12	4/1/92	4/1/92	28/12/91	s.	8th	Discrete -	R.	S.= Result of vaccination
2	,, 103	٠	M.McQ.	F.	18	2/1/92	3/1/92	1/1/92	s.	2nd	Confluent	R.	successful.
3	" 104		H.McQ.	M.	3mo.	4/1/92	4/1/92	28/12/91	s.	8th	Confluent	R.	
4	" 143	-	н. н.	M.	14	9/1/92	10/1/92	6/1/92	S.	4th	Coherent-	R.	
5	" 177		S. A. S.	F.	20	16/1/92	19/1/92	9/1/92	s.	8th	Mild -	R.	
6	,, 334	-	B. G.	F.	11mo.	14/2/92	16/2/92	12/1/92	S.	3rd	Confluent	D.	
7	,, 520		н. в.	М.	6	5/2/92	.8/2/92	22/1/92	S.	15th	Mild -	R.	
8	,, 546	-	А. Н.	F.	10mo.	P	16/6/92	8/6/92	S.	?	Coherent-	R.	
9	Dewsbury, 82		H. W.	F.	5	18/2/92	21/2/92	16/2/92	s.	3rd	Confluent	R.	
10	" 83		w.w.	M.	3	18/2/92	21/2/92	16/2/92	S.	3rd	Coherent -	R.	
11	" 145		H. R.	M.	4mo.	12/4/92	13/4/92	9/4/92	s.	4th	Mild -	R.	
12	" 176		Е. В.	F.	4	30/4/92	5/5/92	23/4/92	s.	8th	Type? -	R.	
13	" 264		E. M. P.	F.	12dys.	2/6/92	6/6/92	27/5/92	s.	6th	Confluent	D.	Born when mother at- tacked with small-pox.
14	Birstal, 8 -		H. D.	M.	9dys.	29/3/92	29/3/92	26/3/92	s.	4th	Confluent	D.	Born when mother at-
15	Liversedge, 20	-	J. E. H.	M.	7mo.	4/7/92	7/7/92	2/7/92	S.	3rd	Mild -	R.	tacked with small-pox.
16	Morley, 2-	-	L.D.	F.	7	25/1/92	27/1/92	29/1/92	s.	-	Confluent	R.	·
17	" 9-	-	м. Е.Н.	F.	2	27/4/92	28/4/92	15/4/92	S.	14th	Confluent	R.	
18	" 22 -		W. H.	M.	1	3/7/92	3/7/92	25/6/92	S.	9th	Mild -	R.	
19	" 37 -		A. C.	F.	3	20/7/92	20/7/92	12/7/92	s.	9th	Mild -	R.	
20	" 39 -		J. K.	M.	2	20/8/92	20/8/92	7/8/92	s.	14th	Mild -	R.	
21	" 40 -		E. K.	F.	5	20/8/92	20/8/92	7/8/92	s.	14th	Mild -	R.	

#### ANALYSIS OF TABLE XCIII.

#### CONCURRENT VACCINIA and VARIOLA.

#### VACCINATED.

				Days be	fore App	earance	of Rash.					Days after Rash.
	17	13	12	10	8	7	5	4	3	2	2	
Under 1 year  1 to 5 years  5 , 10 ,,  10 ,, 15 ,,  15 ,, 20 ,,  20 ,, 30 ,,	 м.	M. Cf.	P	Cf.	Cf. M. M.	Cf.	M. Cf. Cf.	Cf. M.	Cf.	Cf.	Cf.	Confluent 5 (3 d.)  Mild 2. Confluent 2. Mild 3. Type P 1. Confluent 2. Mild 2. Discrete 1. Confluent 1. Mild 1.
	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	21

It will be seen that the vaccination in these cases did not invariably have much, if any, modifying influence. In the seven children under one year of age three attacks were fatal, but two of these were newly-born infants, whose mothers were suffering from small-pox at the time of the births. These infants were vaccinated as soon as possible, one 10 days, and the other four days before the rash of small-pox appeared. The other fatal case was a child of 11 months, who was vaccinated only three days before the rash made its appearance. However, even in this series there were two infants aged four months respectively who had mild attacks, and who had been vaccinated, the one four days, the other five days before the rash appeared.

Of the five children between one and five years, two, vaccinated 13 and five days before the rash respectively, had severe attacks, and three had mild attacks, vaccinated 13 and eight days before the rash, but these all occurred at Morley where the prevalent type of small-pox at the time was singularly mild, and mostly affected children. [See Part III., Morley, p. 91.]

Of the four children between five and 10 years, mild attacks were seen in two, vaccinated one 17 days before the rash, the other 13 days (a Morley case). Severe attacks were experienced by two others, the one vaccinated four days before the rash, the other not until its admission into hospital two days after the rash had appeared. Nevertheless, in this case, four large vesicles formed at the vaccination sites.

Of those above 10 years of age, four in number, one only had a mild attack. This was the case of S. A. S., 20 years of age, who was successfully vaccinated during the incubation of small-pox, 10 days before the rash appeared.

#### CLASS V .- UNVACCINATED.

There were 346 unvaccinated persons amongst the total of 1,029 cases of small-pox—a proportion of 33.6 per cent.—just about one-third. Of this number, 180 were males, 49 being fatal cases; 166 were females, 40 being fatal cases.

TABLE XCIV.

						Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Tot	al.	Propor whole no Age P	tion of umber in eriods.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year		-	-	-	-	10	6	11	10	21	16	Per cent.	Per cent.
						_	_	_	_	21	16	6.3	18.0
1 to 5 years 5 to 10 ,,	-	:	-	:	:	28 34	12 7	32 43	11 7	60 77	23 14	=	=
						_	_	_	_	137	37	39.3	41.5
10 to 15 years 15 to 20 ,, 20 to 30 ,,	-	-	-	:	-	22 40 30	2 4 11	16 35 22	1 3 6	38 75 52	3 7 17	=	<u>-</u>
						_				165	27	48.0	30.3
30 to 40 years 40 to 50 ,, 50 to 60 ,, 60 to 70 ,, 70 years and ove	- - -	- - - -	-	:	• • • •	8 5 1	5 — —	3 2 1 1	1 1 -	11 7 2 1	3 5 1 —	- - - -	_ _ _ _
						_				22	9	6.3	10.1
Age not ascertain	ned	-		-	-	1	_	_	-	1			_
						180	49	166	40	346	89	_	_

Contrasting the two sexes in this class as to mortality at various age periods, it is seen that:-

Of the whole number, males, mortality, 27.2 per cent., females, 24.1 per cent. At under 1 year 1 to 10 years 10 to 30 years 60.0 90.9 ,, 30.6 24.0 ,, ,, 22 ,, 18.4 13.7 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 46.6 30 years and over 28.5

I append here a list of small-pox amongst infants. It may be re-called that there were in all 29 attacks under 1 year of age; one of these infants was vaccinated, and seven were undergoing primary vaccination.

TABLE XCV. 

SMALL-POX IN UNVACCINATED INFANTS.

0	Reference to Register.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Onset.	Rash.	Туре.	Date of Death.	Dura- tion of Illness.	
1	Batley, 3 -	т. с.	м.	5 mos.	May 11	May 14	Confluent.	May 14	5 days.	
2	" 14 -	E. P.	F.	2 ,,	June 30	July 3	29	July 8 -	9 "	
3	" 27 -	S. E. B.	F.	7 "	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	,,	Nov. 29	9 "	
4	" 28 -	С. Т.	F.	3 "	Nov. 16	3	39	Dec. 1 -	15 "	
5	" 134 -	E. B.	F.	7 days	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	,,	Jan. 11	5 ,,	
6	" 149 -	С. Н.	М.	6 mos.	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	,,	Jan. 21	10 "	
7	ມ 201 -	A. F.	F.	10 "	Jan. 18	Jan. 23	23	_	_	Recovered.
8	,, 230 -	н. в.	F.	3 weeks	Jan. 21	P	"	Feb. 7 -	18 "	
9	" 267 -	F. W.	M.	5 mos.	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	39	Feb. 11	11 "	
10	" 332 -	T. L.	М.	2 weeks	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	39	Feb. 22	7 "	
11	,, 374 -	W. McN.	M.	5 mos.	Feb. 23	Feb. 26	Discrete.	_	-	Recovered.
12	" 478 -	J. I.	F.	9 weeks	April 2	April 5	Confluent.	April 8	7 "	
13	" 501 -	E. W.	F.	3 "	April 21	April 23	33	April 29	9 "	
14	,, 524 -	L. C.	F.	2 ,,	April 6	P	"	April 14	9 "	
15	" 52 <b>7</b> -	В. Р.	М.	7 mos.	April 29	May 1	Discrete.	_	-	Recovered.
16	Dewsbury, 23 ·	L. D.	F.	11 "	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Confluent.	Oct. 23 -	9 "	
17	,, 76 -	R. M.	М.	5 "	Feb. 16	Feb. 20	,,	Feb. 25	10 ,,	
18	" 190 -	C. A. S.	F.	8 "	April 28	May 2	>>	May 9 -	12 "	
19	" 260 -	C. R.	M.	4 ,,	July 26	July 29	Coherent.	_	_	Recovered.
20	Morley, 19 .	J. E. B.	M.	7 "	June 18	June 21	Mild.	-	_	2)
21	Soothill Upper, 23	F. S.	M.	12 days	Feb. 22	3	Type un- certain.	Feb. 26	5 "	

Thus there were six infants attacked under 4 weeks of age (two males, four females), all of whom died; two were between the ages of 1 and 3 months (two females) both of whom died; six were between 3 and 6 months (five males, one female)—two recovered (both males), four died; five between 6 and 9 months (three males, two females)—two recovered (both males), and three died (one male, two females); and two between 9 and 12 months (both females), of whom one died.\*

In concluding this survey of the vaccination relations of those attacked with small-pox, it is instructive to contrast the two main classes, viz., those known to have been vaccinated and those known not to have been vaccinated, as regards the age incidence and proportion of fatal cases at each period:—

Thus of the vaccinated-

1.5 per cent. were under 1 year of age, yielding no fatal case.

6.8 per cent. were 1 to 10 years of age, yielding 6.2
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

59.1 ,, were 10 to 30 years of age, yielding 21.2
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

32.8 ,, were 30 years upwards, yielding 62.5
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

Of the unvaccinated—
6.0 per cent. were under 1 year of age, yielding 18.0
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

39.6 ,, were 1 to 10 years of age, yielding 41.5
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

47.6 ,, were 10 to 30 years of age, yielding 30.3
per cent. of the total fatal cases.

were 30 years upwards, yielding 10.1

per cent. of the total fatal cases.

Taking each age period, and calculating the proportion of cases and of the deaths in each group, we have:—

				Vaccinated.		No information on Vaccination.		Alleged Vaccination.		Under Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.		Mortality
	•			Proportion of Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion of Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion of Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion of Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion of Cases.	Deaths.	on whole Number.
Under 1 year -		,		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 24.1	Per cent. 15'8	Per cent.	Per cent. 84'2	Per cent. 65.5
1 to 10 years -			•	22*	2.6	2.	-	0.5	-	5.1	-	70*2	97.4	34.5
10 to 30 years -				66.5	15.1	0.2	-	3.	3.	0.7	-	29.6	81.8	30.
30 years and over			-	86.2	50°	1.5	_	3.	5.	-	_	9.5	45*	18*

6.0

The statutory age for vaccination being 3 months, and the fact that (vide supra) only one out of 22 infants under 1 year of age (i.e., excluding seven who were "under" vaccination when attacked) attacked with small-pox was vaccinated, suggests the inference that the number of cases in this age period had all been duly vaccinated (at 3 months) might have been reduced to about 10 (or less than one-half) and the deaths to 8. This would not have reduced the proportionate mortality—since all those under 3 months died—but would have raised it from 72.7 per cent. (i.e., 16 deaths out of 22 attacks) to 80 per cent. (i.e., 8 deaths out of 10 attacks), but the gross mortality like the total number attacked would have been reduced one-half.

Comparison of those attacked, and those not attacked with Small-pox dwelling in invaded houses.

The vaccination condition of the 3,000 inmates of the 544 houses visited may be summarised as follows:—

At all ages there were :-

Vaccinated 2,271, or 75.7 per cent.

Alleged to be vaccinated, but having no marks:—45 or 1.5 per cent.

"Under" vaccination, 77, or 2.5 per cent.

Unvaccinated, 527, or 17.5 per cent.

and in 80, no information on the point was available.

Similarly of the 887 cases of small-pox in these households there were :-

- 544, or 62·4 per cent. - 24,, 2·7,, - 21,, 2·3,, - 294,, 33·1,, Vaccinated Alleged vaccination
"Under" vaccination Unvaccinated No information -

And whereas of the whole number the per-centage of the attacked was 29.5,

f the vaccinated - it was 24 per cent.
,, "alleged vaccinated", 53·3,
,, "under-vaccination", 37·2,
payer signated - 55·7 Of the vaccinated - ,, 55.7 ,, unvaccinated

#### TABLE XCVI.

INVADED HOUSEHOLDS .- Condition of Vaccination of all Inmates at various Ages,

	I. Vacci- nated.	II. No in- forma- tion.	III. Alleged Vaccination.	IV. "Under" Vacci- nation.	V. Un- vacci- nated.	Total.
Under 1 year -	16	-	_	16	43	75
1 to 5 years -	145	3	3	28	107	286
5 ,, 10 ,, -	244	4	1	13	106	368
10 ,, 15 ,, -	309	4	4	7	55	379
15 ,, 20 ,, -	314	7	6	9	88	424
20 ,, 30 ,,	458	14	9	3	62	546
30 ,, 40 ,, -	307	7	6	2 ,	25	347
40 , 50 , -	258	14	6	-	22	300
50 ,, 60 ,, -	136	10	6	-	13	165
60 ,, 70 ,, -	58	4	2	-	5	69
70 and over -	15	3	1	-	1	20
Age not ascertained	11	10	_	-	-	21
	2,271	80	44	78	527	3,000

# Explanation of Chart XVII.

Vaccination Data of 3,000 Persons exposed to Small-pox Infection.

Vaccination Data of 3,000 Persons exposed to Small-pox Infection. This chart is designed to show the incidence of small-pox upon the inmates of 544 houses invaded by the disease in the Dewsbury Union; and at the same time to indicate the relative numbers of those attacked in each "vaccination-class." Each small square in the diagram represents one person, those left unshaded represent those of the immates who were exposed to infection, but not attacked, the shaded squares indicate those who were eattacked. Fatal cases of small-pox are indicated by the sign +; and a previous attack of small-pox by the sign O.

The diagram therefore shows that:

3,000 persons exposed to infection, 887 contracted the disease, of whom 31 died, and 6 previously had small-pox.

Of the 2,132 individuals exposed, but not infected, 120 had previously had small-pox.

Of the whole 3,000:

an small-pox.

Of the whole 3,000:—
3,271 were vaccinated, of whom 544 were attacked.

In 44 vaccination was alleged, but no evidence was visible; of these 24 were attacked.

78 were "undergoing" vaccination when exposed, and 21 were undergoing vaccination when attacked.

In 80 no information on the point was available; of these 4 were attacked.

527 were unvaccinated, of whom 294 were attacked.

	$All\ I$	nmates.	Attacked with Small-pox.					
	-	Previous Small-pox.	_	Fatal.	Previous Attack.			
Vaccinated	2,271	66	544	11	(2)			
Alleged Vaccina-	44	2	24	2	_			
" Under " Vaccina-	78	_	21	3	-			
"No information"	80	8	4	_	(1)			
Unvaccinated .	527	50	294	67	(8)			

#### TABLE XCVII.

Invaded Households.—Condition of Vaccination of those attacked with Small-pox at various Ages.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	v.	
	Vacci- nated.	No in- forma- tion.	Alleged Vacci- nation.	"Under" Vacci- nation.	Un- vacci- nated.	Total.
Under 1 year -	1	_	_	7	17	25
1 to 5 years -	14	2	-	6	57	79
5 ,, 10 ,, -	26	-	1	4	68	99
10 "15 " -	59	-	4	2	31	96
15 " 20 " -	92	1	4	1	65	163
20 ,, 30 ,, -	173	-	8	1	41	223
30 ,, 40 ,, -	112	-	3	- 1	8	123
40 ,, 50 ,, -	40	1	1	_	4	46
50 ,, 60 ,, -	17	_	2	_	2	21
60 ,, 70 ,, -	8	-	_	C -	1	9
70 and over -	2	-	1	- 1	_	3
Age not ascertained	-	-	_	_	_	-
	544	4	24	21	294	887

The proportion of cases of small-pox to the number of inmates of the invaded households, with reference to their vaccination condition, may be stated in different ageperiods as follows :-

#### I .- Vaccinated.

_		Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of attacked.				
Under 1 year -		16	1	1:16, or 6.2 per cent				
1 to 10 years -	•	389	40	1:9.5 ,, 10.5 ,,				
10 ,, 30 ,, -		1,081	324	1:3 ,, 30 ,,				
30 years and upwards		774	179	1:4'3 ,, 23' ,,				
Age not ascertained		11	-	_				
		2,271	544	1:4				

#### Explanation of Chart XVIII.

In this chart the data given in the preceding chart (XVII.) have been divided among three age groups, viz.;—Age o to 10, 10 years to 30, 30 years and upwards, and those whose age was not ascertained.

Group A. (ages o to 10) contains 729 individuals, of whom 203 were attacked with small-pox.

Group B. (ages 30 to 30) contains 1,349 individuals, of whom 482 were attacked with small-pox.

Group C. (ages 30 years and upward) contains 901 individuals, of whom 202 were attacked with small-pox.

Group D. (age not ascertained) contains 21 individuals, of whom none were attacked with small-pox.

In A. 10s were vaccinated, of whom 41 were attacked with small-pox, and one died.

In B. 1934 were vaccinated, of whom 179 were attacked with small-pox, and four died.

In C. 774 were vaccinated, of whom 179 were attacked with small-pox, and six died.

In A. 4 were "alleged" to have been vaccinated, of whom one was attacked.

In B. 19 were "alleged" to have been vaccinated, of whom 16 were attacked.

In C. 21 were "alleged" to have been vaccinated, of whom seven were attacked and one died.

In A. 57 were "under" vaccination, of whom 17 were attacked, and three died.

In B. 99 were "under" vaccination, of whom 17 were attacked.

In B. 90 were "under" vaccination, of whom 17 were attacked.

In B. 90 were "under" vaccination, of whom none were attacked.

In B. 90 were "under" vaccination, of whom none were attacked.

In B. 90 were "under" vaccination, of whom none were attacked.

In B. 90 were "under" vaccination, of whom none were attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; two attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

In D. 90, "no information as to vaccination"; one attacked.

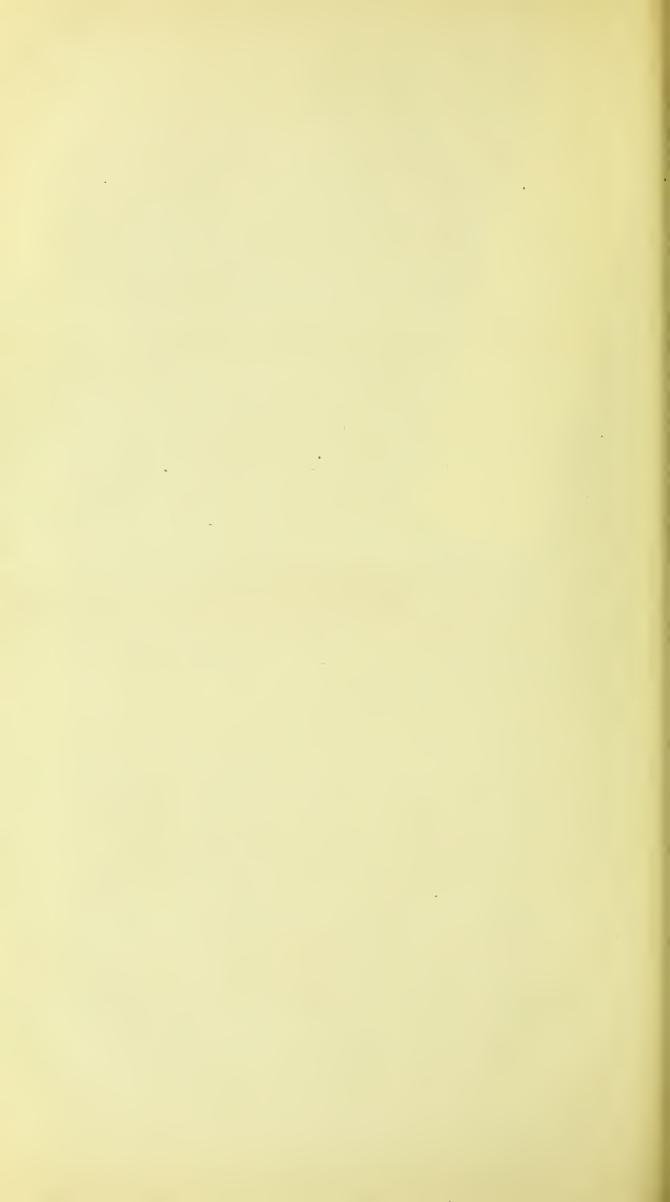
In C. 60 were unvaccinated, of whom 152 were attacked and 4 died.

In

VACCINATION DATA OF 3000 MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS INVADED BY SMALL POX.

Chart NIII.





II .- No information on Vaccination.

_			111	Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of attacked.
Under 1 year -			-	_	_	_
1 to 10 years -			-	7	2	1: 3'5
10 ,, 30 ,, -			-	25	1	1:25
30 years and upwards	-	•	-	38	1	1:28
Age not ascertained	-		-	10	_	_
				80	4	1:20

#### III .- Alleged Vaccination.

			Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of Cases to Inmates.
Under 1 year		-	_	_	
1 to 10 years		-	4	1	1:4, or 25 per cent.
19 ,, 30 ,,			19	16	1:1.2 " 80. "
years and upwa	rds	-	21	7	1:3* "83*3 "
			44	24	1:18

#### IV .- " Under " Vaccination.

		Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of Cases to Inmates.
Under 1 year	-	16	7	1:2, or 50' per cent.
1 to 10 years	•	41	10	1:4.2 ,, 23.8 ,,
10 ,, 30 ,,		19	4	1:4.8 " 51. "
30 years and upw	ards	2	-	
		78	21	1:3.6

#### V.—Unvaccinated.

		Inmates.	Cases.	Proportion of Cases to Inmates.
Under 1 year -	-	43	17	1:2.6, or 37.7 per cent.
1 to 10 years -		213	125	1:1.7 ,, 59. ,,
10 ,, 30 ,, -		205	137	1:1'5 ,, 63'4 ,,
30 years and upwar	ds -	66	15	1:4.5 ,, 22 "
		527	294	1:1.8

#### Influence of Vaccination on the Incidence of Small-pox in Households.

The question of the extent of the "protection" from small-pox afforded by vaccination has already been considered from the point of view of those attacked with the disease, and it remains to attempt the comparison between this class and that of those equally exposed to infection who were not attacked. The phrase "equally exposed" is, however, scarcely accurate, for it is obvious that in every community some members must incur more risks of contagion than others. Those in direct personal attendance upon the sick are, of course, more likely to be infected than those who are seldom, if ever, in contact with them; and in the case of families those whose duties keep them confined to the house where the patient is lying, are more likely to receive infection than those whose avocations take them for many hours daily away from home. On the other hand, the disease may be contracted by the latter class in the school or place of work by contact with sufferers, or with persons coming direct from infected houses. The relative incidence of the disease infected houses. The relative incidence of the disease upon these various classes has been discussed in previous sections of the report, and I do not propose to refer to it again. But for my present purpose it may suffice to note the incidence of small-pox upon the members of households among whom one or more cases of small-pox occurred; in the first place without reference to the differences in liability to exposure to infection, and subsequently with reference to the occurrence of single and of quently with reference to the occurrence of single and of multiple cases in a household, and to the fact whether the cases were removed to hospital for isolation or were kept at home during their attack.

In Part II. it has been stated that particulars were obtained of 544 households, amounting in all to 3,000 individuals, of whom 887 were attacked with small-pox,

Batley -- 267 houses, 465 attacked, 991 not attacked. - 130 Dewsbury 217 499 Other districts 147 205 623

> ,, 2,113 887 544

It should be added that six of those who were attacked with small-pox were stated to have previously suffered from it, as also were 120 who were not attacked on this occasion (see chart III. and XVI.). We have, therefore, an attack-rate amongst those stated to have previously suffered from small-pox of six out of 126, or 4.7 per cent.; and amongst those attacked for the first time of 881 out of 2,874, or 30.6 per cent. It will be seen subsequently that the liability to a second attack of the disease is about one-fifth of the liability amongst the vaccinated members of this community, and about one-twelfth of that amongst the unvaccinated class. It will also be seen that out of 257 persons known to have been re-vaccinated, 3 were attacked with small-pox in this epidemic (see page 131), attacked with small-pox in this epidemic (see page 131), or an attack rate of 1.17 per cent.

Regarding the ages of these persons we find—

								Incidence Rates.		
	_			Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Whole Number.	Exclusive of previous Small-pox.	
Under 1 year - 1 to 10 years - 10 to 30 years - 30 years and over Age not ascertained	: - - -	:	-	25 178 482 202 —		50 476 867 699 21 2,113	21 99 —	Per cent. 33·3 27·2 35·7 22·4 — 29·5	Per cent.  36·1 24·9  30·6	

TABLE XCVIII.

									Incidence.		
					Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Whole Number.	Exclusive of previous Small pox.	
									Per cent.	Per cent.	
Under 1 year		-	-	_	25	_	50		33.3	Jei cent.	
1- 5 years	•	-	-	-	79	_	207	_	27.9		
5-10 ,,	-	-	-	-	99	_	269		26.9		
10-15 ,,	-	-	-	-	96		283	1	25.	25.1	
15-20 ,,	-		-	- ,	163	1	261	2	38 • 4	38.4	
20-30 ,,	-	-	-	-	223	2	323	18	40.8	42.	
30-40 ,,	-	-	-	-	123	_	224	38	35.4	39.8	
40-50 "	•	-	-	-	46	1	254	29	15.3	16.6	
50-60 ,,	•	•	-	-	21	1	144	22	12.7	14.	
60-70 ,,	-	-	-	-	9	1	60	8	13.	13.3	
70 and over	. •	•	-	-	3	_	17	2	15.	16.6	
Age not ascerta	ined	•	•	-	_	_	21	-	_	_	
					887	6	2,113	120	29•5	30.6	

Thus the incidence of this disease was greatest amongst persons aged 20 to 30 years, the period which yielded the largest total number of all the periods named. There is a

similar concordance between the proportion attacked with small-pox and those exposed to infection in the period 15 to 20 years.

					Excl	Exclusive of previous Small-pox.				
	In order of expo		In order of Incidence.		In order of expos		In order of Incidence.			
	Age.	Number.	Age.	Per cent.	Age.	Number	Age.	Per cent.		
1	20-30	546	20-30	40.8	20-30	526	20-30	42.0		
2	15-20	424	15-20	38 • 4	15-20	421	30-40	39.8		
3	10-15	379	30-40	35.4	10-15	378	15-20	38 · 4		
4	5-10	368	Under 1	33.3	5-10	368	Under 1	33.3		
5	30-40	347	1-5	27.9	30-40	309	1-5	27.9		
6	40-50	300	5-10	26.9	1-5	286	5-10	26.9		
7	1-5	286	10-15	25.	40-50	270	10-15	25.1		
8	50-60	165	40-50	15.3	50-60	142	$\begin{cases} 40-50 \\ 70 \text{ and over} \end{cases}$	} 16.6		
9	Under 1	75	70 and over	15.	Under 1	75	50-60	14.0		
10	60-70	69	50-60	12.7	60-70	60	60 to 70	13.3		
11	70 and over	20	60-70	13.	70 and over	20	_	_		

We may analyse the foregoing statistics by dividing the community into two groups, viz., those belonging to the unvaccinated classes, and those belonging to the vaccinated and other classes previously described.

In the unvaccinated class there are 527 individuals of whom 294 were attacked with small-pox, a rate of 55 ° 7 per cent. But of this number 50 had previously suffered from the disease, three of them again being attacked.

Deducting these we have an incidence rate amongst the unvaccinated class of 61.7 per cent.

In the other classes there occurs a total of 2,473 individuals (viz.: vaccinated, 2,271, "under" vaccination 78, "alleged" vaccination 44, no information as to vaccination 80), of whom 593 were attacked with small-pox, an incidence rate of 23.9 per cent. Again deducting 76 (including three again attacked) who had previously suffered from small-pox, the rate would be 24.6 per cent.

-							LABLE A	CIA.						
					Unvac	cinated.					Other	Classes.		
			Atta	cked.	Not attacked.		Incidence.		Attacked.		Not attacked.		Incidence.	
			Total.	Previous Small- pox.	Total.	Previous Small- pox.	On Whole Number.	Exclusive of Previous Small-	Total.	Previous Small- pox.	Total.	Previous Small- pox.	On Whole Number.	Exclusive of Previous Smallpox.
Under 1 year			17	_	26	_	Per cent.	_	8	_	24	_	Per cent.	Per cent
1-5 years •		-	57	-	50	_	53.5	-	22	_	157	-	12.3	_
5-10 " -		•	68	_	38	-	64.1		31	_	231	-	11.3	_
10-15 ,, -		-	31	-	24	_	56.3	_	65	-	259	1	20.	20.1
15-20 " -		-	65	_	23	1	73.8	74.7	98	1	238	1	29.1	29*
20-30 " -		-	41	1	21	11	66.1	80°	182	1	302	7	27.6	38*
30-40 " -		-	8	_	17	13	32*	66.6	115	-	207	25	35.7	38.7
40-50 ,, -		-	4	-	18	14	18.5	50.	42	1	236	15	15.1	15.6
50-60 ,, -			2	1	11	6	15.4	16.6	19	-	133	16	12.2	14.
60-70 ,, -			1	1	4	1	20.	-	8	-	56	7	12.2	14*
70 and over .			-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	16	1	15.8	16.6
Age not ascerta	ined		-	- 1	-	- 1	-	- 1	-	-	21	_	- 1	_
Total			294	3	233	47	55.7	61.7	593	3	1,880	73	23.9	24.6

APPENDIX. 127

Adopting the same method for illustrating the divergence in the order of each group as to total numbers and the incidence in turn of small-pox, it is seen that the

relative positions are materially different in these groups from those taken by them as a whole.

#### UNVACCINATED.

	T- 0-1 1	N . 1			Exclusive of Previous Small-pox.				
_		In Order of Numbers exposed.		Incidence.	In Order of expos		In Order of Incidence.		
	Age.	Number.	Age.	Per cent.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Per cent.	
1	1-5	107	15-20	73.8	1–5	107	20-30	80.	
2	5-10	106	20-30	66.1	5-10	106 -	15-20	74.7	
3	15-20	88	5-10	64.1	15-20	87	30-40	66.6	
4	20-30	62	10-15	56.3	10-15	55	5-10	64.1	
5	10-15	55	1-5	53.2	20-30	50	10-15	56.3	
6	Under 1	43	Under 1	39.5	Under 1	43	1-5	53.2	
7	30-40	25	30-40	32.	30-40	12	40-50	50.	
8	40-50	22	60-70	20.	40-50	8	Under 1	39.5	
9	50-60	13	40-50	18.2	50-60	3	50-60	16.6	
10	60-70	5	50-60	15.4	60-70	/			
11	70 and over	1		_		_	-		

which may be further contrasted with the remainder.

OTHER CLASSES.

	In Only	In Order of Numbers exposed.			Exclusive of Previous Small-pox.				
	_			Incidence.	In Order of Numbers exposed.		In Order of Incidence.		
	Age.	Number.	Age.	Per cent.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Per cent.	
1	20-30	484	20-30	37.6	20-30	476	30-40	38.7	
2	15-20	336	30-40	35.7	15-20	334	20-30	38.	
3	10-15	324	15-20	29.1	10-15	323	15-20	29.	
4	30-40	322	Under 1	25.	30-40	297	Under 1	25.	
5	40-50	278	10-15	20 *	40–50 €	262	10.15	20.1	
6	5-10	262	70 and over	15.8	5-10 }	262	70 and over	16.6	
7	1-5	179	40-50	15.1	1-5	179	40-50	15.6	
8	50-60	152	50-60	12.5	50-60	136	50-60 €	14.	
9	60-70	64	60-70	12.5	60-70	57	60-70	14.	
10	Under 1	32	1-5	12.3	Under 1	32	1-5	12.3	
11	70 and over	19	5-10	11.3	70 and over	18	5-10	11.3	

It will be observed that there is a fair concordance on the whole between the relative number of those exposed to infection in each age-period, and the proportion of those who were attacked, except in certain instances where the divergence is marked. Thus in the unvacinated series, the proportion of the attacked was high compared with the numbers exposed in the period, 15 to 20 years; and low in the period, 1 to 5 years; and if those who had previously had small-pox be eliminated, a preponderant incidence is shown in the age-periods, 20 to 30, and 30 to 40. In the series of "other classes" there is a disproportionate incidence of attacks in the period "under one year," and "at 70 and over," i.e., the two extremes of life; whilst in the age-period, 1 to 5 years, the incidence is again disproportionately low, The elimination of those who had previously suffered from small-pox makes but little change in these relations, except in the case of the age-period, 30 to 40, where the attack incidence is considerably raised thereby.

Of the whole number of 544 households, 295 contained one or more unvaccinated members, and it may be useful to contrast the incidence of small-pox in these families with that in the 249 of whom all the members were vaccinated or belonged to the other classes mentioned. Ranging these in two groups we have:—

Group A.—Households of whom no member was unvaccinated—249, comprising 1,272 individuals, of whom 355 were attacked with small-pox—a rate of 27 per cent. But 37 of these had previously suffered from small-pox (including two of those again attacked), and eliminating these the rate would be 28.5.

Group B.—Households of which one or more members were unvaccinated—295, comprising 1,728 individuals, of whom 532 were attacked with small-pox—a rate of 30.9 per cent. But 89 (including four who were again attacked) had previously suffered from small-pox, and eliminating them the rate would be 32.3 per cent.

Of the 1,728 persons, 527 were unvaccinated, and of these 294 contracted small-pox, 50 had previously suffered from it, including three again attacked.

Contrasting these groups in respect to the number of cases of small-pox occurring within them, it is found that in Group A. there were 180 households in which only one case of small-pox arose, or 72.3 per cent., and 69, or 27.7 per cent., had more than one case. In Group B. 175, or 59.2 per cent., had only one case, and 120, or 40.5 per cent., had more than one case.

Of the members of 355 households in which a single case of small-pox occurred, 1,437 were vaccinated, 35 were undergoing vaccination at time of exposure or attack, 28 were alleged to have been vaccinated but showed no evidence, 281 were unvaccinated, and in the case of 59 no information could be obtained—a total of 1,840.

Of the members of 189 households in which more than one case of small-pox occurred (amounting in all to 232), 834 were vaccinated, 43 were undergoing vaccination, 16 were alleged to have been vaccinated, 246 were unvaccinated, and of 21 no information on the point could be ascertained—a total of 1,160.

n	n.				C
- 1	Ι`Δ	R	т.	TC.	

		Group A.	Group B.	Total.
Houses with single cases -		180	175	355
Attacked with small-pox	-	180	185	355
Not attacked	•	690	795	1,485
I Total	-	870	970	1,840
Houses with multiple cases	-	69	120	189
Attacked	-	175	357	532
Not attacked	•	227	401	628
Total		402	758	1,160
Total houses		249	295	544
Attacked - · ·		355	532	887
Not attacked		917	1,196	2,113
E Total		1,272	1,728	3,000

The above analysis shows that the incidence of small pox in households not containing unvaccinated persons (Group A.) was 27.9 per cent.; in houses yielding one case each, 20.7 per cent.; in houses yielding more than one case, 43.5 per cent. Whereas in households containing one or more unvaccinated persons (Group B.) the incidence was 30.2 per cent.; in houses yielding single cases, 18 per cent.; in houses yielding more than one case, 47 per cent. Thus the greater proportion of the attacked—Group B.—in the multiple cases is to a certain extent counter-balanced by the greater proportion in Group A. in the "single" series.

The same facts may be dealt with from another side, viz., the relative proportions of the vaccinated and unvaccinated in the houses having single and multiple cases.

Three hundred and fifty-five houses yielding single cases contained 281 unvaccinated persons and 1,559 belonging to the "other classes" (1,437 vaccinated) here indicated.

One hundred and eighty-nine houses yielding multiple cases contained 246 unvaccinated persons and 914 of the "other classes" (834 vaccinated).

Distributing the number of attacks in each of these groups we have, dealing with the vaccinated and unvaccinated:—

Houses with single Cases.										Houses	with multip	ole Cases.	
· .							Attacked.	Not attacked.	Rate.	Attacked.	Not attacked.	Rate.	
Unvaccinated Vaccinated	-	-	-	•	-	-	109 232	172 1,205	Per cent. 38.8	185 312	61 522	Per cent. 71·1 37·4	

In other words, in the houses which yielded single cases, 68 per cent. of those attacked were vaccinated subjects, and 32 per cent. unvaccinated.

In the houses yielding multiple cases  $63\,$  per cent. were vaccinated and  $37\,$  per cent. unvaccinated.

By excluding the "initial" cases in each multiple series there would be 159 vaccinated and 99 unvaccinated, or an incidence of 23.3 per cent. in the former and 61.8 per cent. in the latter, whereas the proportionate attacks were 61.6 vaccinated, and 38.4 unvaccinated.

Reverting to Groups A. and B., viz., those houses in which no persons were unvaccinated, and those in which one or more were known to be unvaccinated, one may contrast them more in detail as to the relative number of individuals in the houses in proportion to those attacked therein. No house contained more than 11 inmates, and one dwelling was inhabited by a single person only. Between these limits the households are distributed, and it will be evident from the subjoined table that in Group B. there is a greater proportion of large households and a less proportion of small households than in Group A.:—

TABLE CI.

		Gro	ap A.		Group B.						
Size of		249 I	Houses.		294 Houses.						
Household.	No. of	- Daniel -	Inmates.		No. of	Per cent.	Inmates.				
	Houses.	Per cent.	Attacked.	Not attacked.	Houses.	rer cent.	Attacked.	Not attacked.			
11	4	1.6	6	38	7	2 · 3	12	65			
10	6	2.4	14	46	13	4 · 4	40	90			
9	11	4.4	23	76	16	5.4	32	112			
8	19	7.6	32	120	24	8.1	61	131			
7	22	9.2	39	115	38	12.6	74	192			
6	34	13.6	51	153	57	19.3	106	236			
5	38	15.2	47	143	57	19.3	96	189			
4	50	20.	67	133	52	17.7	73	135			
3	40	16.	45	75	22	7.4	26	40			
2	24	9.6	30	18	9	3.	12	6			
1	1	0.4	1	_			_	_			
	249	_	355	917	295		532	1,196			

129 APPENDIX.

To appreciate more fully the relative incidence of the disease upon the unvaccinated and other classes, we may further analyse Group B., i.e., those invaded households which contained one or more unvaccinated members.

Ist.—In 175 households in which a single case of small-pox occurred, 281 of the 970 members were unvaccinated; whereas those attacked comprised 109 unvaccinated subjects, and 66 belonging to the "other classes" (viz.:—62 vaccinated, two "under" vaccination, and two "alleged" vaccination). Here, then, the incidence was:—

Unvaccinated, whole number, 281; attacked, 109; rate, 38.7 per cent.

Other classes, whole number, 689; attacked, 66; rate, 9.5 per cent.

But 36 of the unvaccinated class (including two again attacked) had previously suffered from small-pox, so that eliminating these we have-

Unvaccinated, whole number, 245; attached, 107; rate,

43.6 per cent.

43.6 per cent.

Turning now to the "multiple" series, we have 120 households containing 758 members, of whom 246 were unvaccinated. Those who were attacked with small-pox comprised 185 unvaccinated subjects, and 173 belonging to the other classes (viz.: 155 vaccinated, eight "under" vaccination, seven "alleged" vaccination, and three of whom no information as to vaccination could be obtained).

The "initial" cases arising in these houses must be distinguished from the "later" cases, i.e., those who were attacked first (or within a few days of one another, if more than one) and those attacked subsequently, and for the most part secondarily to the initial case. There were 161 such initial cases, and 195 later cases, the incidence being :-

Unvaccinated, whole number, 246; initial cases, 85; later cases, 100.

Other classes, whole number, 512; initial cases, 76; later cases, 96.

The rate of incidence upon the later cases only, was for the unvaccinated 161: 100, or 62:1 per cent.
Other classes, 436: 96, or 22 per cent.

Again deducting from the unvaccinated class those who had previously suffered from small-pox, viz., 12—we have an incidence rate of the later cases in those households among the unvaccinated, of 149: 100, or 67:1 per

This part of the subject may be completed by the following tables, showing (a) the numbers attacked and not attacked in the households containing unvaccinated inmates ranged according to the number of inmates in each house; (b) the numbers of individuals attacked and not attacked in Group A. arranged according to their ages, and (a) a similar table of these in Group B. (c) a similar table of those in Group B.

TABLE CII.

N .	No. of		Unvaco	inated.		Other Classes.					
No. of Houses.	ouses.	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.		
7	11	6		14	3	6		51			
13	10	18		11	i	22		79	2		
16	9	17	_	17	2	15		95			
24	8	32	_	22	5	29	-	109	7		
38	7	41		35	7	33		157	5		
57	6	56		47	10	50	1	189	13		
57	5	58	_	42	8	38	1 —	147	8		
52	4	44	1	31	5	29	_	104	1		
22	3	15	1	11	2	11	_	29	4		
9	2	7		3	3	5		3	2		
294	_	294	2	433	46	238	1	963	42		

TABLE CIII.

GROUP A.-249 households, containing 1,272 inmates, of whom none were unvaccinated :-

			Attacked.	Previous Small- pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small- pox.	Total.
Under 1 yea	r	-	4	_	16	_	20
1-5 years	-	-	15	_	66	-	81
5-10 ,,	-	-	19		110	-	129
10-15 "	•	-	35	_	115	1	150
15-20 "	-	-	57	1	134	1	191
20-30 ,,	-	-	113	1	161	2	274
30-40 "	-	-	69	_	88	10	157
40-50 ,,	-	-	21		94	7	115
50-60 ,,		-	13	-	78	11	91
60-70 ,,	-	•	7	-	34	3	41
70 and over	-	-	2	-	6	_	8
Age not asce	rta	ined		_	15		15
			355	2	917	35	1,272

Or at age periods :-

•			Attacked.	Previous Small- pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small- pox.	Total.
Under 1 year	,		4	-	16	- 1	20
1-10 years	•	-	34		176		210
10-30 "	-	-	205	2	410	4	615
30 and over	-	-	112		300	31	412
Age not ascer	tai	ned	_	_	15	_	15
			355	2	917	35	1,272

TABLE CIV.

GROUP B.—295 households, containing 1,728 inmates (one or more of whom in each house were unvaccinated).

		Unvaco	inated.			Other	Classes.		Total.
and players.	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	
Under 1 year - 1-5 years - 5-10 ,, - 5-10 - 5 ,, - 5-10-15 ,, - 5-15-20 ,, - 5-15-20 ,, - 5-15-20 ,, - 5-15-20 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,, - 5-150-60 ,,	17 57 68 31 65 41 8 4 2 1	1 - 1 1 1 - 3	26 50 38 24 23 21 17 18 11 4 1	1 1 11 13 14 6 1 1 1	4 7 12 30 41 69 46 21 6 1 1	1	8 91 121 144 104 141 119 142 55 22 10 6	5 15 8 5 4 1	55 205 239 228 233 272 190 185 74 32 12 6

Or at age periods :-

		Unvace	inated.						
	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Not attacked.	Previous Small-pox.	Total.
Under 1 year - 1-10 years - 10-30 ,, - 30 and over - Age not ascertained	17 125 137 15 —	1 2  3	26 88 68 51 —	12 35 — 47	4 19 140 75 — 238		8 212 389 348 6	5 33 — 38	55 444 734 489 6

#### Vaccination and Measures of Isolation.

It still remains to consider the question of the incidence of small-pox upon the vaccinated and unvaccinated respectively in regard to the greater or less liability to infection from the non-adoption or adoption of measures of isolation. This subject has been treated under each of three divisions of the district here dealt with, but it will be useful to collate the information there supplied.

We must, therefore, once more divide the various households into groups, according to the degree of isolation measures practised; and these, again, must be dealt with in relation to the number of cases arising in the households. Now, it will be obvious that to properly estimate the influence of hospital isolation in protecting the remaining members of a family from infection, it will not do merely to group together the households with single cases and then these with multiple cases, since in several of the latter the individuals attacked fell ill within a few days of one another. I have in the previous pages, therefore, distinguished between what I have termed the "initial" cases, and the "later" cases, the former including several members of the same family who could not fairly be said to have been infected by the first case. With this explanation, we may divide the 544 househoulds into two main groups, one comprising 388 houses with 2,025 inmates, being those in which the cases were not followed by any subsequent ones; the other comprising 156 houses, with 975 inmates, containing multiple cases of which some may be regarded as initial attacks, others as "later attacks."

	Atta	cked.	Not Attacked.	Total.
GROUP I. 355 houses with single cases -	3	55	1,495	1,840
33 houses with multiple cases		85	100	185
GROUP II.  156 houses with multiple cases.	Initial.	Later. 274	528	975

Dividing each of these groups according to whether the initial case (or cases) was kept at home or removed to hospital we have:—

GROUP I. (Single and Multiple Cases).

			_			Initial Case Removed.	Initial Case Remained	Total.
Number of	ho	ıses		•	-	271	117	388
Attacked	-					315	125	440
Not attack	ed	•	-	-	-	1,172	413	1,585
		Total	-		-	1,487	538	2,025

GROUP II. (Multiple Cases).

	-			Initial Case Removed.	Initial Case Remained	Total.
Number of houses		•		84	72	156
Attacked, initial -		•		91	82	173
" later -	-		-	147	127	274
Not attacked -		-	-	292	236	528
Total	•		-	530	445	975

Group II. may be further divided according as to whether the "later" cases were kept at home or removed, in which case we have the three series A, B, C, defined in Batley Report (p. 49), viz.:—

Group II.			Series A.	Series B.	Series C.	Total.
Number of houses	-	-	84	25	47	156
Attacked, initial			91	27	55	173
" later -	-		147	43	. 84	274
Not attacked -	-		292	90	146	528
Total		-	530	160	285	975

The attack rates are then for :-

Group I. (all cases) 21.7 per cent.-

Initial removed, 21.2 per cent.
,, remained, 23.2 per cent.
Group II. (later cases only, exclusive of initial cases), 34.1 per cent.

Series A. (initial case removed), 33.5 per cent.

Series B. (initial case remained, later cases removed),

32·3 per cent. Series C. (both initial and later cases remained), 36.5 per cent.

These results may be further analysed according to the vaccination relations of the individuals concerned. In order to make these returns clearly comprehensible I will once more give in the first place the analysis, as to vaccination, &c., of the whole number of households, indicating in addition to previous particulars, the numbers of the vaccinated community who were successfully re-vaccinated. nated:---

				Attacked.	Not Attacked.	Total.
Vaccinated -		-		544	1,727	2,271
Re-vaccinated			-	1	239	
Previous small-pox	-		•	2	64	
Under vaccination	-		-	21	57	78
Alleged vaccination	-		-	24	20	44
Previous small-pox	-	-	-	-	2	
No information as to va	ccin	ation	-	4	76	80
Previous small-pox	-			1	7	
Unvaccinated -	-	-	-	294	233	257
Previous small-pox			•	3	47	
Total	-		-	887	2,113	3,000

#### Re-vaccinated :-

Successful -	•	-	240 (1 attacked).
Unsuccessful -	•	-	80 (3 attacked).
Previous years	-	•	17 (2 attacked).

#### ATTACK RATES.

	A	ll Person	s.	Exclusive of those who had Small-pox previously.				
	Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.	Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.		
Vaccinated - •	2,271	544	Per cent. 23°9	2,205	542	Per cent. 24.5		
Under vaccination	78	21	27	78	21	27.		
Alleged vaccination	44	24	54.5	42	24	57.1		
No information as to vaccination. Unvaccinated -	80 527	4 294	5° 55°7	72 477	3 <b>2</b> 91	4·1		

The figures given in the foregoing table may be apportioned between the two groups above defined, viz.: Group I., 388 households, in which single cases of small-pox occurred, and multiple cases sickening within a few days of one another; and Group II., 156 households of multiple cases, some of which (in each house) were obviously infected by the first or initial cases. infected by the first or initial cases.

				Group I.			Gro	up II.			
			, 38	88 Househole	ds.	156 Households.					
			Attacked. Not Total.		cked.	Not	<i>T</i>				
			Attacked.	Attacked.	Total.	Initial.	Later.	Attacked.	Total.		
Vaccinated  Re-vaccinated  Previous small pox -	:	-	288	1,296 177 50	1,584	103	153	451 62 14	687		
Under vaccination - Alleged vaccination - Previous small-pox -	-	-	8 13	35 18	43 31	1 4	12 7	22 2	35 13		
No information as to vaccination Previous small-pox -	-	-	1	58 5	59		3	18 2	21		
Unvaccinated Previous small-pox -	-	-	130	178 35	308	65	99	55	219		
			440	1,585	2,025	173	274	528	975		

- 177 - 63 (one attacked). - 159 (two attacked) 21 (one attacked). - 12 - 5 (two attacked). 63 (one attacked). Unsuccessful -Re-vaccination Previous years

#### ATTACK RATES.

#### GROUP I

						GROUP I	•					
	_						All Persons.	•	Exclusive of those who had Small-pox previously.			
						Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.	Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.	
			*					Per cent.			Per cent	
Vaccinated -	-	-	-	_	-	1,584	288	18.2	1,533	287	18.7	
Under vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	43	8	18.6	43	8	18.6	
Alleged vaccination	_	-	-	-	-	31	13	41.9	29	13	44.8	
No information -	-	-	-	-	_	59	1	_	54			
Unvaccinated -	-	-	-	-	-	308	130	42.2	270	127	47.0	
				Grou	Р II.	(exclusive	of Initial Ca	ases.)				
						1	1	1 '			1	
								Per cent.			Per cent	
Vaccinated -	-	-	-	-	-	584	153	26.2	569	152	26.7	
Under vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	35.3	34	12	35.3	
Alleged vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	73.3	9	7	73.3	
No information -	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	14.3	19	3	15.8	

The initial cases of small-pox were removed to hospital (or infirmary) from 355 houses, 271 of which fall into Group I. and 84 into Group II.

In these in Group I containing 1 487 investors the

In those in Group I., containing 1,487 inmates, there were 315 attacked with small-pox; 64 of those who escaped had previously suffered from the disease, as also had three of those who were again attacked. As regards their vaccination relations, 1,135 were vaccinated, of whom 194 were attacked; or, subtracting those who had previously suffered, the numbers would be 1,100 and 193 respectively. The incidence, then, on the vaccinated in this group is 16:2 per cent., or, exclusive of those who previously had small-pox, 17.5 per cent.

Nineteen were under vaccination, of whom five were

Ameteen were under vaccination, of whom five were attacked, an incidence rate of 26.3 per cent.

Twenty-five were said to have been vaccinated, but showed no evidence of this, and 10 of these were attacked, or 40 per cent., and, excluding one who had previously suffered, 41.6 per cent.

In the cases of 47 no information was obtainable as to vaccination; six had previously suffered from small-pox, including the one who was argin attacked.

including he one who was again attacked.

Lastly, 261 were unvaccinated, and 26 had previously had small-pox; 105 were attacked, one for the second time. The incidence rate of these was therefore 40.2 per cent., or, excluding those who had previously suffered, 44.2 per cent.

Group II. embraces 530 individuals, of whom 238 were attacked, 91 of these being considered "initial" cases, and 147 as "later" cases. 356 were vaccinated, of whom 125 were attacked (50 initial, 75 later), and nine had previously had small-pox. The incidence rates—for the later cases only—were then:—75:306, or 24.5 per cent., and excluding those who had previously had small-pox, 75:297, or 25.2 per cent.

Twenty were "under" vaccination, of whom eight were

Twenty were "under" vaccination, of whom eight were attacked (one initial, seven later), the incidence of the later cases only being 7: 19, or 36.8 per cent.

Five were alleged to have been vaccinated, of whom four were attacked (two initial, two later); the incidence of the later cases being therefore 2: 3, or 66.6 per cent.

Nonc of the 11 cases, of whom no information as to vaccination was obtained, were attacked with small-pox.

Lastly, 138 were unvaccinated of whom, 101 (38 initial)

Lastly, 138 were unvaccinated, of whom, 101 (38 initial, 63 later) were attacked with small-pox, and five had previously suffered from the disease. The incidence of the later cases was therefore 63:100, or 63 per cent., and excluding those who had previously had small-pox, 63:95, per cent.

or 66'3 per cent.

It may be of interest to contrast the incidence of the disease in dealing with the *initial* cases only in each case,

thus:-

Vaccinated, Group I., rate, 16.2 per cent., or excluding previous small-pox, 17.5 per cent.

Vaccinated, Group II., rate, 17.7 per cent., or excluding previous small-pox, 18.3.

Under vaccination, Group I., rate, 26.3 per cent.

""Group II., rate, 5 per cent.

Alleged vaccination, Group I., rate, 40 per cent., or excluding previous small-pox, 41.67 per cent.

Alleged vaccination, Group II., rate, 40 per cent.

Unvaccinated, Group II., rate, 40 per cent.

Unvaccinated, Group II., rate, 40.2 per cent., or excluding previous small-pox, 44.2 per cent.

Unvaccinated, Group II., rate, 50.6 per cent., or excluding previous small-pox, 54.3 per cent.

Thus both amongst the vaccinated and unvaccinated the incidence of small-pox was greater in the households where cases subsequently arose; the disproportion being, however, larger in the case of the unvaccinated than in that of the vaccinated. that of the vaccinated.

# INITIAL CASES REMOVED to HOSPITAL.

					Group I.			•			
				271	S.						
Anto-Appear				Attacked.	Not	Total.	Atta	cked.	Not	Total.	
				Attacked.	Attacked.	10tai.	Initial.	Later.	Attacked.	Total.	
Vaccinated - Re-vaccinated	:	-	-	194	941	1,135	50	75	231	356	1,491 143 44
Previous small-pox Under vaccination - Alleged vaccination Previous small-pox		-	-	5 10	34 14 15	19 25	1 2	7 2	12 1	20 5	39 30
No information as to vac Previous small-pox	cination	- -	-	1	46 5	47		_	11 _	11	58 6
Unvaccinated Previous small-pox	-	-	-	105	156 25	261	38	63	37 5	138	399 31
				315	1,172	1,487	91	147	292	530	2,017

#### ATTACK RATES.

						Group I.				of those who previously).	
					Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.	Total No.	Attacks.	Rate.	
Vaccinated - Under vaccination Alleged vaccination No information - Unvaccinated -	- - -	- - -	 -	-	1,135 29 25 47 261	194 5 10 1 105	Per cent. 16.2 26.3 40. 2.1 40.2	1,100 ——————————————————————————————————	193 10 104	Per cent. 17.5 41.6 44.2	

				,	Group II.			Group	II. (exclu	sive of th -pox previ	ose who h	ad had
			DD 4 1	Atta	acks.	Ra	tes.	m-4-1	Atta	icks.	Ra	ites.
			Total No.	Initial.	Later.	Initial only.	Later only.	Total No.	Initial.	Later.	Initial.	Later.
Vaccinated - Under vaccination Alleged vaccination No information Unvaccinated	-	-	356 20 5 11 138	50 1 2 — 38	75 7 2 — 63	Per cent. 17.7 5. 40. — 50.6	Per cent. 24.5 36.8 66.6 —	347 — — — — 135	50 — — — 38	75 — — — 63	Per cent. 18·3	Per cent. 25·2 — — — — — 66·3

The foregoing figures may be contrasted with those relating to the households in which the first cases (at least) of small-pox arising therein were retained in their homes. The same separation into Groups I. and II. may here be made, but Group II. requires to be sub-divided according as to whether some or all of the latter cases were removed to hospital (i.e., Series B.), or whether they were all kept at home (i.e., Series C.).

In Group I. there are 538 individuals, of whom 125 were attacked with small-pox. Of them 29 had previously had the disease, including two who were again attacked with it. Of this number 449 were vaccinated, 16 having previously had small-pox; 94 were attacked with small-pox, a rate of 20 9 per cent., or excluding those who had previously suffered of 21.7 per cent.

There were 24 "under" vaccination, of whom three were attacked, a rate of 12.5 per cent. Six are of the "alleged" class, of whom three were attacked, i.e., 50 per cent; but one had previously suffered, and excluding this case the rate would be 60 per cent. No attacks occurred among the 12 of whom no information as to vaccination was obtained.

Forty-seven were unvaccinated, 25 being attacked; 12 had previously had small-pox, including two who again were attacked. The incidence was, therefore, 25:47, or 53'2 per cent.; and exclusive of previous small-pox 23:35, or 65'7 per cent.

In Group II., Series B., there are 160 individuals, of whom 70 were attacked with small-pox, six had previously suffered from it. Of these 126 were vaccinated, 46 of them being attacked (18 initial, 28 later). The incidence on the initial cases only was therefore 18:98, or 18:3 per cent.; on the later cases only 28:108, or 25:9 per cent. Excluding four who had previously had

small-pox the rates are: initial, 19.1 per cent.; later, 26.9 per cent.

There are 31 unvaccinated, of whom 23 were attacked (nine initial, 14 later), and two had previously had small-pox. The incidence on the initial cases was therefore 9:17, or 53 per cent.; on the later cases, 14:22, or 63.6 per cent.; and excluding the two who had previously suffered, initial, 60 per cent.; later, 70 per cent.

In Group II., Series C., there are 285 individuals, of whom 139 were attacked with small-pox; nine had previously had it. Of these 205 were vaccinated, 85 being attacked (35 initial, 50 later). The incidence on the initial cases only was therefore 35:155, or 22:5 per cent.; and on the later cases only 50:170, or 29:4 per cent. Excluding the two cases of previous small-pox (one being again attacked) the rates are, initial, 22:8 per cent.; later, 29:1 per cent.

Thirteen were under vaccination, of whom four (all "later" cases) were attacked, a rate of 30 7 per cent.; eight were alleged, of whom seven were attacked (two initial, five later), or an incidence for initial cases of 2:3, or 66 6 per cent.; and for later cases of 5:6, or 43 3 per cent.

There are nine of whom no information as to vaccination could be obtained, and three of these (ail later cases) were attacked. Two of those who escaped had previously suffered from small-pox.

Fifty were unvaccinated, of whom 40 were attacked (18 initial, 22 later), and five of the rest had previously suffered. The incidence on initial cases was, therefore, 18:28, or 64.2 per cent.; in later cases, 22:32, or 68.7 per cent. And excluding those previously attacked, it was for initial cases, 78.2 per cent.; for later cases, 81.4 per cent.

#### INITIAL CASES REMAINED AT HOME.

					Group I.	·				Group	II.				
				117	Househo	lds.			es B.) seholds.			(Seri	es C.) seholds.		
				At-	Not	m.4.1	Atta	cked.	Not	m-4-1	Atta	cked.	Not	(F)-4-1	
				tacked.	at- tacked.	Total.	Initial.	Later.	at- tacked.	Total.	Initial.	Later.	at- tacked.	Total.	
Vaccinated				94	355	449	18	28	80	126	35	50	120	205	780
Re-vaccinated -		-			71				8			1	17	13	97
Previous small-pox		•			16				4			1	1	8	22
Under vaccination •		-	-	3	21	24	-	1	1	2		4	9	13	39
Alleged vaccination :-		-	•	3	3	6	-	-	-	_	2	5	1	8	14
Previous small-pox		•	•		1				_						1
No information as to vaccinat	ion	•	-	-	12	12	-	_	1	1	-	3	6	9	22
Previous small-pox		-	•		-				-				2		2
Unvaccinated		-	•	25	22	47	9	14	8	31	18	22	10	50	128
Previous small-pox		•	•	2	10				2				5	-	19
				125	413	538	27	43	90	160	55	84	146	285	983

Type of Small-Pox in relation to Vaccination Condition of those attacked.

The cases of small-pox may be divided into groups according to the extent of the eruption and severity of attack as follows:—

		I A	вы С	٧.						
	Conf	luent.	Coh	erent.	Disc	eret <b>e.</b>	Mi	ld.	Type u	ncertain.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vaccinated	.44 1 9 8 211	14 4 2 3 86	59 1 4 3 58		260 2 8 1 62 333	1 - - 2 - 3	256 2 4 8 13	-	8 4 — 1 2 —	11

Among the	vaccina	ted:		
7	per cen	t. had	confluent	attacks.
9.4	1 ,		coherent	,,
41 · 4	- );	,	discrete	"
40.8	3,	,	mild	,,
Among the				
			confluent	attacks.
16.7		,	coherent	,,
17:9		,	discrete	,,
3.7		,	mild	22
Of those "	_alleged 1	to have	been vacci	nated:—
		t. had	confluent	attacks.
10			coherent	,,
39	_ ,	,	discrete	,,
10			mild	
Of those w	ho were	" unde	rgoing vace	cination":—
		ent. h	ad confluer	it attacks.
_	4.3	22	conerer	
	4.4	,,	discrete	е "
	8.1	22	mild	,,
And converse Of the conj	fluent cas			
Of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the conjugate of the	fluent cas	re vacc	inated.	
Of the conj 16.1 per 3.3	fluent cas	re vacc "alle	eged" to h	ave been vaccinated.
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Of the conj 16:1 per 3:3 2:9 77:2	fluent cas cent. we	re vacc "alle "un unva	eged" to h	ave been vaccinated.
Of the conj 16:1 per 3:3 2:9 77:2 Of the con	fluent cas cent. we	re vacc "alle "un unva	eged" to h der vaccina ccinated.	ation."
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unvaccinated.

#### CONFLUENT TYPE.

There were 273 cases of this type, including three which were also hæmorrhagic. Of this number 105 were fatal, or 38'4 per cent.; and 81'9 per cent. of the deaths were in unvaccinated subjects. The ages of these cases are given in the subjoined table:—

TABLE CVI.

		Va nat	eci-	In ma o Va	for- tion n cci- ion.	Va	eged cci- ion.	de Va	Jn- r" cci- ion.		n- cci- ed.	То	tal.
	*(	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year		_	_	-	-	_	_	4	3	16	15	20	18
1 to 5 years		1	_	_		_	_	1	_	32	21	34	21
5 to 10 ,,	-	_	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	39	14	42	14
10 to 15 "		1	_	_	_	_	_	_		22	3	23	3
15 to 20 "		2	2	_	_	4	-	1	_	46	7	53	9
20 to 30 "	-	14	3	1	_	1	1	_		38	17	54	21
30 to 40 "	-	14	6	_	_	1	_	_		10	3	25	9
40 to 50 "	-	6	1	-	_	1	1	_	-	6	5	13	7
50 to 60 "		4	2	_	-	1		_	-	1	1	6	3
60 to 70 "	-	2	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	2	-
70 and over		_		_	_			-	-	-	_	_	-
Age not asc tained.	er•		-		_	_	-		-	1		1	_
		44	14	1	-	19	2	8	3	211	86	273	105

They may be summarised as follows:-

Under 1 year, 20 cases, 18 deaths, or 90 per cent. mortality. or 46 per cent. 1 to 10 years, 76 " 35 mortality, or 25.3 per cent. 130 33 10 to 30 ,, mortality. or 41.3 per cent. 46 ,, 19 30 and over mortality. Age not ascer-0 tained 1 273 105

#### COHERENT TYPE.

There were 125 cases of this type, none of which were fatal. Their age distribution is given in the subjoined table:—

#### TABLE CVII.

		Vac nat		mat as Va	for- tion	Vac	ged eci- ion.		der eci- ion.	V vac nat		To	tal.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	1	_	1	_	2	_
1 to 5 years		_	_	_ '	_	-	_	1	-	11	-	12	_
5 to 10 "	-	-	_	<b> </b>	_	—	_	_	_	12	-	12	-
10 to 15 "		1	_	_	_	2	_	1	-	5	-	9	_
15 to 20 "	-	13	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	19	-	32	_
20 to 30 "		24	-	-	-	1	-	_	-	9	-	34	-
30 to 40 "		13	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	1	-	14	-
40 to 50 "		4	_	1	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	5	_
50 to 60 "	-	1	_	_	_	1	-	_	_	<b> </b> -	_	2	_
60 to 79 "		2	_	_	_	-	_,	_	_	_		2	_
70 and under	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	_		_
Age not asc tained.	er-	1	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	1	
		59	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	58	_	125	

They may be summarised as follows:-

Under 1 year of age	-	-	-	2 cases.
I to 10 years -	-	-	-	24 ,,
10 to 30 ,, .	-	-	-	75 ,,
30 years and over	-	-	-	23 ,,
Age not ascertained	~	•	-	1 ,,
				125

#### DISCRETE TYPE.

There were 333 cases of this type, three of which were fatal. Their age distribution is given in the subjoined table:—

TABLE CVIII.

	Vac nat		Inf mat as Vac nati	or- to to	Alle Vac nati		Un Vac nat		Va vac nat	ci-	To	tal.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths,	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year -	1	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	2	_	3	_
1 to 5 years -	3	_	1		_	_	_	_	13	2	17	2
5 to 10 " -	5	1	<b>—</b>	_	_	_	_	_	21	_	26	1
10 to 15 " -	28	_	-	_	2	_	1	_	11	_	42	_
15 to 20 " -	38	_	-	-	1	_	_	_	9	_	48	_
20 to 30 " -	96	-	-	-	3	_	_	_	4	_	103	_
30 to 40 " -	54	—	-	_	2	_	-	_	_	_	56	_
40 to 50 " -	21	_	1	_	_		-	-	_	_	22	_
50 to 60 ,, -	11	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	1	-	12	-
60 to 70 " -	2	-	_	-	-	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	_	2	_
70 years and over	-		-		-	_	-	-	1	_	1	_
Age not ascer- tained.	1					_	-	_		-	1	-
	260	1	2	-	8	-	1	-	62	2	833	3

They may be summarised as follows:-

Under 1 year		3	cases,	no	deaths
l to 10 years		43		3	,,
10 to 30 ,,		193	,,	no	
30 years and upwa	rds -	93	,,	20	,,
Age not ascertaine	d -	. 1	,,,		
			•		
		333	}	3	

The following is a list of the three fatal cases occurring amongst those who had this comparatively mild form of the disease:—

TABLE CIX.

Deaths among Subjects of Discrete Small-pox.

	Referenc	ce to Reg	gister.		Name.	Sex.	Age.	Onset.	Rash.	Date of Death.	Duration.	Cause of Death.
Batley,	314 -	*	-	•	н. с	M.	3	Feb. 10 -	Feb. 12 -	Feb. 26 -	17 days -	Bronchitis.
,,,	348 -		-	-	G. C	М.	1	Feb. 19 -	Feb. 22 -	Feb. 28 -	20 ,, -	,,
"	544 -	-	-	**	N. H	M.	7	May 21 -	May 23 -	July 3 -	6 weeks -	Epilepsy.

These three children cannot be said to have died from small-pox primarily, although the attack may have contributed to diminish their vital resistance. Two of them were unvaccinated subjects, and succumbed to bronchitis,

after the rash had subsided, and convalescence from small-pox was established. The third was an epileptic, and died in an attack of that disease. He had long been convalescent from small-pox when the fatal seizure took place.

#### MILD TYPE.

This type, which includes those ordinarily described as "varioloid," and many in which the diagnosis of small-pox would have been doubtful had the cases not occurred in members of households side by side with other undoubted cases, includes 283 individuals, whose ages are which the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control subjoined:-

There were 15 cases of which I was unable to get sufficient details to assign them a place under each of the foregoing heads. They are given in the subjoined table, and comprise two fatal cases:—

TYPE UNCERTAIN.

TABLE CX.

Nation. nation. nated.							
Under 1 year 2 - 1 - 3 - 1 to 5 years - 12 - 1 3 - 4 - 20 - 5 to 10 ,, - 22 2 - 4 - 28 - 10 to 15 ,, - 32 32 - 32 32 - 32			Information as to Vacci-	Vacci-	Vacci-	vacci-	Total.
1 to 5 years - 12 - 1 3 - 4 - 20 - 5 to 10 , - 22 2 - 4 - 28 - 10 to 15 , - 32 32 32		Cases. Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.
5 to 10 ,, 22 2 - 4 - 28 - 10 to 15 ,, 32 32 32	Under 1 year -	-1-	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	3 -
10 to 15 ,, - 32 32 -	1 to 5 years -	12 -	1 -	_   _	3 -	4 -	20 —
774.00	5 to 10 ,, -	22 -	- -		2 -	4	28 -
15 to 20 ,, -   43   -   1   -   1   -   -   1   -   46   -	10 to 15 " -	32 -	- -	- -		-   -	32 -
	15 to 20 ,, -	43 -	1 -	1 -		1 -	46 —
20 to 30 ,, - 75 2 - 1 - 1 - 79 -	20 to 30 ,, -	75 -	- -	2 -	1 -	1 -	79 —
30 to 40 ,, - 43 43 -	30 to 40 ,, -	43 -	-  <b>-</b>	- -	- -		43 —
40 to 50 " - 17   -   -   -   -   1   - 18   -	40 to 50 " -	17 -	- -		- -	1 -	18 —
50 to 60 ,, - 6 6 -	50 to 60 " -	6 -	- -		- -		6 -
60 to 70 " - 2 1 - 3 -	60 to 70 " -	2 -	- -	-   -		1 -	3 -
70 years and over 2 1 3 -	70 years and over	2 -	- -	1 -			3 -
Age not ascer 2 2 - tained.	Age not ascertained.	2 -					2 -
256 - 2 - 4 - 8 - 13 - 283 -		256 -	2 -	4 -	8 -	13 -	283 -

TABLE CXII.

-		Va-	cci- ed.	Ind mat as Va	for- tion to cci- ion.	Va	eged eci- ion.	Va	Jn- r" eci- ion.		n- cci- ced.	To	tal.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	1	1
1 to 5 years	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	
5 to 10 "	-		_	2	-	_		_	_	1	_	3	_
10 to 15 "	-	2	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	2	-
15 to 20 "	-	1	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	1	_
20 to 30 "		1	_	1	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	2	_
30 to 40 ,,	-	2	1	_	_	_	-	<b>—</b>	_	_	_	2	1
40 to 50 "	-	_	-	1	_	-		_	_	_ '	_	1	_
50 to 60 "	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	—	-	_	_	_	_
60 to 70 ,,	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	-
70 and over	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-
Age not asce tained.	er-	2	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-		2	_
		8	1	4	-	_		1	-	2	1	15	2

They may be summarised as follows:-

3 cases. Under l year 1 to 10 - 10 to 30 -48 157 30 years and over Age not ascertained 2 ,, 283

In Chart XIX, the distribution of the various classes of vaccination and non-vaccination amongst the different types of small-pox is illustrated, first, on the whole number of cases as previously given, and next at each of the four age-periods employed in this report. It may assist in the comprehension of this chart if there be given here, in tabular form the statistical data upon which it has been

The following is a list of the unvaccinated persons who had the disease in its mildest form :-

TABLE CXI. Cases of Mild Type in Unvaccinated Subjects.

Reference to Register.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Onset.	Rash.	Date of Discharge from Hos- pital as Conva- lescent.	Remarks.
Batley, 192	A. A. N. E. A. T. L. P. E. B. G. W. J. E. N. T. W. C. H. T. A. N. H. B. J. E. B. E. T. A. D.	F. F. F. M. M. F. M. F.	5 16 7 61 6 4 27 43 1 2 7 mos.	Jan. 21 Feb. 2 March 3 April 2 April 29 May 29 March 7 May 11 Feb. 26 June 18 June 18 July 18 May 16	Jan. 22 Feb. 5 March 6 April 7 May 1 May 31 March 10 May 14 Feb. 28 June 21 June 21 July 18 May 17	Jan. 31 Feb. 12 March 19 April 12 May 30 June 16 March 31 May 28 ? July 18 ? ? June 6	Had small-pox in infancy.  Unsuccessful attempts at vaccination two weeks before onset of small-pox.

Thus one of the three unvaccinated adults who had a mild attack had previously suffered from small-pox.



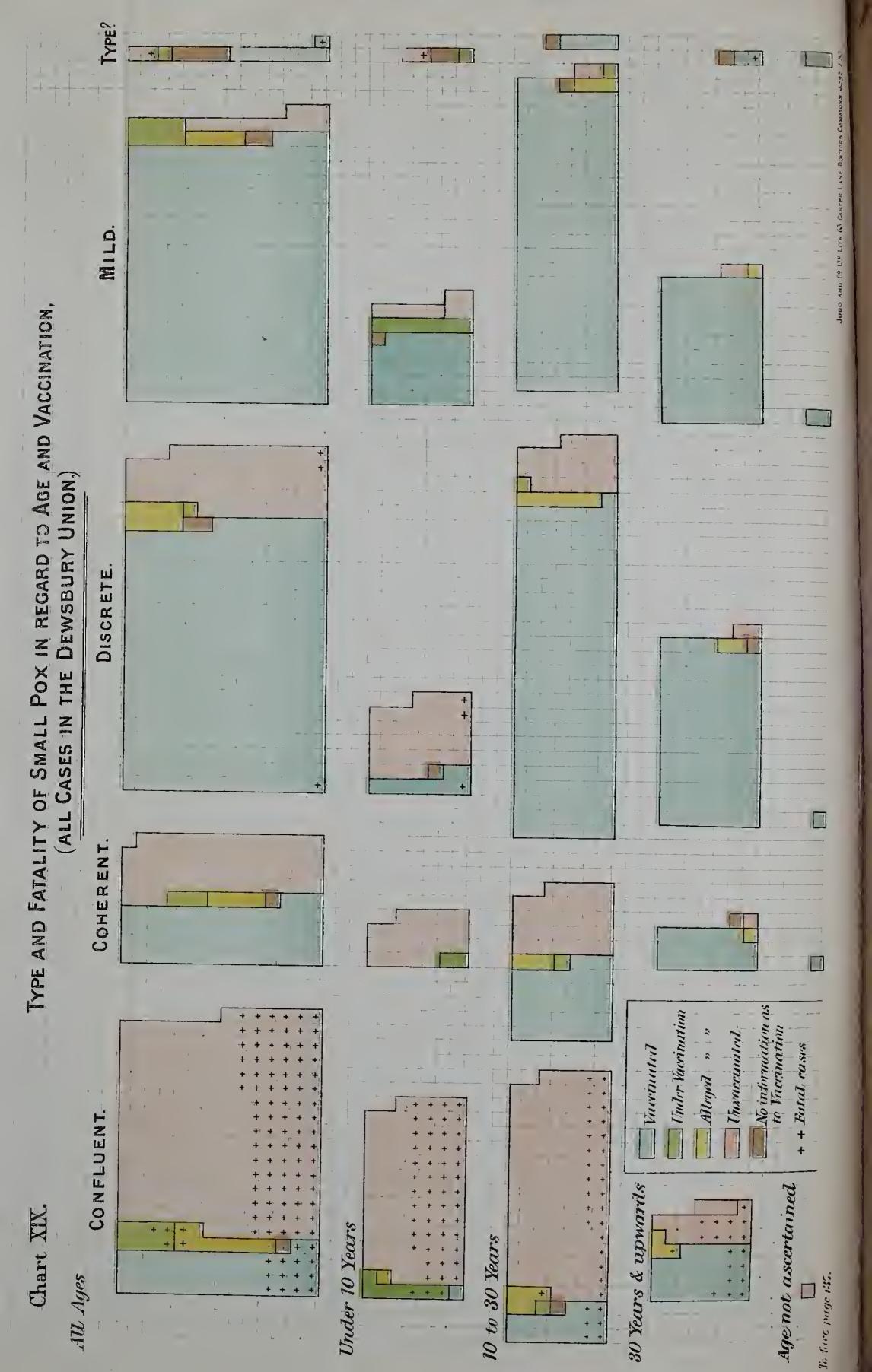


TABLE CXIII.

# CASES WITH PRIMARY VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.

# Area of Cicatrix or Cicatrices.

	Cla	$88 A^{1}$ = Half and a	apwards One-half	Square Inch Tota	l Avea.	Clas	s A <sup>2</sup> = One-third 1	hwt less the O	half Squaro Inch T	Area of Cicatrix						1				
			Number of Scars					Number of Sea		Total Aron		Olass A <sup>3</sup> = less th	an One-third Squar		ea.		Class	Λ <sup>4</sup> = Areas not reco	rded.	Deaths amongst Vaccinated
	Four or m voc	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more	d. Three.	Two,	One One	Not recorded	The same		Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.	<u> </u>	Cases.
			Fovestion of Scars	s.	1	-			Ons,	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Threo.	Two.	One,	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One. Not recorded.	
_	nte.	tto.	rte.	rs.	rs.	9 2	0 0	Foveation of So	ears.				Foveation of Scars.					Foveation of Scars.		
	ote. (or Paint) Paves oth and Baint Re- recorded.	ato. (or Palat) Toves th and Paint So esoried.	tto. (or Falut) Poven th and Paint Scr reorded,	(or Paint) Foveath and Fuint Sea	or Faint) Foven th and Faint Sca ecorded.	te. or Paint) Fovea th and Paint Sen	te, or Paint) Fovest h and Faint Scal	te. or Faint) Foveate h and Faint Scar	e. r Faint) Foveate	e, r Faint) Foveate 1 and Faint Scars orded,	e. r Faint) Foveate and Faint Scars orded.	r Faint) Foveate and Faint Scars orded.	r Faint) Foveate and Faint Scars orded.	r Faint) Foveate, and Faint Scars, orded.	Faint) Foveate.	Faint) Foveate and Faint Scars, rded,	Faint) Foveate. and Faint Scars.	Faint) Foveate. and Faint Scars.	Faint) Foveate, und Faint Scars, rded, und Faint Scars.	ccinated Cases,
	Park Smor	Fovo Part Smoo	Fover Part Smoo	Part Part Smoo Not r	Forcia Part Smoo Not r	Povea Part	Fovea Part ( Smoot	Fovea Part ( Smoot	Foveat Part (c Smootl	Foveat Part (c Smooth	Foveat Part (o Smoot) Not rec	Foveate Part (o Smooth Not rec	Foveate Part (o Smooth Not rec	Foveate Part (o) Sinooth Not rec	oveate art (or mooth	oveate art (or mooth	oveate. art (or mooth a	art (or mooth o	art (or mooth a ovente.  ovente.  ovente.  urt (or nooth e of reco	ass A³,
Tudar 10 years:	3.4.4															A A Ø X	F4   A4   60   Z1	A A S Z		A   O   O   O   O
Configent			- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-   -   -   -	-   -   -   -	-	.   -   -   -							1		_ _ _ _ _	1
Discour	1-1-1-1-	1 -					_ _ _					_ _ _ _		_ - - -	- - - -		- - - -		- - - - - -	
Mild	2 - 1 -	6 - 4 -	1				- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -		-   -   -   -	- - - -	1					1 1 1 15	34 1
DO to 30 years:	7.0									- - -		- - - -	- - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	
Cominent		1 -	1 1 - 1				_ - - -	1	-   -   -   -			_   _   _	1 -	_   _   _   _						
Coherent · · · · Discrete · · ·	1 — — — 8 1 — —	5 2 2 .— 25 6 5 1	15 3 4 1		1 1		_   -   -   -   -	1	-   -   -   -	- - - -					-   -   -   -	2	6 3			38
Mili · ·	5		16 - 3 4	1	-  1  -	- - - -	_ 1 - 1 -	3 - 1 -	1 - 1 -			_   _   _   _			-   -   <b>-</b>   -	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	15 — 2 10 15 2 2 3	$     \begin{vmatrix}       9 & - & 3 & 4 \\       3 & - & 2 & 1     \end{vmatrix}   $	2 1 1 - 26	162
	)-(-(-)-					- - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -			-   -   -   -	- - -	1		3	4
S) years and upwards:  Confinent:	1  -		1 2 - 2	- - -	1		_	1	.   _   _   _			_   _   _								
Coherent	1	- 1 1 -	1 1 -	1	- - -	- -	- - - -	1	1 - 1 -	_   _   _		_   _   _   _		1	1					
	3 1 -   -	3 2 3 1	10 1 4 -					-   -   1   1   -	-   1   -   -   -		-   -   -   -	-   -   -   -		-   -   1   -	-   -   -   -   -		9 - 2 2	3 1 6 6	1	88
Type:		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	-   -   -   -	.   -   -   -	·	- - -									
Age not aspertained:  Confident																				
Coberent				- - -			_ - - - -							_     _	_					
***							- - - -		- - -					-   -   -   -	-   -   -   -				1	1
Type?		-,		- - -		- - -	_	-   -   -   -							1 1 1	1				
Li all ages:																				
Constant																			1 1 1 11	
Discrete	8 1 1 —	30 8 10 2	25 4 8 1	4 1	1	- - -	_ 1   -   1   -	3 1 2 -	- 2 - 2 -			-   -   -	1 - 1 -	-   -   2   -	-   -   -   -	ō 1 — 2	27 - 4 12	12 1 10 11	1 8 2 - 1 1 4 - 1 46	260 1
	· 10 1 1 —					- - -						-   -   -   -	2 - 1 -	4 - 1 -	-   -   -   -   -	3 - 1 -	13 2 3 3	6 - 6 2	_   _   1   1   6   _   1   76	256 1
		73 17 93 5		9 2				- <b> -</b>												
	25	118	1 85	ii	1	=	7	16	3 - 41-	¥		i	8	8		17	57 2 7 21	23 1 20 19	4 - 2 2 12 - 3 147	
			246					27					17			====		337	<del></del>	627 16
0 82592.																				



# At Ages under 10 Years.

	Туре.				Vacci	nated.		No Information on Vaccination.		eged nation.	"Under" Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.		
		Ly po.				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Confluent						1	_	_	_	1		7	3	87	50
Coherent						_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	24	_
Discrete			•			9	1	1	-	_	-			36	2
Mild -		-				34	-	1		_	-	7	_	9 ,	_
Type not de	termi	ned		-	-	_	-	2	-	-	-	1	_	2	1
	T	otal	-		-	44	1	4	- 1	1	- 1	17	3	158	53

#### At Ages 10 to 30 Years.

		Туре.				Vacci	Vaccinated. No Information on Vaccination		ormation cination.	Alleged Vaccination.		"Under" Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.	
						Casez.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Confluent					ė,	17	5	1	_	5	1	1	-	106	27
Coherent				•	•	38	<del>-</del>	₩.	_	8	-	1	_	33	-
Discrete	•	•		•,		162	-	_	-	6	-	1.	_	24	a
Mild .	•		-		-	150	_	1	-	3	-	1		2	-
Type not de	termi	ned	•	-		4	-	1	-	_	9	_	_	_	-
	T	otal	-	۰.		371	5	3	-	17	1	4	-	165	27

#### At Ages 30 Years and upwards.

	Type.				Vaccinated.		No Info on Vac	No Information on Vaccination.		Alleged Vaccination.		"Under" Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.	
					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Confluent		•		-	•	26	9	-	-	3	1	_	_	17	9
Coherent		•	•.	•.	-	20	-	1,	-	1.		_	_	1,	<b>—</b> .
Discrete	-	•			-	88	-	1	_	2	-	_	_	2	_
Mild .	•		•	•		70	_	-	_	1	-	_	-	2	
Type not de	termi	ned	-	•.	•	2	1	1	_	_	-	_	-		_
	Te	otal	۰.		-	206	10	3	-	7	1	_	· _	22	9

#### At Ages not ascertained.

	Туре.					Vaccinated.		No Information on Vaccination.		Alleged Vaccination.		"Under" Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.	
					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Confluent					۰.	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_
Coherent	-		-			1	-	_	-	-	-	_	-		_
Discrete	-				• ,	1	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_
Mild -	-		٠.	•.	-	2	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_
Type not de	termi	ned:	-	-		2	_	•••		-	_	-	-	-	
	To	otal	•_		۵,,	6,	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	1	-

Lastly, I append a table giving an analysis of all the vaccinated subjects at different age periods with respect to

the number and quality of the vaccination marks and the type of attack from which they suffered.

### Explanation of Chart XIX.:-

This chart is intended to embody all the facts gathered in the inquiry respecting the distribution of the various types of small-pox in the several classes of vaccination-relations.

The first series shows the actual numbers and the mortality of patients at all ages grouped in the series of "confluent," "coherent," "discrete," mild," and in that where the type was "not ascertained," the condition as to vaccination being indicated as in other charts by means of different colours.

Below this series are four others, viz., at each age-period—"under 10 years," "10 to 30 years," "30 years and over," and the few cases at which the age was not ascertained.

The confluent group contains 273 cases (105 deaths) at all ages—96 (53 deaths) under 10 years, 130 (33 deaths) at 10 to 30, 46 (19 deaths) at 30 upwards, and one at doubtful age.

The coherent group contains 125 cases (no deaths) at all ages—26 under 10 years, 75 at 10 to 30, 23 at 30 upwards, and one at doubtful age.

The discrete group contains 333 cases (3 deaths) at all ages—46 (3 deaths) at under 10 years, 193 at 10 to 30, 93 at 30 upwards, and one at doubtful age.

The mild group contains 283 cases (no deaths) at all ages—51 at under 10 years, 157 at 10 to 30, 70 at 30 upwards, and 2 at doubtful age.

The uncertain group contains 15 cases (2 deaths) at all ages—3 at under 10 (1 death), 5 at 10 to 30, 3 (1 death) at 30 upwards, and 4 at doubtful age.

It may be of interest to analyse this Table (CXIII.) in the same manner as the age-incidence of the disease amongst the vaccinated has been treated, in order to ascertain whether these figures (small though they be) show any influence upon the type of small-pox examined by the area, number, or character of primary vaccination marks, i.e., whether the severity of attacks is in any way related to the evidence of good or indifferent primary vaccination hat are borne by the patients.

A. Area of Vaccination Cicatrices in Relation to Type of Small-pox:—

The area of the marks of vaccination was estimated in 290 cases, of which there were—

Confluent - - - 17 or 5 per cent.\*

Coherent - - - 26 ,, 9 ,,

Discrete - - 120 ,, 41 ,,

Mild - - 12" ,, 44 ,,

and employing the classification above given there were-

	Class A <sup>1</sup> .	Class A <sup>2</sup> .	Class A <sup>3</sup> .	Area not recorded. Class	Total.
Confluent	11 or 5 p.c.	2 or 8 p.c.	4 or 24 p.c.	27	44
Coherent -	22 ,, 9 ,,	3 ,, 11 ,,	1,, 6,,	<b>3</b> 3	59
Discrete -	104 ,, 42 ,,	12 ,, 44 ,,	4 ,, 24 ,,	140	260
Mild -	109 ,, 44 ,,	10 ,, 37 ,,	8 ,, 47 ,,	129	256
	246	27	17	329	619
Type? -	-	-	- main	8	8
				337	627

The only notable feature of these statistics being the rise in the proportion of confluent cases with the diminution in area of marks.

Distributing the cases in age-periods there were:—

At ages under 10 years (17 cases).

		Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class A <sup>2</sup> .	Class A <sup>3</sup> .
Confluent	-	_	_	
Coherent	-		-	-
Discrete	-	lor 7 percent.	_	1 or 50 per cent.
Mild -	-	14 ,, 93 ,,	_	1 ,, 50 ,,
Total	-	15	_	2

#### At ages 10 to 30 years (185 cases).

-		Class A1.	Class A <sup>2</sup> .	Class A <sup>8</sup> .
Confluent	-	4 or 3 p.c.	1 or 6 p.c.	1 or 25 p.c.
Coherent	-	16 ,, 10 ,,	1,,6,,	_
Discrete	-	73 ,, 44 ,,	8 " 47 "	1 or 25 p.c.
Mild -	-	71 ,, 43 ,,	7 ,, 41 ,,	2 ,, 50 ,,
Total	-	164	17	4

#### At ages 30 years and over (88 cases).

		Class A1.	Class A2.	Class A3.
Confluent	-	7 or 10 p.c.	1 or 10 p.c.	3 or 27 p.c.
Coherent	-	6 ,, 9 ,,	2 ,, 20 ,,	1 ,, 9 ,,
Discrete	-	30 ,, 45 ,,	4, 40,	2 ,, 18 ,,
Mild -	-	24 ,, 36 ,,	3 ,, 30 ,,	5 ,, 46 ,,
Total	-	67	10	11

<sup>\*</sup> In all these calculations the per-centage is stated in whole numbers.

Again, the only striking fact is that at each age-period the most severe cases were more numerous in those classes in which the area of the vaccination marks was smallest.

B. Number of Vaccination Cicatrices in Relation to Type of Small-pox:—

Excluding from the whole number of the vaccinated those cases of which there is no record as to the number of marks, and also those of which the type of attack was not recorded, there remain 457 cases, of which there were—

Confluent - 30 or 6.5 per cent. Coherent - 48 ,, 10.5 ,, Discrete - 207 ,, 45 ,, Mild - 172 ,, 38 ,,

and distributed according to the number of primary

	Pri	ces.	farks rded.	7		
	Four or more.	Three,	Two.	One.	No. of Marks not recorded.	Total.
Confluent	3 or 7 p.c.	7 or 4 p.c.	19 or 11 p.c.	1 or 3 p.c,	14	44
Coherent -	5 ,, 12 ,,	23 " 11 "	15 ,, 9 ,,	5 ,, 15 ,,	11	59
Discrete -	18 " 43 "	95 ,, 45 ,,	79 " 46 "	15 ,, 44 ,,	53	260
Mild -	16 " 38 "	84 ,, 40 ,,	59 ,, 34 ,,	13 ,, 38 ,,	84	256
	42	209	172	34	162	619
Type? -	-	1	1	6	8	38
						627

It will be seen from these figures that as regards confluent attacks those having one mark only suffered the least, those having three marks had the next largest proportion of such attacks, those having four marks the next, and those having two marks yielded the greatest proportion of such cases. In the coherent series those having two marks yielded the lowest proportion, and those having one mark the highest, whilst the discrete and mild cases were fairly equally distributed throughout the classes.

As regards age-distribution there were:-

At ages under 10 years (44 cases).

	Pri	Primary Vaccination Cicatrices.									
-	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	including not recorded Marks.						
			•								
Confluent	-	1 or 7 p.c.	-	-	1 or 2 p.c.						
Coherent	-	_	_	_							
Discrete	1 or 20 p.c.	4 or 27 p.c.	2 or 40 p.c.	1 or 33 p.c.	9 or 20 p.c.						
Mild -	4 ,, 80 ,,	10 ,, 66 ,,	3 ,, 60 ,,	2 ,, 67 ,,	34 ,, 78 ,,						
Total -	5	15	5	3	44						

There were no confluent or coherent attacks with one exception—a child who had three marks—and of the rest it will be seen that the proportion of mild to discrete attacks was mostly higher in those having the larger number of cicatrices.

At ages 10 years and nnder 30 (367 cases).

	Pri	mary Vaccina	All Classes, including those in which			
Four or more.		Three.	Two.	One.	Number of Marks not recorded.	
Confluent				1 or 7 p.c.	1.	
Coherent	3 or 11 p.c.	18 ,, 12 ,,	8 ,, 9 ,,	1 ,, 7 ,,	38 ,, 10 ,,	
Discrete	16 " 59 "	65 ,, 43 ,,	43 ,, 46 ,,	10 ,, 36 ,,	162 ,, 45 ,,	
Mild -	8 ,, 30 ,,	65 ,, 43 ,,	35 ,, 36 ,,	3 ,, 20 ,,	150 ,, 41 ,,	
Total -	27	151	94	15	367	

Thus there were no confluent attacks amongst those having four or ore marks, and a much smaller proportion of such at ack amongst those with three marks than those with two or one, although the latter group had fewer than the former. Coherent at acks were more numerous in those with three or four marks than in those with one or two. There were fewest mild attacks in those who only had one mark, and most mild attacks in those with three marks. with three marks.

At ages 30 years and upwards (204 cases). Marks recorded in 142:—

	Pri	mary Vaccin	ation Cicatri	C69.	All Classes, inclusive
, correct	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	of "non- recorded" marks.
Coh-rent Discrete	2 ,, 20 ,,	3 or 7 p.c. 5 ,, 12 ,, 26 ,, 61 ,, 9 ,, 20 ,,	7 ,, 10 ,,	4 or 25 p.c. 4 ,, 25 ,, 8 ,, 50 ,,	88 ,, 43 ,,
Fotal -	10	43	73	16	204

The most striking fact at this age-period is the relatively large proportion of severe attacks amongst those having the largest number of vaccination marks (See Chart XX.)

# C .- Forestion of Marks in Relation to Type of Small-pox.

Of the 627 vaccinated subjects the character of marks as to foveation was noted in 417 cases, in one of which the type of disease was not recorded. The remainder comprise:—

Confluent	**	-	26	)1"	6 p	er cen
Coherent		-	41	3.9	10	,,
Discrete	-		143	3.9	44	,,
Mild -	-		811		40	,,

and distributed according as to whether the marks were (a) wholly fovested, (b) partly fovested, and (c) smooth or scarred. They were:—

			Forest	Forestion of Primary Cicatrices.					
	1-1-1-1		Foveate.	Partly Foveate	Smooth or Scarred.				
Confluent		-	13 or 5 p.c.	3 or 10 p.c.	10 or 11 p.c.				
Coherent		-	31 ,, 11 ,,	.3 "	6 ,, 7 ,,				
Discrete		-	125 ,. 42 ,,	8 ,,	43 ,, 47 ,,				
Mild -	-		125 ,, 42 ,,	. 29 "	32 ,, 35 ,,				
Tot	al	-	294		91				

Some slight concordance is thus: to obtain amongst the confluent and mild ser s in respect to the degree of foveation and type of attack.

Again, subdividing these cases into age-periods there were-

At ages under 10 years (26 cases).

			Vac	rics.			
	•		Foveate.	Partly Foveate.	Smooth or Scarred.		
Confluent			1 or 6 p.c.		_		
Coherent				_	_		
Discrete			4 or 25 p.c.	_	3 or 30 p.c.		
Mild -		-	11 " 69 "	-	7 ,, 70 ,,		
Total		-	16		10		

Here, again, the exceptional occurrence of one confluent case gives a slight advantage to those with smooth marks over the foveate class; but it is noticeable (although the paucity of numbers does not warrant any sure conclusion) that there is otherwise no difference as to relative numbers of discrete and mild cases in each group.

At ages 10 and under 30 years (253 cases).

			Primary Vaccination Cicatrices.								
	•		Foveate.	Partly Foveate,	Smooth or Scarred.						
Confluent			6 or 3 p.c.	1 or 5 p.c.	3 or 7 p.c.						
Coherent		-	21 ,, 11 ,,	2 ,, 9 ,,	2 ,, 5 ,,						
Discrete	-	-	88 ,, 45 ,,	10 ,, 48 ,,	17 ,, 44 ,,						
Mild -	•	•	78 ,, 41 ,,	8 ,, 38 ,,	17 ,, 44 ,,						
Total			194	21	39						

Again, there is a slight increase in severity of attack amongst those with least foveated marks, a proportion reversed in the coherent series, and not evident in the other series.

At ages 30 years and upwards (135 cases).

			Primary	catrices.		
	•		Foveate.	Partly Foveate.	Smooth or Scarred.	
Confluent Coherent Discrete			6 or 7 p.c. 9 ,, 11 ,,	2 or 20 p.c. 2 ,, 20 ,,	7 or 17 p.c.	
Mild -	-		33 ,, 39 ,, 36 ,, 43 ,,	5 ,, 50 ,,	22 ,, 54 ,, 8 ,, 19 ,,	
Total		-	84	10	41	

There were fewest confluent cases in these with foveate

I must refer to the table for the figures in which the area, number, and character of marks are associated, but in conclusion may contrast the whole series of the vaccinated and unvaccinated (the type of whose attacks are known) in each of those are projects. known) in each of those age-periods :-

	Under 10 Y		10 to 30	Years.	30 Years and upwards.		All Ages.	
	Vaccin ted	Unvaccia. 1.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated,
Confluent - Coherent - Discrete - Mild -	1 or 2 p.c. 9 or 20 p.c. 3½ ,, 78 ,,	\$7 or 56 p c=  \$4 ,, 15  36 ,, 23  9 ,, 6 ,	17 or 4 p.c. 38 or 10 ,, 162 ,, 45 ,, 150 ,, 41 ,,	106 or 64 p.c. 33 ,, 20 ,, 24 ,, 15 ,, 2 ,, 1 ,,	26 or 13 p.c. 20 ,, 10 ,, 88 ,, 43 ,, 70 ,, 34 ,,	17 or 77 p.c.  1 ,, 5 ,,  2 ,, 9 ,,  2 ,, 9 ,,	44 or 7 p.c. 58 ,, 9 ,, 259 ,, 42 ,, 254 ,, 42 ,,	210 or 61 p.c. 58 , 17 ,, 62 ,, 18 ,, 13 ,, 4
Total	44	56	367	165	204	22	615	343

The total number (627) of the vaccinated is made up by the addition of six whose ages were not ascertained, and six of which the type of attack is not recorded. These figures are given diagrammatically in Chart XX. (above). Utilising the above figures, it may be exculated text if (at all ages) the proportionate distribute a between the 958 attacks were on the rate of the "vaccinated" (at all ages) and "unvaccinated" (at all ages) are respectively, the numbers would be—

		-		F	At Vaccinated Rate (for all ages).	At Unvaccinated Rate (for all ages).	Actual Rat
Confluent		7		-	67	584	254
Coherent	-	-	-	-	86	163	116
Discrete	-	-	-	-	403	173	321
Mild -	-	-	-	-	402	38	267
	Total	-	-	- [	958	958	958

A similar, and in some instances even more striking, variation from the actual numbers would appear in each of the respective age-periods.

Thus at ages "under 10 years":-

	_	-			At Vaccinated Rate (for ages 0-10 years).	At Unvaccinated Rate (for ages 0-10 years).	Actual Rate.
Confluent	-				4	112	88
			-	-	0	30	24
Discrete			-	-	40	46	45
Mild -			-	-	156	12	43
	Total	-	-	-	200	200	200

# At ages "10 to 30 years":--

					At Vaccinated Rate (for ages 10-30 years).	At Unvaccinated Rate (for ages 10-30 years).	Actual Ra
Confluent	-				21	340	123
Coherent	-	-	-		53	106	71
Discrete	_	-	-		240	80	186
Mild -	-	-	-	-	218	6	152
	Total	-	-	-	532	532	532

# At ages "30 years and upwards":-

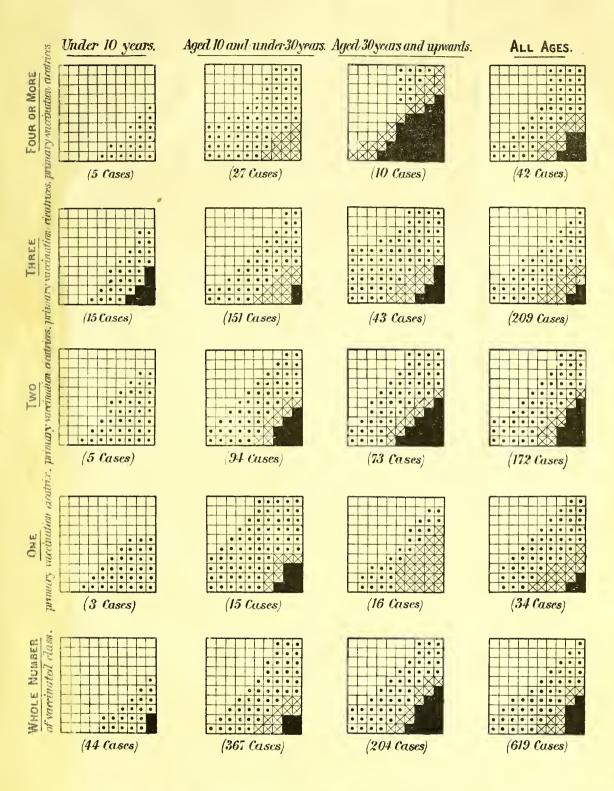
					At Vaccinated Rate (for ages 30 years and over).	At Unvaccinated Rate (for ages 30 years and over)	Actual Rate.
Confluent		_			29	174	43
Coherent	-	_	-	-	23	12	21
Discrete	=	-	2	-	97	20	90
Mild -	-	-	·-	-	77	20	72
	Total		-	-	226	226	226

SIDNEY COUPLAND, M.D.

CHARTXX \_ DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF CASES OF SMALL-POX OF DIFF.

WHICH OCCURRED IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED PERSONS AT ALL AND CERTAIN SPECIFIED AGES.

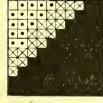
# VACCINATED.



# UNVACCINATED.



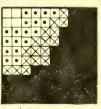
(156 Cuses)



(165 Cases)



(22 Cases)



(343 Cases)

- Confluent type of Small-Pox.
- □ Coherent type of Small-Pox.
- Discrete type of Small-Pox.
   □ Mild type of Small-Pox.

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